EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Brussels, 1.12.2011
SEC(2011) 1487 final

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING PAPER

- Autumn 2011 Update -

{COM(2011) 848 final}

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

State aid in the context of the economic crisis

The outbreak of the financial crisis in 2008 spelled an end in the EU to GDP growth, low levels of state aid expenditure and falling budget deficits. Economic activity in the EU started to contract by 1.4% in the second half of 2008 and continued to decline by a further 4% in 2009. Only later in that year did it begin to stabilise, mainly due to actions on the part of the Commission and the Member States to counter the financial crisis by means of exceptional stimulus packages. In 2010, GDP growth returned to positive territory, amounting in the EU as a whole to approximately 1.8%.[1] However, budget deficits increased substantially during the same period, which is not surprising given that many Member States have provided support to their economies in order to stabilise the financial sector.

Overall in 2010, state aid expenditure - in particular to the financial sector - continued to be high, but it did contribute to a further stablisation of the banking sector. Compared to previous years, the support in 2010 is generally concentrated in a small number of Member States. This circumstance underlines the fact, despite clear improvements at EU level, the need for State support differs from country to country and across segments of the banking sector.[2] In addition, support measures in the form of aid to the real economy have continued to contribute to sustainable growth, ensuring in the long run that enterprises are able to stay in business and to invest in new, possibly greener, technologies. Chapter 3 provides more detail with respect to crisis aid.

Purpose, scope and content of the Scoreboard

The Scoreboard Autumn update ("the Scoreboard") reports every year in an aggregated manner on state aid expenditure in the Member States in the previous year and highlights trends.[3] The Scoreboard is the European Commission’s benchmarking instrument for state aid. It was launched by the Commission in July 2001 to provide a transparent and publicly accessible source of information on the overall state aid situation in the Member States and on the Commission's state aid control activities. Furthermore, the data in the report are used for further statistical analysis and represent an important source of information to which reference is made in speeches, articles and other Commission publications on state aid. The Scoreboard data are also used by external bodies and the Member States. While the autumn edition provides a synopsis of the state aid expenditure of the previous year, and is the authoritative source with regard to the levels of aid, the spring edition which follows the autumn report provides a more quantitative and, wherever possible, qualitative analysis.

The Scoreboard is based on the annual reports provided by Member States. Article 6(1) of Regulation 794/2004 stipulates that each Member State shall 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 the Regulation sets out the format and content of the reports in greater detail.

---

1 DG ECFIN Economic Forecast Spring 2011.

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

3 The legal basis of the Scoreboard is provided in Article 6(2) of Commission Regulation 794/2004 which stipulates that the Commission shall publish each year a state aid synopsis containing a synthesis of the information contained in the Member States' annual reports.

Scope and content of this Scoreboard

State aid expenditure is expenditure which Member States have actually granted under a given aid measure which was authorised by the Commission pursuant to Article 107 TFEU.[4] All state aid data refer to the implementation of Commission decisions, but exclude cases which are still under examination. General measures that do not favour 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 Autumn 2011 update reports on state aid expenditure for all existing aid measures under which Member States granted aid in 2010; this covers both measures that have not yet expired and measures that were newly introduced in 2010.[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 updates the progress achieved in the Commission's state aid control activities, namely on the recovery of unlawful aid.

Methodology

In conceptual terms, since the Autumn 2009 update the Scoreboard has provided separate chapters for information on the state aid situation with respect to non-crisis aid on the one hand and crisis aid granted to the financial sector and aid granted under the Temporary Union Framework on the other hand ("the temporary framework").[6] In this regard it is noted that, in order to better represent the actual volume of the aid measures which Member States implemented in respect of financial institutions, this edition of the Scoreboard has further refined the methodology of how to measure some of these instruments (guarantees, other liquidities and impaired assets). This means that the figures provided in this report for these instruments will differ from the figures in previous Scoreboards. However, in order to make a comparison with the financial crisis aid provided to financial institutions since the start of the crisis, Member States have been asked to also recalculate the amounts used in 2008 and 2009 in accordance with the new methodology. Further details on the methodology to measure state aid to financial institutions is provided in chapter 3.1 and the methodological notes.

More detail on the methodology used in this Scoreboard is provided in the section 'Notes on methodology'.

The Scoreboard presents the state aid situation in five chapters. Chapter 1 provides information on total state aid expenditure in the Member States and indicates the broad sectoral distribution of the aid. Chapter 2 reports on the trend and patterns of aid to industry

---

4 Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

5 Slightly more than 5000 active aid measures of which 826 are new measures.

6 Communication from the Commission – Temporary Framework, OJ C 83, 7.4.2009, p. 1; Modification of the Temporary Framework – to allow separate limited amount of aid to farmers, OJ C 261, 31.10.2009, p. 1; 2nd Modification of the Temporary Framework – technical modification to further facilitate access to finance and encourage long-term investment, OJ C 303, 15.12.2009, p. 6; 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.

and services; it also provides 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 of state aid expenditure in terms of numbers and the amount of aid involved. Chapter 5 reports on ongoing efforts to enforce the state aid rules and to recover unlawful aid. Finally, the note on methodology is follwed by tables showing key figures on state aid expenditure in more detail by Member State, a follow-up of legislation and an overview of all aid authorised under the temporary framework.

Publication of the Scoreboard

The Directorate-General for Competition publishes this Scoreboard on its website[7], where previous editions can also be found. Also available on the website are a series of key indicators and in-depth statistics covering the EU as a whole as well as individual Member States.

The EFTA Surveillance Authority also publishes annually a scoreboard[8] showing the volume of state aid granted in Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.

7 http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/studies_reports/studies_reports.html.
8 http://www.eftasurv.int/press--publications/scoreboards/state-aid-scoreboards/ .

1. STATE AID IN 2010

1.1. Total state aid[9] in absolute and relative terms

1.1.1. Non-crisis aid

Figure 1: Total non-crisis aid[10]

	In billion €	As % of GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend 2008-2010 (in % of GDP)	Difference when compared to previous trend (2005-2007)
EU 27	73.7	0.6%	- 0.02%	0.6%	- 0.02%

1.1.2. Crisis aid granted to the financial sector

Figure 2: Financial Crisis Aid: Amount used[11]

	In billion €	As % of GDP
Guarantees and liquidity measures	983.9	8%
Recapitalisation and Impaired Assets	121.3	1%

1.1.3. Aid granted under the temporary framework

Figure 3: Aid granted under the temporary framework[12]

	In billion €	As % of GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend 2008-2010 (in % of GDP)	Difference when compared to previous trend (2005-2007)
Approved amount	1.6	0.01%	-0.67%	Not applicable since temporary framework has not been in force over a period of three years.	
Amount used	11.8	0.09%	-0.08%		

9 See the methodology notes which give detail on the calculation of the aid.

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

11 Source: DG Competition.

12 Source: DG Competition, DG Agriculture.

1.2. Broad sectoral distribution of non-crisis state aid

Figure 4: Broad sectoral distribution of non-crisis state aid[13]

Broad sectoral distribution of non-crisis state aid	In billion €	As % of GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend 2008-2010 (in % of GDP)	Difference when compared to previous trend (2005-2007)
	Aid to industry and services				
EU 27	61.0[14]	0.5%	+ 0.01%	0.49%	+0.06%
	Aid to agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture and transport				
EU 27	12.7	0.10%	-0.02%	0.12%	- 0.07%
Agriculture (EU 27)	10.2	0.08%	- 0.01%	0.09%	- 0.01%
Fisheries and aquaculture (EU 27)	0.13	0.001%	-0.0006%	0.002%	- 0.0014%
Transport (EU 27)	2.3	0.02%	- 0.001%	0.02%	- 0.06%

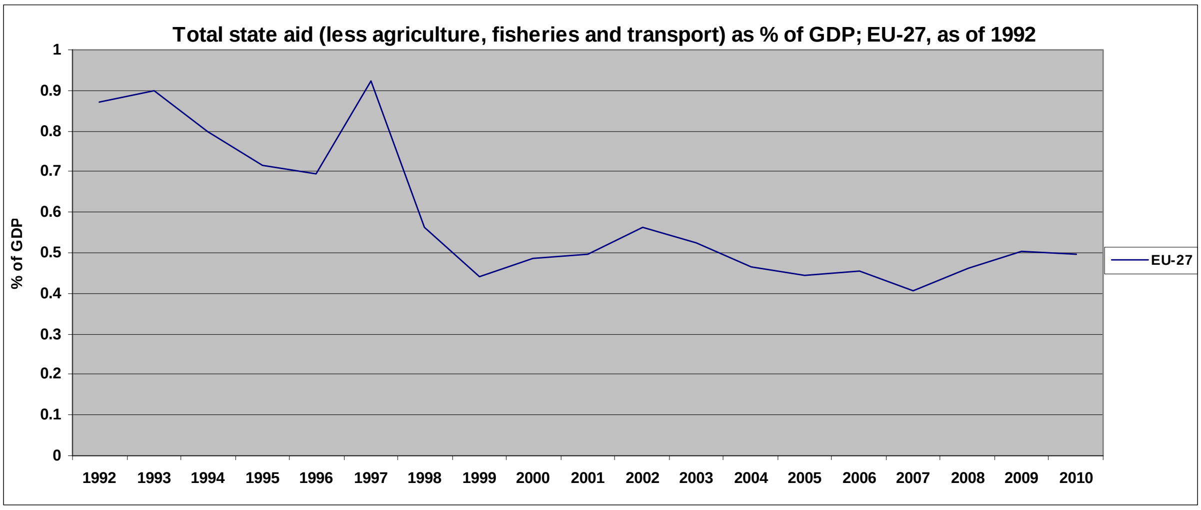
2. TRENDS AND PATTERNS OF STATE AID EXPENDITURE ON NON-CRISIS AID IN THE MEMBER STATES

While Chapter 1 above provides an overview of total state aid expenditure in 2010, Chapter 2 goes on to examine the trend and patterns of expenditure in non-crisis aid. By studying expenditure over a longer period, i.e. 2005 to 2010, it will show the extent to which individual Member States have (or have not) been able to reduce their aid levels.

13 Source: DG Competition, DG Agriculture, DG Maritime Affairs.
14 Of which coal represents approximately € 2.8 billion.

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

Figure 5: Total state aid to industry and services as of 1992[16]



In 2010, state aid granted to industry and services had increased, both when compared to 2009 and when observing the trend. However, it has remained at a low level overall, i.e. between 0.4% and 0.5% of EU GDP when looking at the period 2007 to 2010, and has also remained lower than during the years prior to 2006.[17]

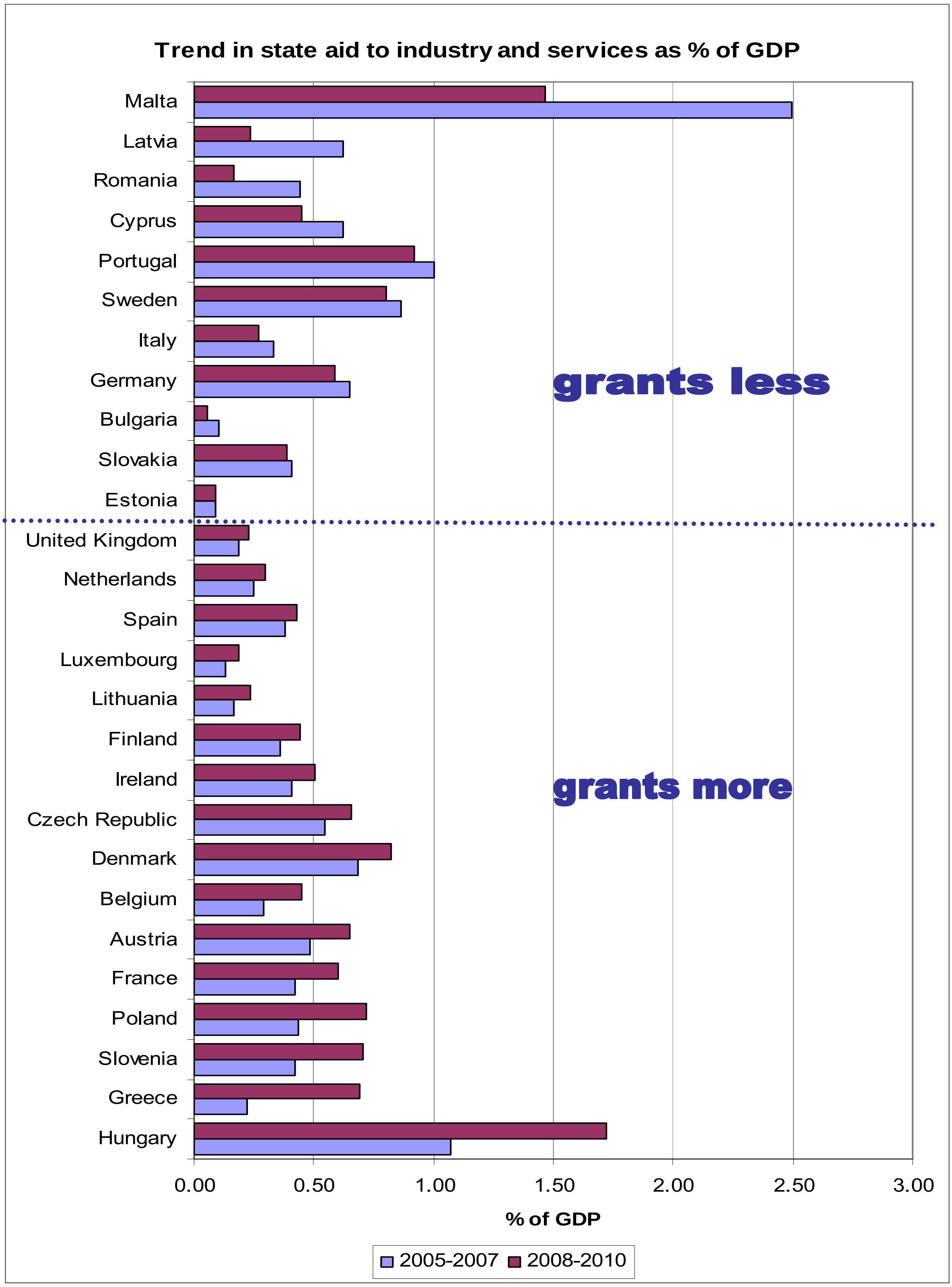
Apart from the overall downward trend observed since 1992, the relatively small increase seen in 2010 might be explained by the fact that Member States responded to the crisis situation in the real economy while maintaining a strict discipline on expenditure. Moreover, it cannot be entirely ruled out that the tightening of Member States' budgets as a result of support for the financial crisis may have limited the scope for a further increase in aid to industry and services.

15 State aid granted to the sectors of agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture have been reported by Member States according to Annexes III B and C of Commission Regulation (EC) 794/2004; OJ L 140, 30.4.2004, p. 1), which are different 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 in Annex to this document. As a result, the different sets of information prevent to produce single aggregate information across all sectors and hence agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture and transport are excluded from the further observations.

16 Source: DG Competition.

17 Read more detail on the overall decreasing trend in the previous Autumn 2010 Scoreboard, p. 14.

Figure 6: Trend in state aid to industry and services as % of GDP[18]



Eleven Member States were able to further reduce their aid expenditure to industry and services in the period 2008-2010 compared to 2005-2008. Some Member States, in particular

18 Source: DG Competition.

Malta and Latvia, reduced their aid levels by more than 0.5% of their GDP. Many Member States posted smaller increases which represented less than 0.2% of their GDP. In most instances, more aid was granted under horizontal objectives of common interest. The most substantial increases were in Greece[19] and Hungary.[20]

2.2. State aid earmarked for the horizontal objectives of common interest

The concept of horizontal aid, which represents aid that is not granted to specific sectors of the economy, was derived from the Treaty. This leaves room for the Commission to make policy choices according to which state aid can be considered compatible with the internal market in order to provide effective support to common policy objectives. Most prominent is the aid earmarked for research, development and innovation, safeguarding the environment and fostering energy saving and promoting the use of renewable energies; this is, followed by regional development, aid to SMEs, creation of employment and promotion of training.

Following the calls from numerous European Councils, Member States have re-oriented their state aid efforts by gradually ending their support to individual sectors and by providing support earmarked for horizontal objectives of common interest instead.

In this light, some of the Europe 2020 strategy targets[21] 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

---

[19] Greece granted substantially more regional aid and some more sectoral aid.

[20] Hungary granted more aid for environmental protection and employment aid.

[21] Read more about EU 2020 here: http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/index_en.htm.

Figure 7: Horizontal versus sectoral aid in the EU-27[22]

Horizontal versus sectoral aid in the EU-27	In billion €	As % of total aid to industry and services	Difference when compared to previous year; by % of total aid to industry and services	Trend 2008-2010 (in % of total aid to industry and services)	Difference when compared to previous trend (2005-2007)
Total horizontal aid	51.9	85%	+ 1%	84.4%	+ 2.2%
Environmental aid[23]	14.4	23.7%	- 0.8%	23.8%	- 2.3%
Regional development	14.8	24.3%	+ 1.1%	23.5%	+ 4.0%
Research and development and innovation	10.9	18.3%	+ 0.5%	15.5%	+ 2.5%
SME	2.6	4.2%	- 2.2%	6.5%	-3.6%
Risk capital	0.8	1.3%	+0.4%	1.0%	+ 0.2%
Training	0.8	1.3%	- 0.3%	1.4%	+0.1%
Employment	2.8	4.6%	0%	4.8%	- 1.6%
Other	5.9	9.7%	+ 2.5%	7.8%	+ 2.3%
Total sectoral aid	9.1	15%	- 0.6%	15.6%	- 2.2%

The positive trend during the period 2008-2010, when Member States preserved with their efforts to earmark more aid under horizontal objectives of common interest, has also been seen in 2010. The main reason why sectoral aid has decreased is the smaller amounts of aid granted to the coal sector and the service industries in general.

In 2010, the main areas where Member States focused the greatest amount of horizontal aid were environmental protection and energy saving, research and development and innovation, and regional aid. The individual horizontal objectives are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

2.2.2. Aid to horizontal objectives

While an average of 85% of the total aid to industry and services was earmarked for horizontal objectives at aggregate level in the EU in 2010[24], some disparities can be found when examining the individual Member States. The EU-27 average was exceeded in 19

[22] Source: DG Competition.
[23] Includes the objective energy savings.
[24] Aid granted under block exemption is included under horizontal aid.

Member States.[25] Only two Member States were found in which aid to horizontal objectives accounted for 50% or less of the total aid to industry and services.[26]

Greece, Italy, Romania and Slovakia stood out in terms of their efforts made to direct aid further towards those horizontal objectives for which a substantial increase in horizontal aid had been identified. On the other hand, only a few Member States showed a small or moderate decline in horizontal aid.[27]

There are large disparities between Member States in the share of aid allocated to the various horizontal objectives.

It is recalled that the horizontal aid objective, which is the so-called 'primary objective' of the aid, is established when the aid measure is approved by the Commission or, in the case of block exempted aid, when the Member State informs the Commission that the aid measure has been implemented.[28] Consequently, the horizontal aid is not measured as a function of the beneficiary, i.e. the sector of the economy in which it has its activity.

In 2010, by far the majority of horizontal aid was earmarked for regional development, with 24.3% of total aid on average going to industry and services, whereby Greece, Lithuania and Romania granted at least 50% or more when compared to their individual total expenditure on industry and services.

Aid earmarked for protecting the environment comes a close second, accounting for 23.7% of total aid to industry and services, whereas Latvia, the Netherlands and Sweden granted more than 50% of their aid to industry and services.

Aid earmarked for research, development and innovation, representing 17.9% of total aid to industry and services, comes in third place. While Luxembourg is the country that spent most (51%), spending in other Member States ranges between 25% and 50% (8 Member States[29]).

Together, these three horizontal objectives account for roughly two thirds of the total aid to industry and services in the EU-27, and they are identified as the most widely used objectives of common interest.

Furthermore, aid to SMEs, training and employment accounts for approximately 10% of total aid to industry and services, while the remainder of the horizontal aid[30] accounts for 9.7%.

---

25 For instance, Belgium, Bulgaria, Lithuania and Luxembourg with each 100%, followed by Denmark, Cyprus, Netherlands, Austria, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden and United Kingdom with each more than 90%.

26 Malta, Portugal.

27 Czech Republic, Spain, Hungary, Portugal.

28 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. For the purpose to allow calculating the aid earmarked to horizontal objectives, objectives are grouped and the group is mapped to the corresponding primary objective.

29 Belgium, Czech Republic, Ireland, Spain, the Netherlands, Austria, Slovenia and Finland.

30 E.g. culture, heritage conservation, risk capital, social support to individual consumers.

2.2.2.1. Block exempted aid

Figure 8: Share of block exempted aid as % of total aid earmarked for the same horizontal objective[31]

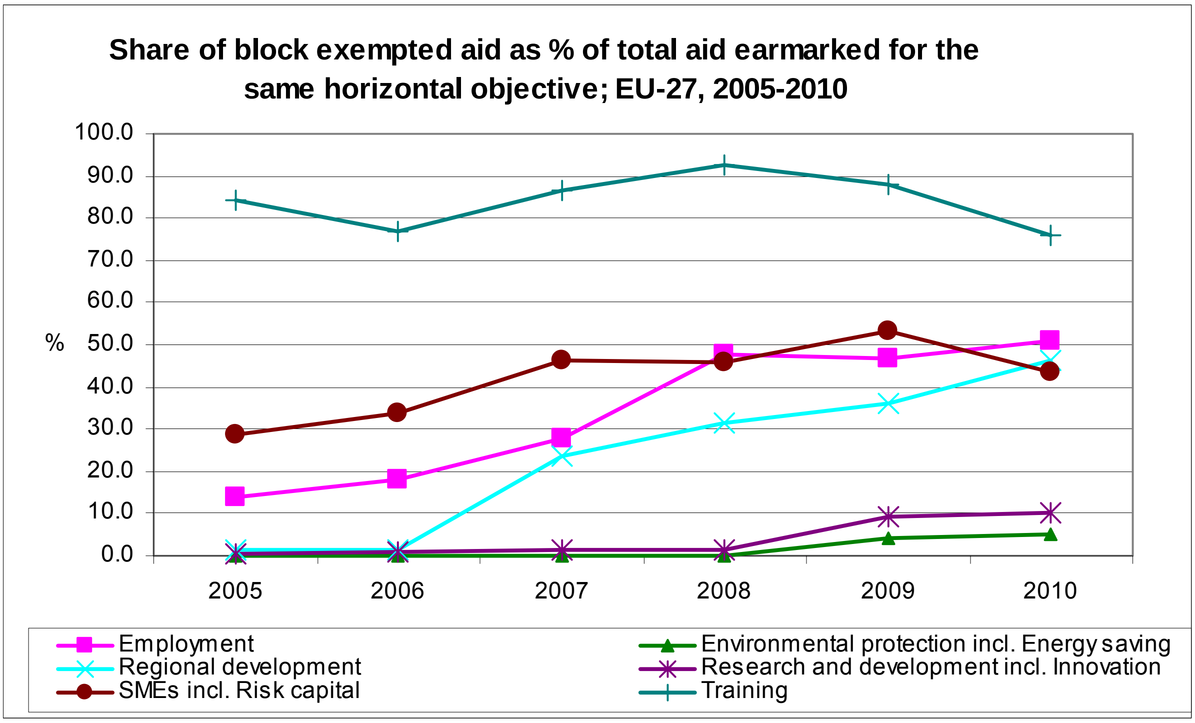


Figure 9: Trend in the share of block exempted[32] **aid as % of total aid earmarked for the same horizontal objective**[33]

(Expenditure in € billion)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Block exempted aid to SMEs incl. Risk capital	1.7	1.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	1.5
Total aid to SMEs incl. Risk capital	6.0	5.5	5.8	5.7	4.5	3.4
Share of that aid as % of total expenditure to this objective	28.7	33.6	46.2	46.0	53.3	43.5
Block exempted aid to Employment	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.4
Total aid to Employment	3.4	3.8	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.8
Share of that aid as % of total expenditure to this objective	13.8	18.2	27.7	47.7	46.6	50.8
Block exempted aid to Training	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6
Total aid to Training	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.8

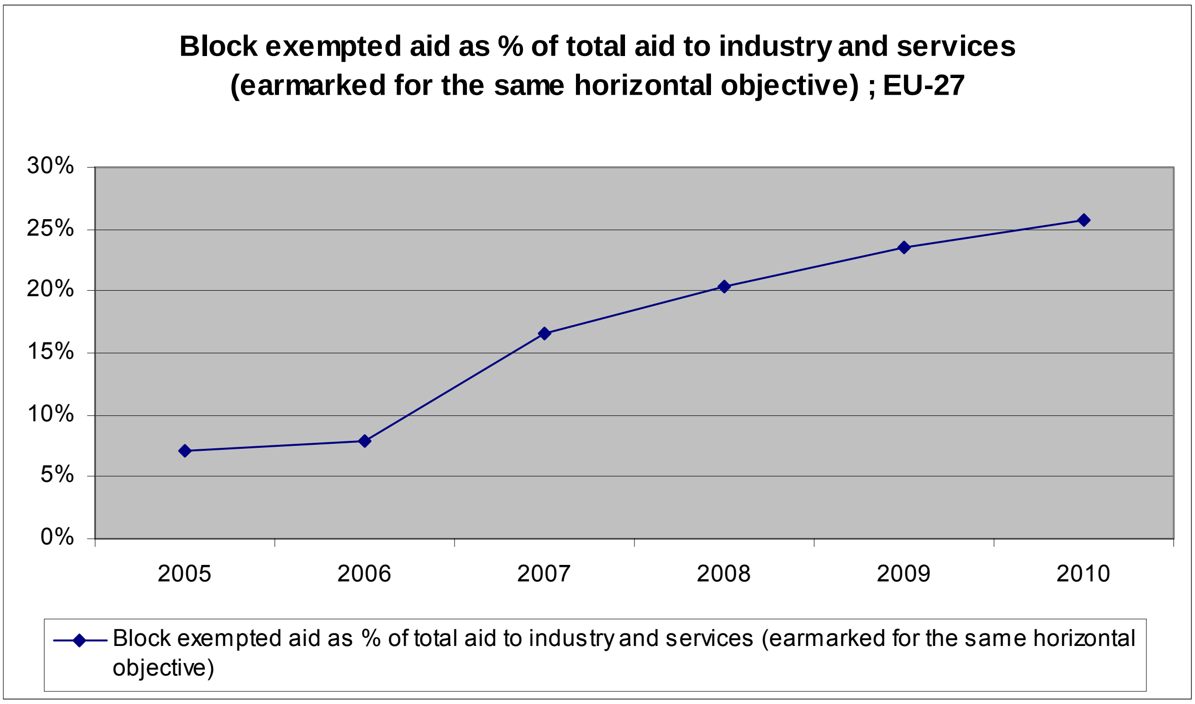
31 Source: DG Competition.

32 It is recalled that block exempted aid comprises aid granted under the individual block exemption regulations 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".

33 Source: DG Competition.

Share of that aid as % of total expenditure to this objective	84.4	77.0	86.7	92.8	87.8	75.9
Block exempted aid to Regional development	0.1	0.2	2.4	4.2	5.1	6.9
Total aid to Regional development	9.8	11.0	10.1	13.3	14.1	14.9
Share of that aid as % of total expenditure to this objective	1.2	1.6	23.7	31.5	36.0	46.2
Block exempted aid to Research and development incl. Innovation	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.1
Total aid to Research and development incl. Innovation	6.2	7.2	7.7	8.8	10.6	10.9
Share of that aid as % of total expenditure to this objective	0.3	0.8	1.5	1.4	9.4	10.4
Block exempted aid to Environmental protection incl. Energy saving	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7
Total aid to Environmental protection incl. Energy saving	13.8	15.0	12.5	13.5	14.9	14.5
Share of that aid as % of total expenditure to this objective	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	4.9
Total horizontal aid	**42.2**	**45.4**	**42.6**	**48.5**	**51.3**	**51.9**
Share of above block exempted aid as % of total aid earmarked for the same horizontal objectives (in billion €)	**6.8**	**7.6**	**15.4**	**19.0**	**21.9**	**23.4**

Figure 10: Block exempted aid as % of total aid to industry and services (earmarked to the same horizontal objective)[34]

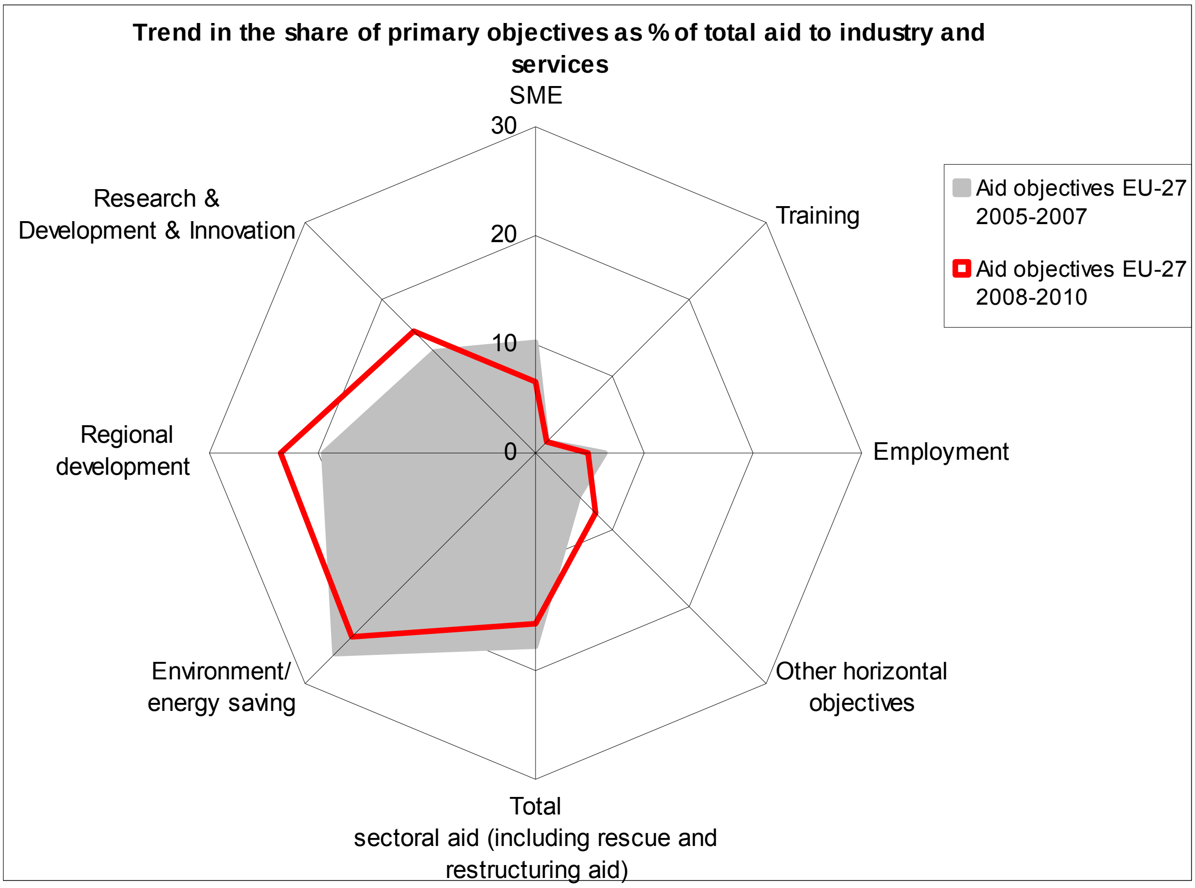


In total, block exempted aid earmarked for the same horizontal objective amounted to approximately € 12.6 billion in 2010, representing around 20.6% of total aid to industry and services.

[34] Source: DG Competition.

2.2.2.2. Trend (2008-2010 compared with 2005-2007)

Figure 11: Trend in the share of horizontal objectives as % of total aid to industry and services[35]



The above diagram reflects the continuing efforts by Member States to earmark a large amount of aid to horizontal objectives of common interest, in particular regional development, research, development and innovation ("R&D&I") and environmental protection, while aid to SMEs, employment and training play only a fairly minor role. Furthermore, the graphs also demonstrate Member States' efforts to reduce the levels of aid granted to individual sectors of the economy, which also includes rescue and restructuring aid and aid to the coal sector.

Nevertheless, there are disparities among Member States with regard to the proportion of individual horizontal objectives in relation to the total aid to industry and services.[36]

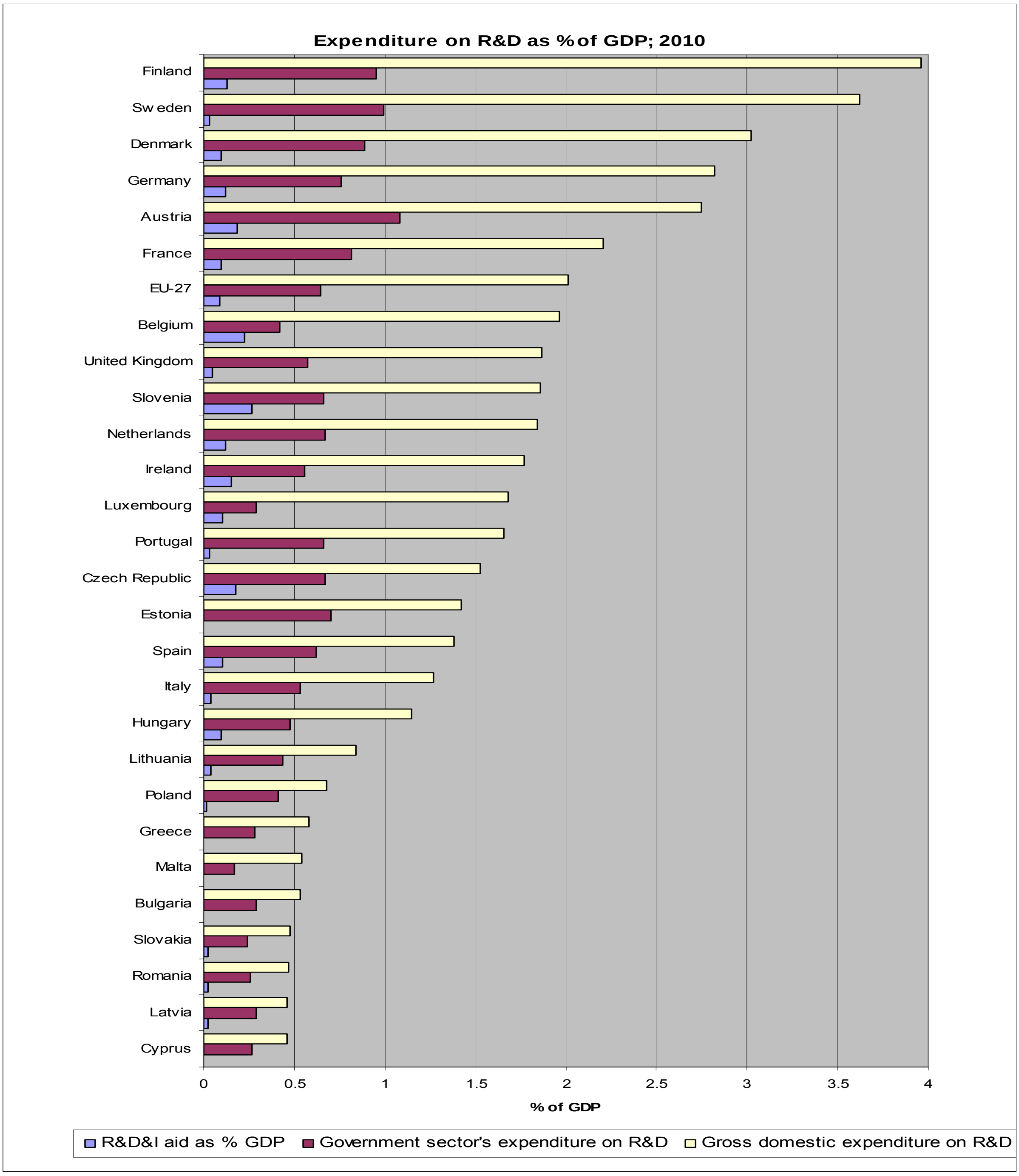
---

[35] Source: DG Competition.

[36] More detail for each Member State can be found in the online Scoreboard which DG Competition publishes at http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/studies_reports/studies_reports.html.

2.2.3. *Research, development and innovation*

Figure 12: Aid earmarked for research, development and innovation[37]



[37] Source: DG Competition and Eurostat. Member States are sorted by the 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 2010. However, the data allow producing a graph which indicates the approximate share of state aid in relation to total expenditure on R&D.

R&D&I is a linchpin one of the key elements in the effort to strengthen the competitiveness of the EU economy and to ensure sustainable growth. Therefore, R&D&I has been placed at the heart of the Europe 2020 Strategy[38] as one of its flagship initiatives, with the target of spending 3 % of EU GDP on R&D by 2020.[39]

In its Communication on "Europe 2020 Flagship initiative Innovation Union"[40], the Commission describes what in its view needs to be done in order to boost innovation and to re-focus R&D&I policy on the challenges facing our society, such as climate change, energy and resource efficiency, health and demographic change.

In 2010, state aid represented only 4.7% of overall R&D expenditure[41], equal to € 10.9 billion or 0.09 % of EU GDP. Around 54 % of total R&D&I state aid in 2010 was granted by three Member States: Germany[42] (€ 2.8 billion), France[43] (€ 1.8 billion) and Spain[44] (€ 1.1 billion).

Block exempted aid reported as R&D&I aid amounted to around € 1.1 billion in 2010. This represented 10.4% of total horizontal aid granted to the same objective. Germany (€ 258.6 million)[45], Spain (€ 174.7 million), Italy (€ 152.2 million) and Belgium (€ 121.1 million) made the most use of this instrument.

The Community Framework for state aid for Research and Development and Innovation[46] and the General Block Exemption Regulation ("GBER")[47] form the legal basis for the assessment of R&D&I state aid measures. In 2011, the Commission has conducted a mid-term review[48] of the Framework, taking stock of recent case experience and reflecting on the contribution of the R&D&I state aid rules to the EU innovation goals in order to further promote private investment in R&D, smarter public investment and overall innovation.

---

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

39 The Barcelona European Council in 2002 settled 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 stablished a new deadline.

40 Communication on "Europe 2020 Flagship Initiative Innovation Union", COM(2010) 546 final.

41 Data on R&D expenditure for 2009.

42 More than one-third of the aid was granted under the schemes: ""IKT 2020, R&D&I-scheme, Germany" (N 375/2007), "Innovation and new energy Technologies - 5. Federal program for research in the field of energy" (N 454/2005) and "Temporary modification of 'ZIM'. R&D&I-scheme. Germany (federal)" (N 65/2009).

43 Around 58% of the aid was granted under the following schemes: "Agence Nationale de la Recherche" (N 407/2007) and "Régime OSEO" (N 408/2007).

44 More than 40% of the aid was granted under the schemes: "Plan Nacional de Investigación Científica, Desarrollo e Innovación Tecnológica 2008-2011" (N 400/2010, which is a modification of the previous "Spanish national Research, development and innovation scheme" (N188/2008), "Actividades del Centro para el desarrollo tecnologico industrial CDTI" and "Programa CENIT" (N 390/2006).

45 Germany multiplied by 5 the expenditure in R&D&I with block exempted measures in comparison to 2010.

46 Framework for State aid for Research and Development and Innovation, OJ C 323 of 30.12.2006, p. 1. (entry into force 1 January 2007).

47 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).

48 Mid-term review of the R&D&I Framework.

2.2.4. *Environmental protection*

The Europe 2020 Strategy has highlighted "sustainable growth"[49] as one of the main priorities for the coming years. It includes the so-called '20/20/20' environmental protection targets of a 20% reduction in CO_2 emissions, a 20% share for renewable energy in EU energy consumption and a 20% increase in energy efficiency. A long-term framework for actions is provided by the flagship initiative entitled "A resource-efficient Europe". State aid can contribute directly or indirectly to these objectives, in particular when it tackles market failures or complements insufficient incentives to ensure greater environmental protection (e.g. general regulatory measures).

In 2010, the largest grantors of total state aid for environmental purposes were Germany[50] (€ 5.5 billion), Sweden[51] (€ 2.3 billion), the United Kingdom (€ 1.4 billion), the Netherlands (€ 1.05 billion) and Austria (€ 1.02 billion). In relative terms, environmental aid accounted for 23.7 % of the total aid for industry and services, or 0.12 % of EU GDP.

Environmental aid covers a wide range of objectives, including support measures for renewable energy, energy-saving, waste management and remediation of contaminated sites and improvement of production processes. For these types of measures, aid granted by Member States pursues a direct benefit to the environment. State aid expenditure can therefore be taken as a proxy to indicate the intended environmental benefit. This represented 31.9% of environmental aid in 2010, equivalent to around € 4.6 billion. The largest contributors to this amount were: the Netherlands[52] (€ 1.04 billion), Austria[53] (€ 0.9 billion), Spain[54] (€ 0.7 billion) and France[55] (€ 0.4 billion).

A second category of state aid measures that are covered under the environmental aid guidelines is reductions in or exemptions from environmental taxes. Expenditure under this category of aid scheme indicates the amount of tax revenue foregone and therefore cannot be used as a proxy measure of the environmental benefit which the taxes themselves have brought. In 2010, 53.9% of environmental aid, equal to around € 7.8 billion, fell into this category. Within this total, Germany granted more than two thirds of the aid (around € 5 billion), followed by Sweden (€ 1.8 billion), the United Kingdom (€ 0.4 billion), Finland (€ 0.2 billion), the Netherlands (€ 0.1 billion), Slovakia (€ 0.08 billion) and Denmark (€ 0.003 billion).

---

49 Communication on "A resource-efficient Europe – Flagship initiative under the Europe 2020 Strategy", COM(2011) 21 final.

50 More than 80% of the aid to environmental protection in Germany was granted under one big tax reduction scheme: "Tax reductions for manufacturing, agriculture and forestry and tax cap ("Spitzenausgleich") for energy intensive users" (N 775/2006).

51 More than 60% of the aid to environmental protection in Sweden was granted under tax reduction scheme: "Prolongation of energy tax on electricity for the manufacturing sector" (N 596/2005)

52 64% of the aid to having a direct benefit to the environment in the Netherlands was granted under the energy saving scheme: "MEP Stimulating CHP" for combined heat and power production (N 543/2005).

53 Around 70% of the aid to having a direct benefit to the environment in Austria was granted under two schemes: "Ökostromgesetz - Renewables feed-in tariff" (N 317a/2006) and "Ökostromgesetznovelle 2008" (N 446/2008) which concern the production of green electricity.

54 More than 90% of the aid to having a direct benefit to the environment in Spain was granted under the scheme "Tax exemption for biofuels" (NN61/2004) which consists in a zero-rate of the tax on hydrocarbons.

55 More than 50% of the aid to having a direct benefit to the environment in France was granted under the scheme "ADEME Aid scheme for renewables 2009/2013" (N 584/2008)

Since the environmental aid guidelines introduced new criteria to the necessity and proportionality test for tax exemptions below EU minimum tax levels (harmonised taxes), the Commission has approved one such tax exemption case concerning Denmark (N 327/2008)[56]. 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.

Block exempted aid for environmental protection that can collectively be classified as having a direct benefit on the environment, amounted to € 0.7 billion in 2010, corresponding to around 4.9% of total aid for environmental objectives. This share is particularly low by comparison with the share for the other horizontal objectives, mainly because of a small number of tax exemption schemes approved in the past, which are so significant in terms of their monetary value that they continue to account for most of the state aid granted in this field. Almost 80 % of the block exempted aid granted in this field was granted by Germany, Belgium, Italy and Austria.

For the EU as a whole**,** the trend of aid for the environment decreased from 26.1% to 23.8% of total aid to industry and services between 2005-2007 and 2008-2010. Several reasons can justify the decrease. The first reason is the effect of the market-based incentives already implemented, through which operators internalise their environmental costs and no state aid is needed. Higher EU environmental standards are another aspect which contributes to the reduction of state aid: adaptation to EU standards is compulsory for operators and they are obliged to comply without any public support. Finally, budgetary constraints due to the crisis may also have had an impact on the public expenditure earmarked for environmental protection, at least in the second period identified above.

[56] In addition, there was one negative decision without recovery concerning a Dutch case "Exemption from environmental taxes for ceramic producers (C 5/2009)" and one positive decision concerning a Dutch case "Energy green tax, reduction for the glasshouse horticulture sector (N 270/2010)" which did not include a specific necessity and proportionality assessment as the beneficiaries still paid at least the EU minimum tax level. Furthermore, in another tax exemption case concerning Denmark (C 30/2009), the Commission opened in October 2009, the formal investigation procedure which is still ongoing.

2.2.5. *Regional development and cohesion*

Figure 13: Aid to regional development[57]

	In billion €	As % of total aid to industry and services	Difference when compared to previous year; in % of total aid to industry and services	Trend 2008-2010 (in % of total aid to industry and services)	Difference when compared to previous trend (2005-2007)
Aid earmarked for regional development	14.8	24.3%	+ 1.1%	23.5%	+ 4.0%
		As % of GDP	**Difference when compared to previous year; in % of GDP**	**Trend 2008-2010 (in % of GDP)**	**Difference when compared to previous trend (2005-2007)**
Aid pursuant to Article 107(3)(a)	16.2	0.13%	+ 0.01%	0.013%	- 0.1%
Aid pursuant to Article 107(3)(c)	2.7	0.02%	+ 0.01%	0.015%	+ 0.007%

The Commission Guidelines on national regional aid for 2007-2013[58], 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. These 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[59] which remains applicable until the end of 2013, although Member States may also grant regional aid measures under GBER.

Aid for regional development can also be assessed directly under Article 107(3)(a) or Article 107(3)(c) TFEU. Article 107(3)(a) authorises aid that promotes the economic development of areas where the standard of living is abnormally low or where there is serious underemployment, the so-called category a' regions. The regional aid angle under Article 107(3)(c) 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 - the so-called category 'c' regions.

57 Source: DG Competition.
58 OJ C 54/13 of 4.3.2006.
59 Commission Regulation (EC) No 1628/2006 of 24 October 2006; OJ L 302, 01.11.2006 p. 29.

Furthermore, it is worth recalling that aid earmarked for category 'a' or 'c' regions does not necessarily have regional development as the primary horizontal objective; it could alternatively be earmarked for other objectives. For this reason, the aggregate aid volumes of the category 'a' and category '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 14: Rescue and restructuring aid[60]

	In billion €	**As % of total aid to industry and services**	**Difference when compared to previous year; in % of total aid to industry and services**	**Trend 2008-2010 (in % of total aid to industry and services)**	**Difference when compared to previous trend (2005-2007)**
Rescue and restructuring aid	0.48	0.8%	+ 0.08%	0.8%	- 1.3%

During the trend period 2008-2010, Member States continued their efforts to reduce aid levels for rescue and restructuring. While Czech Republic, Italy, Poland and the United Kingdom accounted for roughly 89% of all rescue and restructuring aid, expenditures by other Member States were rather low and 14 Member States granted no such aid.[61]

2.3.2. Shipbuilding

Figure 15: Aid to the shipbuilding sector[62]

	In billion €	**As % of total aid to industry and services**	**Difference when compared to previous year; in % of total aid to industry and services**	**Trend 2008-2010 (in % of total aid to industry and services)**	**Difference when compared to previous trend (2005-2007)**
Aid to the ship building sector	0.15	0.26%	- 0.22%	0.5%	-0.16%

[60] Source: DG Competition.
[61] Belgium, Bulgaria, Estonia, Ireland, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Slovakia and Sweden.
[62] Source: DG Competition.

2.3.3. *Steel industry*

Figure 16: Aid to the steel industry[63]

	In billion €	As % of total aid to industry and services	Difference when compared to previous year; in % of total aid to industry and services	Trend 2008-2010 (in % of total aid to industry and services)	Difference when compared to previous trend (2005-2007)
Aid to the steel industry	0.015	0.03%	- 0.16%	0.17%	- 0.33%

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.[64]

In 2010, aid to the steel sector decreased significantly. When looking at trends, the decrease in aid to the steel sector continued during the period 2008-2010 in comparison to the previous trend period (2005-2007). In 2010, only the United Kingdom granted an essential amount of aid to this sector, while other Member States phased out such aid during the period 2008-2010.

2.3.4. *Coal*

Figure 17: Aid to the coal sector[65]

	In billion €	As % of total aid to industry and services	Difference when compared to previous year; in % of total aid to industry and services	Trend 2008-2010 (in % of total aid to industry and services)	Difference when compared to previous trend (2005-2007)
Aid to the coal sector	2.8	4.7%	0.18%	4.8%	- 2.7%

State aid to the coal industry was governed until 31 December 2010 by a specific legal framework, the Coal Regulation 1407/2002.[66] Regulation 1407/2002[67] expired on 31 December 2010 and is replaced by Council Decision 2010/787/EU of 10 December 2010 on state aid to facilitate the closure of uncompetitive coal mines.[68]

The Decision adopted by the Council provides for 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). The uncompetitive mines must

---

63 Source: DG Competition.
64 Aid under the Commission Regulation (EC) No 800/2008 of 6.August 2008 declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the common market in application of Articles 87 and 88 of the Treaty (OJ L 214, 9.8.2008, p. 3-47) remains possible with the exception of regional aid favouring activities in the steel sector (Article 1(3)(e)).
65 Source: DG Competition.
66 Council Regulation (CE) N° 1407/2002 of 23 July 2002, EUOJ L205, 2.8.2002 p.1.
67 Council Regulation (CE) N° 1407/2002 of 23 July 2002, EUOJ L205, 2.8.2002 p.1.
68 OJ L 336, 21.12.2010, p. 24.

be closed by 31 December 2018 and the coal production progressively reduced over the period. Aid for exceptional costs includes redundancy payments, re-training costs, and site cleaning-up or safety costs.

2.3.5. Transport

Figure 18: Aid to the transport sector[69]

	In billion €	As % of GDP	Difference when compared to previous year; in % of GDP	Trend 2008-2010 (in % of GDP)	Difference when compared to previous trend (2005-2007)
Total aid to the transport sector	2.3	0.019%	- 0.007%	0.022%	- 0.062%
Road and combined transport	0.4	0.003%	- 0.001%	0.005%	- 0.063%
Maritime transport	1.8	0.015%	- 0.001%	0.015%	+ 0.001
Inland water transport	0.009	0.0001%	0%	0.0001%	0%
Air transport	0.1	0.001%	- 0.005%	0.0029%	0%

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

Member States spend considerable resources for the provision of Services of General Economic Interest (SGEI) in the transport sector and for the construction, management and maintenance of infrastructure. EU law foresees indeed 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

In February 2010 the Commission adopted its first decision applying the new regulation on public passenger transport services (in force since 3 December 2009). The Commission thus concluded the formal investigation procedure initiated in 2008 regarding the public-service contracts of the Danish railway company, Danske Statsbaner (DSB). It found that the compensation paid by the Danish government every year to DSB for the costs incurred in meeting its public-service obligations was limited to what was strictly necessary to cover those costs.

Also in February 2010 the Commission opened the proceedings against the loan granted to Železničná spoločnosť Slovakia Cargo. In May 2010 the Commission authorised on the basis of the specific provisions of the Railway Guidelines the plan of Société nationale des chemins

69 Source: DG Competition.

de fer belges (SNCB) to restructure its freight activities; in December 2010 it authorised a rescue aid of around € 128 million for BDZ EAD, the State-owned Bulgarian railway operating on both freight and passenger railway markets.

During 2010, as in previous years, the Commission approved several schemes to support intermodality and combined transport (France, Belgium, Italy, Germany and Hungary).

2.3.5.2. Maritime

By comparison with 2007-2009, the annual average of aid for 2008-2010 remains constant, at € 1.8 billion.

Most cases in this sector concern social aid to seafarers and special taxation rules for shipping companies ("tonnage tax" schemes). In this regard the Commission approved the introduction of the Cypriot tonnage tax scheme, as well as amendments to the Slovenian tonnage tax scheme. It also authorised the extension of the Dutch tonnage tax scheme to cable layers, pipeline layers, research vessels and crane vessels.

There were also a few cases where Member States notified public financing of port infrastructure. In the same year the Commission partially authorised a Greek port infrastructure development project.

Lastly, the Commission also approved rescue aid to the French maritime company SeaFrance in August 2010, but subsequently opened proceedings with regard to the restructuring aid to the company. The Commission closed this proceeding by decision.[70]

In 2010 the Commission decided to launch a study in order to obtain a more accurate knowledge of the functioning of European ports and their financing. This study will assist the Commission to identify a reliable approach for moving forward in the enforcement of state aid rules.

2.3.5.3. Aviation

The reported figures over 2008-2010 show a decrease of 23% in the aid amount granted by Member States for the air transport sector compared to the previous triennial period.

In 2010 the Commission approved 7 cases concerning projects for financing airport infrastructure (Finland, Germany, Latvia, Spain, Italy and the United Kingdom). Three start-up aids for establishing new lines and increasing existing frequencies were approved in 2010 (Belgium, Italy and France). One case of rescue aid for an airline was approved (Malta) and one social aid scheme concerning the French overseas departments. In these cases, the Commission considered that the planned investments had a positive impact on the accessibility of the region, which outweighed the negative impact on competition. On the basis of the criteria, set out respectively in paragraphs 61 and 79 of the guidelines of 2005 on financing of airports and start-up aid to airlines departing from regional airports, the Commission concluded that these forms of public support were compatible with the internal market.

---

[70] 24 October 2011; Negative decision with recovery.

In 2010 the Commission continued with its substantial workload resulting from the examination of a large number of complaints concerning investment aid and aid to airlines. In some of these cases, a formal investigation procedure is still ongoing. Nevertheless, one of the formal investigation procedures was concluded and a final decision was taken in 2010, where the Commission found that the agreement between Bratislava airport (Slovakia) and Ryanair had been concluded in accordance with the behaviour of a market economy operator. In other cases, where the formal investigation procedure was opened or continued in 2010, there is a need to examine whether the public investment constitutes state aid, and whether this state aid could still be declared compatible if the relevant conditions, laid down in the 2005 guidelines, are met.

2.3.6. Agriculture

Figure 19: Aid to the agricultural sector[71]

	New notifications in 2010	**Decisions in 2010**	**New block exempted measures in 2010**
Number of aid measures	146	150	258
	In billion €	**As % of GDP**	**Difference when compared to previous year; in % of GDP**
Aid granted to the agricultural sector	10.2	0.08%	- 0.01%
Of which is block exempted aid	1.7	0.013%	- 0.002%

The highest expenditures were reported by France (€ 2.4 billion) and Finland (€ 1.2 billion).

When comparing 2010 with the previous year, the majority of Member States (22) reduced their state aid expenditure, while Czech Republic, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland and Slovenia granted more aid to the agricultural sector.

Block exempted aid in agriculture

The trend in the number of measures (258) implemented in 2010 under the Block Exemption Regulation was at a similar level to the previous year (267), but considerably lower in comparison with 2007 (496) and 2008 (433).

Until now, only Luxembourg, Portugal and Malta have not notified under this Regulation.

It should be noted that, since 2009 all block exempted aid schemes have been submitted by Member States under Commission Regulation (EC) No 1857/2006. This is due to the fact that, since the entry into force of the GBER, under which 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

[71] Source: DG Agriculture.

disabled workers (to the extent that these categories of aid are not covered by Regulation (EC) No 1857/2006). Measures published under Regulation (EC) No 70/2001 are only recorded until August 2008.

Block exempted aid accounted for 14.9% of the total state aid expenditure in agriculture for 2010, whereas in 2009 it was 13.9%. Analysing the results per country, it appears that Italy, Cyprus and The Netherlands spend more than 30% of their state aid under a block exemption.

2.3.7. Fisheries and aquaculture

Figure 20: Aid to the fisheries and aquaculture sector[72]

	New notifications in 2010	**Decisions in 2010**	**New block exempted measures in 2010**
Number of aid measures	20	14	43
	In billion €	**As % of GDP**	**Difference when compared to previous year; in % of GDP**
Aid granted to the fisheries sector	0.130	0.01%	- 0.0006%
Of which is block exempted aid	0.019	0.002%	0.001%

France reported the highest overall state aid expenditure (€ 72.5 million), followed by the Czech Republic (€ 21.3 million), Spain (€ 13.5 million), the Netherlands (€ 5.4 million) and Portugal (€ 3.6 million). 65% of the total block-exemption aid was granted by Spain (€ 12.4 million).

With respect to the number of aid measures, Spain reported the most schemes in numbers (27), followed by Denmark (18), the Netherlands (16) and the United Kingdom (11).

No legislation has been adopted in 2010 as regards state aid in the sector of fisheries and aquaculture. In the context of the ongoing reform of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) state aid issues may be taken into account. A proposal for a new financial Regulation will be presented in November 2011. The Commission will submit a proposal for a new financial instrument covering Maritime affairs and Fisheries at the end of 2011.

[72] Source: DG Maritime and Fisheries.

2.4. Use of the state aid instruments

Figure 21: Expenditure as per aid instrument[73]

Expenditure as per aid instrument; year 2010	In billion €	% of total aid to industry and services	Difference when compared to previous year; by % of total aid to industry and services	Trend 2008-2010 (in % of total aid to industry and services)	Difference when compared to previous trend (2005-2007)
Grants	33.5	54.9%	+ 3.8%	52.0%	- 1.4%
Soft loans	1.6[74]	2.7%	- 0.8%	3.2%	+ 0.5%
Guarantees	1.5[75]	2.5%	+ 0.5%	2.1%	+ 0.8%
Equity participation	0.6	1.0%	- 0.8%	1.1%	+ 0.7%
Tax exemptions (incl. tax deferrals)	23.7	39.0%	- 2.7%	41.6%	- 0.5%

Tax exemptions are the instrument used for the most part in connection with aid measures earmarked for environmental protection (approximately € 10 billion), followed by regional development (around € 6.5 billion), sectoral development (approximately € 3.9 billion) and R&D&I (about € 1 billion). Venture capital aid (around € 0.5 billion), together with aid to SMEs (approximately € 0.7 billion) accounts for a further major share. Moreover, 6 Member States granted more than 50% of their aid volume through tax exemption.[76]

With respect to direct grants, 9 Member States contributed more than 80% of their aid in the form of grants.[77]

[73] Source: DG Competition.

[74] The underlying total amount used or total nominal amount of the soft loans amounted to € 19.1 billion, or 0.15% of EU GDP.

[75] The underlying total amount used or total nominal amount of the guarantees amounted to € 34.1 billion, or 0.27% of EU GDP.

[76] Ireland, France, Malta, Portugal, Slovakia and Sweden.

[77] Denmark, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Romania and Slovenia.

3. State aid in the context of the financial and economic crisis

3.1. State aid measures for the financial sector

3.1.1. General background

Before the financial and economic crisis hit Europe in the autumn of 2008, the EU had been experiencing steady economic growth. Budget deficits were down to an average of 0.8% of GDP in 2007 – the best result in thirty years.[78] Unemployment during this period fell and stayed at a long-time low of 7% EU-wide in 2008. In parallel, the level of state aid to industry and services in the EU decreased annually by 2% on average since 2002, and stood at € 65 billion, i.e. less than 0.5% of GDP, in 2007.

The crisis brought the steady GDP growth, low levels of state aid and decreasing budget deficits to an abrupt end. Member States pumped unprecedented amounts of state aid into the financial sector in order to restore financial stability and the normal functioning of the financial markets, including continued access to finance by EU companies. When inter-bank lending dried up in September 2008, Member States started to inject large amounts of aid into the banking sector to ensure that lending to the economy could continue. Guided by the temporary framework, Member States also began taking steps from the end of 2009 to ease business's financing constraints. This led to a sharp increase – of more than 10% of GDP - in the level of state aid, and this increase continued in 2010, as a result of crisis aid to the financial sector in particular.

The European Commission's state aid control policy was one of the key factors which ensured that this – generally successful – rescue process was achieved in a coordinated manner. It allowed the swift implementation of unprecedented support measures and ensured at the same time that the Internal Market was kept intact.[79]

While economic growth returned to positive levels again in 2010 for the EU as a whole, after having dropped to -5% of GDP in 2009, there were signs of big differences in economic performance between Member States. Although Member States which were severely hit by the financial turmoil and the subsequent sovereign debt crisis are still facing distress, in other Member States, particularly those with sound economic fundamentals or small open export countries, the recovery seems to be on track. However, the sovereign debt crisis and high levels of unemployment in some Member States and the overall world-wide economic situation give rise to uncertainty and adversely affect growth prospects. The Commission's forecast expects 2011 GDP to grow at +1.7 % in the EU, fuelled by Germany's GDP growth (+ 2.9% of GDP), whereas growth estimates in other large European economies are weaker (FR 1.6%, UK 1.1, IT 0.7, ES 0.8). However, there are signs that the recovery is becoming self-sustained. Growth in economic activities is shifting slightly from exclusive reliance on export-led demand to a higher contribution from internal sources of growth, such as investment, and - to a lesser extent -private consumption. However the overall outlook is not

---

78 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council, Long-term sustainability of public finances for a recovering economy - COM(2009) 545, 14.10.2009 (http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/thematic_articles/article15994_en.htm).

79 For further details see the report on the effects of temporary SA rules adopted in the context of the financial and economic crisis; http://ec.europa.eu/competition/publications/reports/temporary_stateaid_rules_en.html

immune from downside risks related to the interplay between vulnerabilities on sovereign debts and the financial sector. Whether or not these risks actually materialize, they could potentially trigger negative spill-over on the real side of the economy.

3.1.2. State aid granted to the financial sector

In the period between 1 October 2008 and 1 October 2011,[80] the Commission took a total of around 290 decisions in the financial services sector based on Article 107(3)(b) TFEU, aimed at remedying a serious disturbance in Member States' economies. These decisions authorised, amended or prolonged 41 schemes and addressed the situation in more than 55 financial institutions.. The Commission has so far taken only one prohibition decision. Financial crisis measures were taken in all Member States, except Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Malta and Romania.

Given the uncertainty characterizing the financial sector and the EU economy as a whole, there is no sign of a general pattern of exit from State support measures. However, by looking at the evolution over time of the measures pledged in the period 2008-2011, and the measures used in the period 2008-2010, we can highlight some positive trends.

In the period between 1 October 2008 and 1 October 2011[81] the Commission approved aid to the financial sector for an overall amount of € 4506.5 billion (36.7% of EU GDP). The bulk of the aid was authorised in 2008 when € 3457 billion (27.7% of EU GDP) were approved, mainly in the form of guarantees on bank's bonds and deposits.[82] After 2008, the aid approved focused more on recapitalisation of banks and impaired asset relief rather than on guarantees.

The overall amount of aid used in the period 2008-2010[83] stands at € 1608 billion (13.1% of EU GDP). Guarantees and liquidity measures account for € 1199 billion or roughly 9.8 % of EU GDP. The remainder of the aid used refers to recapitalisation and impaired assets measures which amount to € 409 billion (3.3% of EU GDP). Slightly over 72 % of the aid used has been granted through schemes while the remainder was provided on *ad hoc* basis.

Box 1: The different instruments of state aid to 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 committed amount of aid and the used amount of aid.[84]

---

80 While the Autumn 2011 Scoreboard generally updates on state aid expenditure in 2010, the financial crisis chapter expands over a longer period i.e. to include the most recent developments up to 1 October 2011. However, data on expenditure is presented for the years 2008-2010 that are taken from Member States' annual reports.

81 2008 figures contain the budget approved for the recapitalisation of Northern Rock in 2007.

82 Some corrections have been made with respect to the previous Scoreboard in order to avoid double counting.

83 2008 figures contain the budget used for the recapitalisation of Northern Rock in 2007.

84 Compared to previous Autumn Scoreboards, the Commission has amended to some extent the methodology to measure state aid to financial institutions. The figures do not longer report the value of the aid element since for the particular nature of financial crisis measures its calculation appeared to be rather complex. Instead the methodology to measure expenditure as regards guarantees and other liquidity measures have been further refined. To ensure that the data can continue to be compared with the data provided by Member States in their annual reports over 2008 and 2009, Member States have been requested to provide the data for the instruments concerned in accordance to the new methodology also for these years.

The **pledged volume of aid** (aid approved) represents the overall maximum amount of state aid measures (such as guarantees, capital injections and other) provided by Member States and approved by the Commission. This figure corresponds to the upper limits of support which Member States are allowed to grant to the financial institutions. However, it expresses neither the amounts actually implemented nor the benefit which individual financial institutions obtained.

The **used amount** (aid used or aid granted) of the aid expresses the actual volume of the aid measure which Member States implemented:

– **For recapitalisation**: the used amount of aid is equal to the nominal value of the recapitalisation. [85].

– **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 guarantee**: the used amount of aid is the outstanding volume of the liability covered by the State in a given year, calculated as the average of end of quarter (31 March; 30 June; 30 September; 30 December) outstanding amounts. [86]

– **For liquidity support**: the used amount of aid is the outstanding volume of liquidity measures (e.g. value of the loan) in a given year, calculated as the average of end of quarter (31 March; 30 June; 30 September; 30 December) outstanding amounts.

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

More details on the data coverage of the Scoreboard are provided in the Methodology Notes at page 56.

The tables below show, for each Member State and for the whole of the EU, the overall amount of financial crisis aid to financial institutions approved, as well as the overall amount of aid used for the different instruments.[87]

---

85 The methodology for measuring recapitalisation has not been changed compared to previous Scoreboards.

86 As regards guarantees the data in this Scoreboard differ from the data in the Report prepared for the European Parliament on the effects of temporary state aid Rules adopted in the context of the financial and economic crisis, due to a change in the scope of the guarantee covered and a change in the methodology to record the used amount. The Report includes only guarantees relating to the emission of senior debt bonds by the beneficiary. The Scoreboard however includes also guarantees on other liabilities, such as short-term debt, wholesale and retail deposits or interbank liabilities. The Report took as amounts for used guarantees the value of the senior debt bonds issued under those guarantees and attributed once to the date on which the bonds were issued.

87 A break down of the data per year is provided in the tables in the annex.

Figure 22: Approved amounts of aid to financial institutions in the years 2008-2011

	TOTAL: 2008 - 30/09/2011									
	Recapitalsation measures		Guarantees		Asset relief interventions		Liquidity measures other than guarantees		Total	
	in billion €	as % of 2010 GDP	in billion €	as % of 2010 GDP	in billion €	as % of 2010 GDP	in billion €	as % of 2010 GDP	in billion €	as % of 2010 GDP
Belgium/Belgique/België	20,40	5,8%	276,75	78,4%	28,22	8,0%	0,00	0,0%	**325,37**	**92,2%**
Bulgaria/България	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	**0,00**	**0,0%**
Czech Republic/Česká republika	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	**0,00**	**0,0%**
Denmark/Danmark	14,03	6,0%	580,00	247,4%	0,00	0,0%	6,08	2,6%	**600,11**	**256,0%**
Germany/Deutschland	110,98	4,4%	450,25	18,0%	59,10	2,4%	0,00	0,0%	**620,33**	**24,8%**
Estonia/Eesti	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	**0,00**	**0,0%**
Ireland/Éire	90,11	58,5%	386,00	250,7%	54,00	35,1%	40,00	26,0%	**570,11**	**370,3%**
Greece/Ελλάδα	15,47	6,7%	85,00	36,9%	0,00	0,0%	8,00	3,5%	**108,47**	**47,1%**
Spain/España	101,10	9,5%	201,15	18,9%	2,86	0,3%	31,85	3,0%	**336,96**	**31,7%**
France	26,65	1,4%	319,75	16,5%	4,70	0,2%	0,00	0,0%	**351,10**	**18,2%**
Italy/Italia	20,00	1,3%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	**20,00**	**1,3%**
Cyprus/Κύπρος/Kıbrıs	0,00	0,0%	3,00	17,2%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	**3,00**	**17,2%**
Latvia/Latvija	0,83	4,6%	5,15	28,7%	0,54	3,0%	2,26	12,6%	**8,78**	**48,9%**
Lithuania/Lietuva	0,43	1,6%	0,87	3,2%	0,43	1,6%	0,00	0,0%	**1,74**	**6,3%**
Luxembourg	2,50	6,0%	4,50	10,8%	0,00	0,0%	0,32	0,8%	**7,32**	**17,6%**
Hungary/Magyarország	1,07	1,1%	5,35	5,4%	0,04	0,0%	3,87	3,9%	**10,33**	**10,5%**
Malta	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	**0,00**	**0,0%**
Netherlands/Nederland	37,64	6,4%	200,00	33,8%	22,79	3,9%	52,90	8,9%	**313,33**	**53,0%**
Austria/Österreich	15,65	5,5%	75,20	26,4%	0,40	0,1%	0,00	0,0%	**91,25**	**32,1%**
Poland/Polska	4,62	1,3%	4,62	1,3%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	**9,24**	**2,6%**
Portugal	12,00	6,9%	35,45	20,5%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	**47,45**	**27,5%**
Romania/România	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	**0,00**	**0,0%**
Slovenia/Slovenija	0,25	0,7%	12,00	33,4%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	**12,25**	**34,1%**
Slovakia/Slovensko	0,66	1,0%	2,80	4,2%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	**3,46**	**5,3%**
Finland/Suomi	4,00	2,2%	50,00	27,7%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	**54,00**	**30,0%**
Sweden/Sverige	5,03	1,5%	156,00	45,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,52	0,2%	**161,56**	**46,6%**
United Kingdom	114,61	6,8%	435,71	25,7%	248,05	14,6%	51,93	3,1%	**850,30**	**50,1%**
TOTAL EU27	**598,05**	**4,87%**	**3289,55**	**26,81%**	**421,13**	**3,43%**	**197,73**	**1,61%**	**4506,47**	**36,73%**

Figure 22a: Approved amounts of aid to financial institutions in the years 2008-2010

	TOTAL: 2008 - 2010									
	Recapitalsation measures		Guarantees		Asset relief		Liquidity measures		Total	
	in billion €	as % of 2010 GDP	in billion €	as % of 2010 GDP	in billion €	as % of 2010 GDP	in billion €	as % of 2010 GDP	in billion €	as % of 2010 GDP
Belgium/Belgique/België	20,40	5,8%	276,75	78,4%	28,22	8,0%	0,00	0,0%	**325,37**	**92,2%**
Bulgaria/България	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	**0,00**	**0,0%**
Czech Republic/Česká republika	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	**0,00**	**0,0%**
Denmark/Danmark	14,03	6,0%	580,00	247,4%	0,00	0,0%	6,08	2,6%	**600,11**	**256,0%**
Germany/Deutschland	110,98	4,4%	450,25	18,0%	59,10	2,4%	0,00	0,0%	**620,33**	**24,8%**
Estonia/Eesti	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	**0,00**	**0,0%**
Ireland/Éire	64,56	41,9%	386,00	250,7%	54,00	35,1%	0,00	0,0%	**504,56**	**327,8%**
Greece/Ελλάδα	15,00	6,5%	55,00	23,9%	0,00	0,0%	8,00	3,5%	**78,00**	**33,9%**
Spain/España	101,10	9,5%	201,15	18,9%	2,86	0,3%	31,85	3,0%	**336,96**	**31,7%**
France	26,65	1,4%	319,75	16,5%	4,70	0,2%	0,00	0,0%	**351,10**	**18,2%**
Italy/Italia	20,00	1,3%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	**20,00**	**1,3%**
Cyprus/Κύπρος/Kıbrıs	0,00	0,0%	3,00	17,2%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	**3,00**	**17,2%**
Latvia/Latvija	0,83	4,6%	5,15	28,7%	0,54	3,0%	2,26	12,6%	**8,78**	**48,9%**
Lithuania/Lietuva	0,43	1,6%	0,87	3,2%	0,43	1,6%	0,00	0,0%	**1,74**	**6,3%**
Luxembourg	2,50	6,0%	4,50	10,8%	0,00	0,0%	0,32	0,8%	**7,32**	**17,6%**
Hungary/Magyarország	1,07	1,1%	5,35	5,4%	0,04	0,0%	3,87	3,9%	**10,33**	**10,5%**
Malta	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	**0,00**	**0,0%**
Netherlands/Nederland	37,64	6,4%	200,00	33,8%	22,79	3,9%	52,90	8,9%	**313,33**	**53,0%**
Austria/Österreich	15,65	5,5%	75,00	26,4%	0,40	0,1%	0,00	0,0%	**91,05**	**32,0%**
Poland/Polska	4,62	1,3%	4,62	1,3%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	**9,24**	**2,6%**
Portugal	4,00	2,3%	16,45	9,5%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	**20,45**	**11,8%**
Romania/România	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	**0,00**	**0,0%**
Slovenia/Slovenija	0,00	0,0%	12,00	33,4%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	**12,00**	**33,4%**
Slovakia/Slovensko	0,66	1,0%	2,80	4,2%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	**3,46**	**5,3%**
Finland/Suomi	4,00	2,2%	50,00	27,7%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	**54,00**	**30,0%**
Sweden/Sverige	5,03	1,5%	156,00	45,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,52	0,2%	**161,56**	**46,6%**
United Kingdom	114,61	6,8%	435,71	25,7%	248,05	14,6%	51,93	3,1%	**850,30**	**50,1%**
TOTAL EU27	**563,78**	**4,60%**	**3240,35**	**26,41%**	**421,13**	**3,43%**	**157,73**	**1,29%**	**4383,00**	**35,72%**

Figure 23: Used amounts of aid to financial institutions in the years 2008-2010

Total for 2008 - 2010										
Member States	Recapitalsation measures (1)		Guarantees (5)		Asset relief interventions (3)		Liquidity measures other than guarantees (6)		Total for 2008 - 2010	
	in billion €	as % of 2010 GDP	in billion €	as % of 2010 GDP	in billion €	as % of 2010 GDP	in billion €	as % of 2010 GDP	in billion €	as % of 2010 GDP
Belgium/Belgique/België	20.40	5.78%	44.23	12.53%	7.73	2.19%	0.00	0.00%	**72.36**	**20.5%**
Bulgaria/България	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	**0.00**	**0.0%**
Czech Republic/Česká republika	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	**0.00**	**0.0%**
Denmark/Danmark	10.44	4.45%	145.00	61.86%	0.00	0.00%	1.97	0.84%	**157.41**	**67.2%**
Germany/Deutschland	56.60	2.26%	135.04	5.40%	56.17	2.25%	4.75	0.19%	**252.55**	**10.1%**
Estonia/Eesti	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	**0.00**	**0.0%**
Ireland/Éire	46.28	30.06%	360.00	233.86%	7.00	4.55%	0.00	0.00%	**413.28**	**268.5%**
Greece/Ελλάδα	3.77	1.64%	27.49	11.94%	0.00	0.00%	7.59	3.30%	**38.85**	**16.9%**
Spain/España	10.80	1.02%	55.83	5.25%	2.86	0.27%	19.31	1.82%	**88.80**	**8.4%**
France	22.46	1.16%	92.73	4.80%	1.20	0.06%	0.00	0.00%	**116.39**	**6.0%**
Italy/Italia	4.05	0.26%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	**4.05**	**0.3%**
Cyprus/Κύπρος/Kıbrıs	0.00	0.00%	2.82	16.13%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	**2.82**	**16.1%**
Latvia/Latvija	0.41	2.27%	0.54	3.01%	0.41	2.27%	0.97	5.43%	**2.33**	**13.0%**
Lithuania/Lietuva	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	**0.00**	**0.0%**
Luxembourg	2.60	6.25%	2.15	5.18%	0.00	0.00%	0.19	0.45%	**4.94**	**11.9%**
Hungary/Magyarország	0.11	0.11%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	2.13	2.17%	**2.24**	**2.3%**
Malta	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	**0.00**	**0.0%**
Netherlands/Nederland	18.86	3.19%	40.90	6.91%	5.00	0.85%	30.40	5.14%	**95.16**	**16.1%**
Austria/Österreich	7.38	2.59%	19.33	6.80%	0.40	0.14%	0.00	0.00%	**27.11**	**9.5%**
Poland/Polska	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	**0.00**	**0.0%**
Portugal	0.00	0.00%	5.24	3.03%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	**5.24**	**3.0%**
Romania/România	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	**0.00**	**0.0%**
Slovenia/Slovenija	0.00	0.00%	2.15	5.98%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	**2.15**	**6.0%**
Slovakia/Slovensko	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	**0.00**	**0.0%**
Finland/Suomi	0.00	0.00%	0.12	0.06%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	**0.12**	**0.1%**
Sweden/Sverige	0.78	0.22%	19.92	5.75%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	**20.70**	**6.0%**
United Kingdom	82.90	4.89%	158.36	9.33%	40.41	2.38%	19.83	1.17%	**301.50**	**17.8%**
Total EU27	**287.81**	**2.35%**	**1111.84**	**9.06%**	**121.19**	**0.99%**	**87.15**	**0.71%**	**1607.98**	**13.11%**

In 2010, the amount of aid pledged decreased substantially compared to the two previous years. Even though most of the measures approved in previous years are still operational the reduced reliance on new measures suggests that the measures approved in the past have succeeded in providing general relief for the banking system. However despite clear improvements at EU level, the need for State support differs considerably across countries and segments of the banking sector[88]. This circumstance is reflected by the level of concentration in terms of the number of countries which approved further aid support in 2010. Three countries (IE, EL and ES) account for roughly 82%[89] of the overall volume of aid approved in 2010. In 2010, the Commission authorised aid for an overall amount of € 383.8 billion, representing roughly 3.1% of EU GDP. The new aid approved is concentrated in a few countries and involves recapitalisation of € 183.9 billion, guarantees for € 55.4 billion, impaired assets relief for € 77.9 billion and liquidity measures for € 66.7 billion.

The overall volume of aid used in 2010 for recapitalisation and impaired assets stood at € 121.3 billion (1% of EU GDP). New capital injections accounted for € 87.8 billion (0.7% of EU GDP) while impaired asset relief measures accounted for € 33.6 billion (0.3% of EU GDP). With regards to guarantees and liquidity measures the average outstanding amount for the year 2010 stood at € 983.9 billion (8% of GDP) of which € 922.03 billion (7.5% of EU GDP) relates to guarantees while € 61.9 billion (0.5% of EU GDP) relates to liquidity measures.

---

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

89 This percentage is computed excluding the liquidity measure approved in 2010 the case of NL. This is because it refers to not notified aid: i.e. aid which was already used in previous years but received the approval of the Commission just in 2010.

The same conclusions regarding the concentration of the new aid implemented in 2010 in a small number of countries can be drawn with regard to the amount used. For instance in the case of recapitalisation[90] roughly 88 % of the new capital injections were implemented by three countries (IE, UK and ES) out of a total of just 7 countries which also used this instrument in 2010.

3.1.3. State aid per instrument

3.1.3.1 Guarantees on bank debt

Guarantees were the first category of instruments used by Member States to respond to the turmoil in the financial sector. The bulk of guarantees schemes were approved at the onset of the crisis, between autumn 2008 and mid 2009. Overall, roughly 90 % of the guarantees were granted through schemes, since they were directed at the whole financial system rather than the weaknesses of specific banks. Guarantees, in particular, have proved to be effective in tackling the liquidity constraints arising from the systemic loss of confidence which paralysed the interbank market and prompted a sudden increase in the cost of wholesale funding. These developments even affected banks with strong fundamentals and good solvency perspectives. Against this background, State intervention facilitated banks' access to funding by issuing State guaranteed bonds. Their attractiveness in comparison to non-guaranteed instruments helped overcome the lack of confidence in the market and enabled banks to roll-over their maturing debt.

Banks' dependency on guaranteed bonds has decreased substantially in the past year. The gradual improvement in financial market conditions led to a stabilisation of the funding cost for many banks, in particular for those which had seen their credit risk outlook improve. The amount of State-guaranteed bonds issued by banks was down in 2010, while the overall amount of bonds issued in the same year did not decrease with respect to 2009, adding weight to the assumption that most banks have regained access to markets without the need to use State guarantees. Moreover, from mid 2009, most State guaranteed bonds were issued by banks already in the process of restructuring. This suggested that the scope for State guarantees to address contingent liquidity constraints had somehow been exhausted and justified a change in the conditions for the approval of guarantees as from 1 July 2010. The Commission's Staff Working paper on the application of state aid rules to government guarantee schemes covering bank debt to be issued after 30 June 2010[91] laid the foundation to start the process of phasing out guarantees by a) an increase in the guarantee fee paid by the issuer and b) the submission of a restructuring plan for those institutions using new guarantees and exceeding a certain threshold of total outstanding liabilities[92]. The aim of these conditions is to reduce distortions of competition by increasing the cost of guaranteed-bonds relative to non-guaranteed bonds. In addition, the current design of the state aid regulation allows banks to benefit from State guarantees to the extent that they will undertake practical measures to remove their structural vulnerabilities.

---

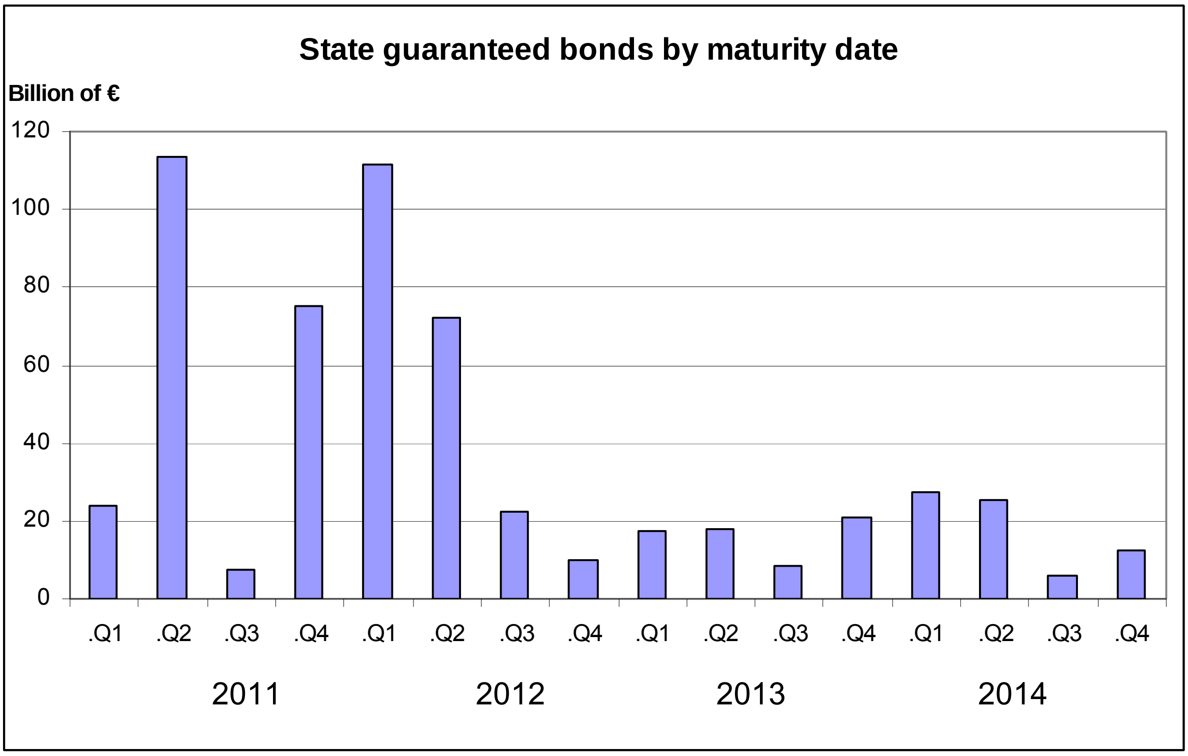
90 Recapitalisation is the instrument which better show concentration since the methodology used for guarantees and liquidity does not let capture directly this feature while the use of impaired assets is concentrated in few countries in the whole period considered.

91 http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/studies_reports/phase_out_bank_guarantees.pdf.

92 The threshold on outstanding guarantees liabilities is evaluated both in absolute terms and in relation to total liabilities.

Despite the steps taken to stimulate the phasing out of government guarantees, the current market situation suggests that a gradual process of moving away from support measures should be maintained. As mentioned above, the volatility of funding costs, sovereign risk and relevant re-financing needs prevent markets from achieving lasting stability. In particular by the end of 2011 and the beginning of 2012, a considerable amount of State-guaranteed bonds reach maturity. In the course of 2010, banks have started to roll-over guaranteed bonds and to replace them by ordinary bond issues. However, the underlying risks to which the financial sector is exposed suggest that particular care should be taken in stepping up the exit process. Against this background, the Commission has kept the current state aid rules for government guarantees schemes until 31 December 2011.[93] Eight out of 20 countries have prolonged the validity of their scheme after 2010.

Figure 24: Breakdown of state guaranteed bonds issued by maturity



Source: Commission services and Bloomberg

Concerning the amount approved in the period between 1 October 2008 and 1 October 2011, guarantees worth 3289.5 billion (26.8% of EU GDP) were approved by the Commission in a large number of countries.

In terms of the amount actually used in the years 2008-2010 in the entire EU a maximum[94] of € 1111.84 billion (9% of EU GDP) billion were actually granted. The countries which have made the most use of guarantees are Ireland € 360 billion and UK € 158.4 billion followed by Denmark € 145 billion (the largest part expired) and Germany € 135.04 billion. As a

93 Communication from the Commission on the application, after 1 January 2011, of State aid rules to support measures in favour of banks in the context of the financial crisis; OJ C 329, 7.12.2010, p. 7.

94 According with the methodology used to compute guarantees which focuses on the outstanding volumes, the overall amount of guarantees used over the whole period is calculated by summing up the maximum amount of outstanding guarantees provided by each member state.

percentage of GDP, Ireland is still the largest user (233.9%) followed by Denmark (61.9%) and Belgium (12.5%).

In 2010, € 55.4 billion of new guarantees were approved by the Commission of which € 40.9 billion was covered by schemes. These are spread across 6 countries: a further € 40 billion have been approved for Greece (17.4% of its GDP), € 10 billion have been approved for Ireland (6.5% of Ireland GDP) and smaller amounts have been approved for Spain, Latvia, Lithuania and United Kingdom.

With respect to the aid actually used in 2010, the average outstanding volume of guarantees amounts to € 922.2 billion (7.5% of EU GDP). The difference between the maximum outstanding amount (€ 1111.8 billion) and the amount outstanding in 2010 represents the volume of guarantees expired. It should be noticed that, with the exception of Denmark, where the sizeable volume of guarantees granted in 2008 was replaced by further schemes for a lower amount, most of the guarantees are still outstanding in the remaining countries.

The country which has shown the largest increase in the volume of outstanding guarantees in 2010 is Ireland which reported an additional outstanding amount of € 55 billion (roughly 42% of IE GDP).

Figure 25: Outstanding guarantees (used amount) per country by year

Guarantees: Amount effectively used

Member States	in billion €	as % of 2008 GDP	in billion €	as % of 2009 GDP	in billion €	as % of 2010 GDP
	2008*		2009		2010	
Belgium/Belgique/België	8,96	2,6%	44,23	13,0%	29,37	8,3%
Bulgaria/България	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Czech Republic/Česká republika	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Denmark/Danmark	145,00	62,1%	7,12	3,2%	26,05	11,1%
Germany/Deutschland	19,09	0,8%	135,04	5,6%	132,10	5,3%
Estonia/Eesti	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Ireland/Éire	360,00	200,0%	264,00	165,4%	319,00	207,2%
Greece/Ελλάδα	0,75	0,3%	2,25	1,0%	27,49	11,9%
Spain/España	0,00	0,0%	36,13	3,4%	55,83	5,3%
France	8,65	0,4%	92,73	4,9%	91,53	4,7%
Italy/Italia	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Cyprus/Κύπρος/Kıbrıs	0,00	0,0%	0,56	3,3%	2,82	16,1%
Latvia/Latvija	0,00	0,0%	0,54	2,9%	0,23	1,3%
Lithuania/Lietuva	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Luxembourg	0,44	1,1%	2,15	5,7%	1,41	3,4%
Hungary/Magyarország	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Malta	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Netherlands/Nederland	0,85	0,1%	36,00	6,3%	40,90	6,9%
Austria/Österreich	2,43	0,9%	14,45	5,3%	19,33	6,8%
Poland/Polska	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Portugal	1,19	0,7%	5,24	3,1%	4,99	2,9%
Romania/România	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Slovenia/Slovenija	0,00	0,0%	1,00	2,8%	2,15	6,0%
Slovakia/Slovensko	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Finland/Suomi	0,12	0,1%	0,06	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Sweden/Sverige	0,29	0,1%	14,26	4,9%	19,92	5,7%
United Kingdom	33,54	1,8%	158,36	10,1%	148,93	8,8%
Total EU27	**581,30**	**4,66%**	**814,11**	**6,92%**	**922,03**	**7,52%**

*includes € 0.41 billion granted in 2007 by Germany

Figure 26: Schemes expired/in place by country

Member State	Type of scheme	Date of adoption	Expiry date
Austria	Guarantee	9/12/2008	30/06/2011
Cyprus	Guarantee	22/10/2009	31/05/2010
Germany	Guarantee	27/10/2008	31/12/2010
Denmark	Guarantee	3/02/2009	31/12/2010
Denmark	Guarantee on existing liabilities	10/10/2008	10/10/2010
Greece	Guarantee	19/11/2008	31/12/2011
Spain	Guarantee	22/12/2008	31/12/2011
Finland	Guarantee	13/11/2008	30/06/2010
France	Guarantee	30/10/2008	12/11/2009
Hungary	Guarantee	12/02/2009	31/12/2009
Ireland	Guarantee	20/11/2009	31/12/2011
Ireland	Guarantee on existing liabilities	13/10/2008	27/09/2010
Italy	Guarantee	14/11/2008	16/12/2009
Lithuania	Guarantee	5/08/2010	31/12/2011
Latvia	Guarantee	22/12/2008	31/12/2010
Netherlands	Guarantee	30/10/2008	31/12/2010
Poland	Guarantee	25/09/2009	31/12/2011
Portugal	Guarantee	29/10/2008	31/12/2011
Sweden	Guarantee	29/10/2008	30/06/2011
Slovenia	Guarantee	12/12/2008	31/12/2010
Slovakia	Guarantee	8/12/2009	8/06/2010
United Kingdom	Guarantee	13/10/2008	28/02/2010

3.1.3.2. Recapitalisation measures

As follows from figure 27 the total volume of recapitalisation measures approved in the period between 1 October 2008 and 1 October 2011 is € 598.05 billion (4.9% of EU GDP). Three countries (Germany, Spain and United Kingdom), out of a total of 21 countries using this instrument, account for almost 55 % of the overall amount approved. However looking at the figures in terms of national GDP, Ireland emerges as the country with the largest approved budget (58.5% of Ireland's GDP), whereas most of the other countries show figures in line with the EU average. The bulk of the overall volume of aid aimed at recapitalising Irish banks was approved in 2010 (€ 52 billion – 33.8% of Ireland's GDP) and in 2011 (€ 25.5 billion – 16.6 % of GDP). Other appreciable amounts of aid approved in 2010 are reported for Spain (€ 101.1 billion – 9.5% of Spain's GDP) and Greece (€ 10 billion – 4.3% of Greece's GDP). In the case of Spain the budget approved in 2010 represents the entire budget allocated for the recapitalisation of Spanish banks.

Concerning the amount used in 2008-2010 15 countries are relying on recapitalisation measures. The countries which have injected more capital into their banking system are United Kingdom (€ 82.9 billion), Germany (€ 56.6 billion) and Ireland (€ 46.2 billion), whereas in terms of GDP - in line with what is observed for the amount approved - the capital injections provided by Ireland are larger than in other countries since they represents 30 % of Ireland's GDP. Most of the Irish recapitalisation (€ 35.2 billion) took place in 2010. In relative terms other noticeable volumes of recapitalisation over the whole period have been observed in Luxemburg (6.2% of Luxemburg's GDP), Belgium (5.8% of Belgium's GDP) and UK (4.9% of UK's GDP). Apart from Ireland's capital injections the remainder of the aid used in 2010 is divided between the following countries (United Kingdom, Spain, Netherlands, Germany, Denmark and Austria).

Figure 27: Recapitalisation: Used amount per country by year

Recapitalisation: Amount effectively used

Member States	in billion €	as % of 2008 GDP	in billion €	as % of 2009 GDP	in billion €	as % of 2010 GDP
	2008*		2009		2010	
Belgium/Belgique/België	16,90	4,9%	3,50	1,0%	0,00	0,0%
Bulgaria/България	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Czech Republic/Česká republika	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Denmark/Danmark	0,50	0,2%	8,04	3,6%	1,89	0,8%
Germany/Deutschland	20,00	0,8%	32,25	1,3%	4,35	0,2%
Estonia/Eesti	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Ireland/Éire	0,00	0,0%	11,00	6,9%	35,28	22,9%
Greece/Ελλάδα	0,00	0,0%	3,77	1,6%	0,00	0,0%
Spain/España	0,00	0,0%	1,30	0,1%	9,50	0,9%
France	13,21	0,7%	9,25	0,5%	0,00	0,0%
Italy/Italia	0,00	0,0%	4,05	0,3%	0,00	0,0%
Cyprus/Κύπρος/Kıbrıs	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Latvia/Latvija	0,00	0,0%	0,41	2,2%	0,00	0,0%
Lithuania/Lietuva	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Luxembourg	2,50	6,3%	0,10	0,3%	0,00	0,0%
Hungary/Magyarország	0,00	0,0%	0,11	0,1%	0,00	0,0%
Malta	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Netherlands/Nederland	14,03	2,4%	0,00	0,0%	4,83	0,8%
Austria/Österreich	0,90	0,3%	5,89	2,1%	0,58	0,2%
Poland/Polska	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Portugal	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Romania/România	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Slovenia/Slovenija	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Slovakia/Slovensko	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Finland/Suomi	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Sweden/Sverige	0,25	0,1%	0,53	0,2%	0,00	0,0%
United Kingdom	44,92	2,5%	6,62	0,4%	31,36	1,8%
Total EU27	**113,21**	**0,91%**	**86,82**	**0,74%**	**87,78**	**0,72%**

* includes € 1.61 granted in 2007 by UK

Slightly over half of the amount used was injected into financial institutions on an ad hoc basis. Six countries (AT, DE, DK, ES, FR and UK) used both ad hoc measures and schemes. All the other countries except IT, PT and HU relied on ad hoc measures.

By looking at the concentration of aid among beneficiaries, it is noticeable that three banks account for more than one third of the total amount used. Two of them are UK banks: The Royal Bank of Scotland and Lloyds Bank received approximately € 50 billion and € 25 billion respectively. The second largest recipient is the Anglo Irish Bank, which raised around € 29 billion of capital from the Irish Government in 2010.

Almost 85% of the recapitalisation has been directed either to banks under restructuring or to banks where the restructuring plan has either not yet been submitted or has not yet been approved by the Commission. In the case of ad hoc measures, this percentage is as high as 99%, whereas for schemes it stood at roughly 63%. One of the reasons to explain this difference is that some Member States (ES, FR, IT, DK and SE) required that the banks applying for the aid under schemes had to be in a sound financial condition. Moreover, at the beginning of the crisis, the Commission introduced a distinction between sound banks and distressed banks, in order to distinguish between institutions with structural solvency problems and institutions experiencing temporary liquidity constraints. The assessment of banks' specific situation was also aimed at ascertaining whether a restructuring plan was required in order to ensure the long-term viability of the business and to minimise distortions in competition. Therefore, those banks which were not facing serious structural difficulties were allowed to benefit from capital injections without undertaking restructuring actions.[95]

Since January 2011, every bank applying for capital injections has had to submit a restructuring plan, irrespective of the amount of aid and of whether the aid is provided in the form of schemes or ad hoc measures.

Figure 28: Schemes expired/in place by country

Member State	Type of scheme	Date of adoption	Expiry date
Austria	Recapitalisation	9/12/2008	30/06/2011
Germany	Recapitalisation	27/10/2008	31/12/2010
Denmark	Recapitalisation	3/02/2009	31/12/2009
Greece	Recapitalisation	19/11/2008	31/12/2011
Greece	Recapitalisation (Financial stability fund)	3/09/2010	31/12/2011
Spain	Recapitalisation	28/01/2010	31/12/2010
Finland	Recapitalisation	11/09/2009	31/10/2010
France	Recapitalisation	8/12/2008	31/08/2009
Hungary	Recapitalisation	12/02/2009	31/12/2011
Italy	Recapitalisation	23/12/2008	31/12/2010
Lithuania	Recapitalisation	5/08/2010	31/12/2011
Poland	Recapitalisation	21/12/2009	31/12/2011
Portugal	Recapitalisation	20/05/2009	31/12/2011
Sweden	Recapitalisation	11/02/2009	17/02/2010
Slovakia	Recapitalisation	8/12/2009	8/06/2010
United Kingdom	Recapitalisation	13/10/2008	28/02/2010

More than 51 % (€ 160 billion) of recapitalisation aid are represented by Core Tier 1 instruments, most of which are common equity. According to the European Bank Authority, without additional Government capital injections 18 banks would have had their Core Tier 1 capital under the 5% risk threshold at the end of 2010 compared with the three banks actually in this situation under the baseline scenario.[96]

Exit from recapitalisation aid can also take the form of repayments from private banks to governments in order to return the capital received. The total repayments which were made during the whole period considered (2008-2010) amount to € 17.7 billion.[97] Most of the repayments were made by French banks; they amount to € 15 billion. This value accounts for almost 70% of the total capital injected in the French banking system (€ 22 billion). In the case of Hungary, the only bank which received capital injections (FHB) has returned them to

95 Measures to limit moral hazard and to mitigate the distortions in Competition, such as State remuneration and burden sharing, applies, to a different extent, also for banks not subjected to restructuring.

96 The baseline scenario used in the 2011EU-Wide stress test is mainly based on the Autumn 2010 European Commission forecast.

97 This amount just refers to the principal and does not take into account interest.

the government in their entirety. In the other case (NL, DE and UK), the amount repaid still accounts for a small share of the total amount of capital injected by the State. In the course of 2011 further repayments were made by the French BPCE, the Italian Banco popolare and the Dutch Aegon. These banks repayments accounting in all cases for 100 per cent of the capital injected, amounts in total to € 9.5 billion. Further repayment amounting respectively to €11.8 billion and € 7 billion has been made in 2011 by the German Commerzbank and the Dutch ING; they accounts respectively for 65% and 70% of the capital received from the State. The total amount of repayments up to October 2011 stands at € 46 billion. The main strategy used, in particular by French and UK banks, to repay the capital received was to replace it with capital raised in the market. This strategy has been complemented by retaining earnings, selling business units and deleveraging.

3.1.3.3. Impaired asset relief

The threat of impaired assets, namely the uncertainty about the realisable value effectively achievable on risky assets held by banks, is still relevant, in particular in some segments of the European financial sector. However in 2010, the number of write-downs recorded in Europe has been lower than in previous years and in many cases new injections of capital, raised directly on the market, have compensated for the losses arising from the difference between the revised market value of the assets and the book value.

State aid in the form of impaired asset relief measures was granted in Europe in a second phase of the crisis when the problem of toxic assets had acquired more prominence. Lessons from the past crises highlight the importance of cleaning the banks' balance sheet, and the difficulties in pricing toxic assets correctly. The overall amount of impaired asset relief approved in the period between 1 October 2008 and 1 October 2011 was € 421.13 billion. Impaired asset measures are concentrated in a few Member States. Indeed, this kind of state aid has been approved in only 11 out of 27 countries. By far the majority of the amount approved in absolute value (€ 248 billion) relates to the United Kingdom's intervention. Other countries which approved considerable impaired asset relief measures are Ireland, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands. In GDP term the largest volume of aid was approved for Ireland (35.1% of Ireland's GDP) followed by the United Kingdom (14.6% of the United Kingdom's GDP).

In 2010 the bulk of the aid was approved for Ireland (€ 54 billion -35.1% of Ireland's GDP) and Germany (€ 20 billion – 0.8% of Germany's GDP).

Figure 29: Impaired assets: Used amount per country by year

Impaired Assets: Amount effectively used

Member States	in billion €	as % of 2008 GDP	in billion €	as % of 2009 GDP	in billion €	as % of 2010 GDP
	2008		2009		2010	
Belgium/Belgique/België	0,00	0,0%	7,73	2,3%	0,00	0,0%
Bulgaria/България	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Czech Republic/Česká republika	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Denmark/Danmark	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Germany/Deutschland	9,80	0,4%	23,07	1,0%	23,30	0,9%
Estonia/Eesti	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Ireland/Éire	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	7,00	4,5%
Greece/Ελλάδα	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Spain/España	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	2,86	0,3%
France	0,00	0,0%	1,20	0,1%	0,00	0,0%
Italy/Italia	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Cyprus/Κύπρος/Kıbrıs	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Latvia/Latvija	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,41	2,3%
Lithuania/Lietuva	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Luxembourg	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Hungary/Magyarország	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Malta	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Netherlands/Nederland	0,00	0,0%	5,00	0,9%	0,00	0,0%
Austria/Österreich	0,00	0,0%	0,40	0,1%	0,00	0,0%
Poland/Polska	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Portugal	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Romania/România	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Slovenia/Slovenija	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Slovakia/Slovensko	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Finland/Suomi	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Sweden/Sverige	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
United Kingdom	0,00	0,0%	40,41	2,6%	0,00	0,0%
Total EU27	**9,80**	**0,08%**	**77,82**	**0,66%**	**33,57**	**0,27%**

The overall amount of aid actually used for impaired assets stood at € 121.2 billion in the period 2008-2010. The intervention was concentrated mainly in two countries (Germany and the United Kingdom) which used € 56.1 billion and € 40.4 billion respectively. These figures accounts for roughly 80% of the overall impaired assets intervention in Europe. In GDP terms Ireland ends up in being the country which relied more on this type of instruments (4.5% of GDP); the whole amount was used in 2010.

In 2010, besides the amount approved under the new Irish scheme, other impaired asset measures have been put in place for banks. Two Spanish cajas (Caja Castilla-la Mancha and Caja Sur) received aid amounting respectively to € 2.5 billion and to € 0.4 billion. The German *Landesbank* West LB benefitted from € 3.3 billion of state aid in 2010, in addition to a total of € 8.3 billion granted between 2008 and 2009, while Hypo Real Estates received support amounting to € 20 billion in the form of asset relief.

In Germany the measures are distributed among five beneficiaries, mostly commercial banks and *Landesbanken*. In the UK, asset relief is concentrated on a single beneficiary (Royal Banks of Scotland). However, several banks have experienced considerable write downs on their assets, largely compensated by additional capital raised through the State and directly on the market. This may suggest that the impaired assets troubles in the UK have been mostly resolved by capital injections.

More than 90% of asset relief measures have been approved by means of *ad hoc* interventions. Owing to the difficulties concerning the correct assessment of the valuation of the assets, combined with the need to ensure burden-sharing for the beneficiary, many States have preferred to tailor the intervention on the basis of the specific individual circumstances of the institution, rather than using general schemes. The only country which has an operating scheme for asset relief is Ireland, where a general plan for asset relief (NAMA) was approved in 2010. Other countries designed either specific schemes (Germany) or schemes incorporated into a more general programme to deal with the effects of the financial crisis (Hungary, Austria and Lithuania). Both in Germany and in Hungary, the schemes have expired without being used. In Germany as well as in Austria, despite the existence of schemes, asset relief intervention has taken place on an *ad hoc* basis, whereas in the case of Lithuania no specific amount was allocated for this kind of aid.

A large proportion (80%) of asset relief interventions benefitted banks that were undergoing a restructuring process. The remaining banks which benefitted from impaired asset relief have either already submitted a restructuring plan which is under evaluation by the Commission or will be required to submit a restructuring plan to the Commission for approval.

As in the case of recapitalisation, since January 2011, state aid rules have required every bank applying for impaired asset measures to present a restructuring plan.

3.1.3.4. Liquidity interventions other than guarantees

In the period between 1 October 2008 and 1 October 2011 the total volume of aid approved in the form of liquidity intervention other than guarantees amounts to € 197.7 billion 1.6% of GDP). Four countries - the Netherlands (€ 52.9 billion), the United Kingdom (€ 51.9 billion), Ireland (€ 40 billion) and Spain (€ 31.8 billion) - account for roughly 89% of the whole aid approved whereas in terms of GDP the largest budget was allocated by Ireland (26% of Ireland's GDP) Luxemburg (12.6% of Luxembourg's GDP) followed by the Netherlands (8.9% of the Netherlands' GDP).

As regards the aid used the overall volume of liquidity measures implemented in the period 2008-2010 amounts to € 87.15 billion (0.7 % of EU GDP). In absolute terms the Netherlands (€ 30.4 billion), the UK (€ 19.8 billion)) and Spain (€ 19.3 billion) have been the countries relying the most on this instrument. In relative terms the support granted by Latvia (5.4% of Latvia's GDP) is followed by the amount granted by the Dutch government (5.1% of the Netherlands' GDP) and by Greece (3.3% of Greece's GDP). Two-thirds of the overall liquidity provided has been granted on the basis of *ad hoc* measures. The remainder consists of schemes implemented by three countries: Greece, Hungary and Spain. The latter Member States' scheme involves a fund aimed at providing liquidity for the acquisition of financial assets.

In 2010 the average volume of outstanding liquidity amounted to € 61.9 billion. The decrease in the outstanding amount of liquidity is mainly due to the fact that the bulk of the liquidity accounted for by the facility provided by the Dutch government to Fortis-ABM has expired. The countries recording the largest amount of average outstanding liquidity in 2010 are United Kingdom (€ 19.8 billion) and Spain (€ 19 billion) while Latvia shows the largest outstanding amount in GDP terms (5%).

Figure 30: Liquidity measures: Used amount per country by year

Liquidity measures: Amount effectively used

Member States	in billion €	as % of 2008 GDP	in billion €	as % of 2009 GDP	in billion €	as % of 2010 GDP
	2008		2009		2010	
Belgium/Belgique/België	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Bulgaria/България	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Czech Republic/Česká republika	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Denmark/Danmark	0,59	0,3%	1,97	0,9%	0,73	0,3%
Germany/Deutschland	3,57	0,1%	0,00	0,0%	4,75	0,2%
Estonia/Eesti	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Ireland/Éire	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Greece/Ελλάδα	1,13	0,5%	4,53	1,9%	7,59	3,3%
Spain/España	2,33	0,2%	19,31	1,8%	18,96	1,8%
France	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Italy/Italia	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Cyprus/Κύπρος/Kıbrıs	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Latvia/Latvija	0,96	4,2%	0,97	5,3%	0,89	5,0%
Lithuania/Lietuva	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Luxembourg	0,00	0,0%	0,14	0,4%	0,19	0,5%
Hungary/Magyarország	0,00	0,0%	2,13	2,3%	1,05	1,1%
Malta	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Netherlands/Nederland	13,23	2,2%	30,40	5,3%	7,90	1,3%
Austria/Österreich	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Poland/Polska	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Portugal	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Romania/România	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Slovenia/Slovenija	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Slovakia/Slovensko	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Finland/Suomi	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Sweden/Sverige	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
United Kingdom	0,00	0,0%	6,90	0,4%	19,83	1,2%
Total EU27	**21,79**	**0,17%**	**66,36**	**0,56%**	**61,89**	**0,50%**

3.1.4. Restructuring

While the temporary state aid rules applicable to the financial sector have proved to be an important instrument for containing the crisis, there is a need to make a gradual exit from the exceptional State support. In the previous sections, the importance of restructuring has been emphasized, in order to ensure a return to normal market conditions and to phase out State intervention measures. Since January 2011 every bank which receives state aid support in whatever form has to submit a restructuring plan to the Commission for approval. The broad features of this plan are illustrated in the Commission's "Restructuring Communication".[98]

The main aim of the assessment undertaken by the Commission prior to the approval of the plan is to ensure that, at the end of the restructuring period, the restructured institutions will return to viability without having to rely on additional state aid. For this reason, when it is deemed that viability cannot be restored and the bank is unable to remain on the market without State support, aid for its resolution is usually provided. Resolution can take different forms (liquidation, sale, and downsizing) depending on numerous factors, such as the specific context in which the bank operates, its reference market and its activities. The restructuring

98 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, 19.08.2009.

plan also has to comply with other requirements aimed at minimising distortions of competition, limiting moral hazard and ensuring that the aid was kept to the minimum.

As end of September 2011 the Commission had adopted 37 restructuring decisions: 25 approving a restructuring plan to restore viability of financial institutions, 11 approving liquidation plans and one negative decision which led to recovery of the aid which had been granted (Banco Privado Portugues).

In order to restore viability, various measures have been put in place in cooperation with the Commission and the Member States to remedy the structural weaknesses of the banks. Most of them are aimed at limiting the range of bank activities in order to reduce overall risk and ensure the viability of the core business. Divestments of subsidiaries or assets are part of many restructuring plans (e.g. WestLB, ING). In some cases the bank was required to abandon the activities that do not fit into the bank's corporate strategy, as has been the case for the investment banking activities of Germany’s Commerzbank. Other remedies falling within the broad category of divestments involve reductions in balance sheets, personnel and branches. When bank solvency has been endangered by the excessive risk-taking that has been a feature of past bank investment strategy, changes in risk management have also been considered, as in the case of LBBW.

In the 11 cases where viability was deemed impracticable by means of a restructuring plan, the Commission adopted a decision leading to the banks’ liquidation. Danish banks Roskilde and Fionia, as well as the Swedish investment bank Carnegie, went through an ordinary liquidation, whereas Fortis BE and Caja Castilla La Mancha were sold and incorporated in another group. In the case of Northern Rock, liquidation was undertaken for the vast majority of the bank's assets, significantly reducing the size of the bank to a very small entity (a downsizing of 80%). All cases include a general ban on dividend and coupon payments.

Liquidation can be regarded as the most onerous form of burden-sharing, due to the costs borne by shareholders and creditors. Burden-sharing is an essential component of the restructuring plan. A common method of ensuring burden-sharing is the private shareholding dilution involved in the purchase of public shares. In the cases where banks were nationalised (Northern Rock, Fortis) with the purchase of shares for near-zero prices, the shareholders completely lost control of the bank and incurred losses from the forced sale of their shares.

Lastly, the Commission has to ensure that the restructuring plan includes adequate measures to limit the distortions of competition by ensuring that the bank uses the aid exclusively to restore its viability or to liquidate its assets in an orderly fashion. Many of the standard measures of the restructuring plan (dividend/coupon bans, acquisition bans, reduction of balance sheet and market share, and divestment of profit-making entities) are also designed to limit distortions of competition.

Box 2: The Commission’s assessment of rescue and restructuring aid granted to financial institutions during the crisis

Financial rescue and restructuring cases dealt with by the Commission during the crisis were dealt with by means of a one or two-step process, according to the criteria regarding the aid received and the aid beneficiary.

First of all, rescue aid is notified by the Member State pursuant to Article 108(3) TFEU in all cases. According to different criteria laid down in the crisis communications, especially the

Restructuring Communication and the Impaired Asset Communication, the aid beneficiary needs to undertake an in-depth restructuring or a simple viability review. These criteria are:

(i) the capital adequacy of the aid beneficiary as reported by the national supervisory authority (a poor capital adequacy outlook generally indicates the need to restructure the beneficiary);

(ii) the size of the aid received in the form of recapitalisation or impaired asset relief (until 1 January 2011, recapitalisations and/or impaired asset measures amounting to more than 2% of the beneficiary's risk weighted assets were generally been considered by the Commission as sizeable aid measures that reveal structural difficulties encountered by the beneficiary and therefore necessitate a restructuring of the latter; after 1 January 2011, all recapitalisations and/or impaired asset measures trigger the restructuring of the beneficiary);

(iii) the current CDS spread of the beneficiary (a CDS spread that is higher than the sector average denotes a higher risk profile and a possible need for restructuring);

(iv) the current rating of the beneficiary and its outlook (a rating below A with a stable or positive outlook has been regarded by the Commission as an indicator of a lower risk profile).

Where these criteria have not been met, and the aid beneficiary is not considered to be in difficulty, the Commission has been able to follow a one-step process, by which it authorised the aid on the condition that the Member States submit, within six months after the rescue measure, a viability report in which the long-term viability of the beneficiary is demonstrated. This viability report should typically contain an assessment of the beneficiary's business model and its financial outlook. This assessment should demonstrate the long-term viability of the beneficiary and its ability to repay the aid received within a reasonable timeframe.[99]

Conversely, when some of the criteria mentioned above have been met and it has been acknowledged that the aid beneficiary is in difficulty, the Commission has followed a two-step process in which it first temporarily approved the aid, as long as a restructuring plan was submitted within six months after the rescue aid ("rescue decision").

Therefore, in a second stage, when a restructuring plan was submitted, the Commission had to assess it with reference to the Restructuring Communication. In particular, the plan should demonstrate the beneficiary's ability to restore its long-term viability within a reasonable timeframe (up to five years), it should appropriately share the burden of the restructuring between the State and the beneficiary shareholders and creditors, and it should include measures to limit the distortions of competition caused by the aid.

Where the Commission had serious doubts about the ability of the restructuring plan to meet these standards and, consequently, about the compatibility of the aid with the internal market, it has decided to open a formal procedure, in accordance with Article 108(2) TFEU. By means of this procedure, the third parties concerned were asked to provide their comments on the aid measures. After a careful assessment of the comments received and negotiations with the Member States concerned on the details of the aid and the content of the restructuring plan,

---

99 See, for instance, the Commission decision in State aid case N249/2009 France "Renforcement des fonds propres de l'entité qui sera issue du rapprochement des organes centraux des groupes Caisses d'Epargne et Banques Populaires (OJ 2009 C 186 of 8.8.2009 p.4)

the Commission was able to definitely authorise or reject the aid by closing the formal procedure ("final decision").

Figure 31: List of restructuring/liquidation decisions

COUNTRY	BANK	TYPE OF DECISION
Austria	BAWAG	Restructuring
	Kommunalkredit	Restructuring
Belgium	KBC	Restructuring
	Ethias	Restructuring
Belgium / Luxembourg / France	Dexia	Restructuring
Belgium / Luxembourg / Netherlands	Fortis Bank Belgium and Luxembourg	Restructuring
Denmark	Fionia	Liquidation
	Roskilde	Liquidation
	EIK	Liquidation
Finland	Kaupthing Finland	Liquidation
Germany	WestLB	Restructuring
	Sachsen LB	Restructuring
	IKB	Restructuring
	LBBW	Restructuring
	HSH Nordbank	Restructuring
	Hypo Real Estate	Restructuring
	Sparkasse Köln-Bonn	Restructuring
	Commerzbank	Restructuring
Greece	ATE	Restructuring
Ireland	Anglo Irish & INBS	Liquidation
	Bank of Ireland	Restructuring
	INBS	Liquidation
Latvia	Parex	Restructuring
Luxembourg	Kaupthing Luxembourg	Liquidation
Netherlands	ABN Amro/Fortis Nederlands	Restructuring
	ING	Restructuring
	Aegon	Restructuring
	SNS Reaal	Restructuring
Portugal	BPP	Restructuring
Spain	CCM	Liquidation
	Caja Sur	Liquidation
Sweden	Carnegie	Restructuring
United Kingdom	Bradford & Bingley	Liquidation
	RBS	Restructuring
	Lloyds Banking Group	Restructuring
	Nothern 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 its Communication "Temporary Community framework for state aid measures to support access to finance in the current financial and economic crisis" in December 2009, which 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.

The temporary framework, by facilitating companies' access to finance, introduced the possibility of a direct grant of up to € 500 000 per company, to provide 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 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 economic sector.

In order to be able to assess the effectiveness of the temporary framework rules and to decide whether they should be prolonged beyond 2010, the Commission asked Member States to submit a report by October 2009 and sent out two questionnaires.[100] Moreover, in October 2010, the Commission held a public consultation on the prolongation of the temporary framework.[101]

On the basis of the replies received from Member States and some third parties, and in the light of the highly volatile financial markets and the uncertainty about the economic outlook, the Commission decided to prolong certain measures set out in the temporary framework for one year, i.e. until 31 December 2011.[102]

While most instruments of the temporary framework were prolonged, the compatible limited amount of € 500 000 per company was phased out. Furthermore, the prolongation included a tightening of the conditions under which Member States can grant aid under the temporary framework.

3.2.2. Update on measures approved under the temporary framework[103]

In 2010, Member States continued to grant aid under the temporary framework. The Commission authorised six new schemes[104]:

- one scheme for aid of up to € 500 000 per company proposed by Bulgaria;
- one guarantee measure in Spain;
- one risk capital scheme in Spain;
- three export-credit schemes, in Latvia, Hungary and Slovenia.

---

[100] One in October 2009 and the other in March 2010.

[101] http://ec.europa.eu/competition/consultations/2010_temporary_measures/index.html#docs

[102] 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.

[103] Figure 41 (in annex) provides a complete overview on aid measures reviewed by the Commission under the temporary framework.

[104] Number excludes amendments to previously authorised schemes under the temporary framework; a total of 13 schemes were amended in 2010.

The Commission furthermore prolonged 10 schemes:

- three schemes for aid of up to € 500 000 per company, in Germany, Italy and Hungary;
- two guarantee schemes, in Germany and Italy;
- two schemes for subsidised interest rate loans, in Germany and Italy;
- three export-credit schemes, in Denmark, Germany and Finland.

In 2010, under the heading of *ad hoc* aid measures, the Commission authorised one new guarantee scheme and prolonged another guarantee scheme, both of which were in Sweden and granted to car manufacturers. Ten new aid measures were granted to farmers. It is noted that, so far, Cyprus has not notified any aid measure under the temporary framework.

To provide an overview of the aid granted under the temporary framework and authorised by the Commission in 2011 (until 1 October 2011), a total of 17 aid measures were prolonged or amended.[105] During the same period, no new aid measures were authorised under the temporary framework. While most Member States felt that there was a clear need to use the instruments provided by the temporary framework during the first year, i.e. 2009, the few new measures authorised in 2010 and the absence of new measures in 2011 suggest that Member States have made effective use of the tool during 2009 and 2010 when public support to the real economy was mostly needed. However, it cannot be ruled out at this stage that Member States may request to prolong some of their existing measures further.

With respect to the approved aid volumes authorised under the temporary framework, see the figure in the next paragraph.

3.2.3. Aid granted in 2010

Figure 32: Aid granted under the temporary framework[106]

	2010		2009	
	(in € billion)	As % of EU GDP	(in € billion)	As % of EU GDP
Approved aid amount	1.6	0.01%	81.3	0.68%
Aid amount used	11.7	0.09%	21	0.17%

The small amount of the approved aid volume can be explained by the fact that only a few new aid measures were introduced by Member States under the temporary framework in 2010, while a large number of aid measures were introduced in 2009 and also allowed aid to be granted in 2010.

Nevertheless, Member States have been very cautious when drawing up the budget, given the uncertainties as to the depth and the duration of the crisis in the real economy. Still, there is

105 4 Amendments.
106 Source: DG Competition.

still a large discrepancy between the total approved aid amount and the amount used, which can be explained by the fact that Member States have continued to exercise strict discipline when granting aid under the temporary framework. Moreover, the budgetary restrictions imposed in 2010 may have had contributed to this effect.

With respect to the preferred arrangements through which Member States provided aid under the temporary framework, the tool that was most used was the subsidised guarantee, followed by the subsidised interest rate loan and the maximum aid amount of € 500 000 per undertaking. This ranking is the result obtained from looking at the amount used. If one calculates the aid element for the corresponding amount used, the ranking shows that the maximum aid amount of € 500 000 per undertaking is used the most, followed by risk capital, the subsidised guarantee and subsidised interest rate loans.[107]

In the context of preparing the Commission's Staff Working Document on "The effects of temporary state aid rules in the context of the financial and economic crisis"[108], the Commission sent a questionnaire to Member States asking for more details on, *inter alia,* their aid measures granted under the temporary framework.

It can be concluded from the replies that SMEs benefited most from aid granted under the temporary framework. Some Member States granted aid almost exclusively to SMEs, while a few Member States also included large enterprises.[109] Furthermore, it was found that in many Member States the number of beneficiaries was rather high, in some instances more than 10,000 small companies. The replies from some Member States provided more detail in terms of the sectors which benefitted from the aid granted under the temporary framework. While the information provided in the replies is mostly presented in the form of an estimate, it can be concluded that the sectors which have benefitted the most are the manufacturing-related sectors, followed by services such as tourism and construction activities.

---

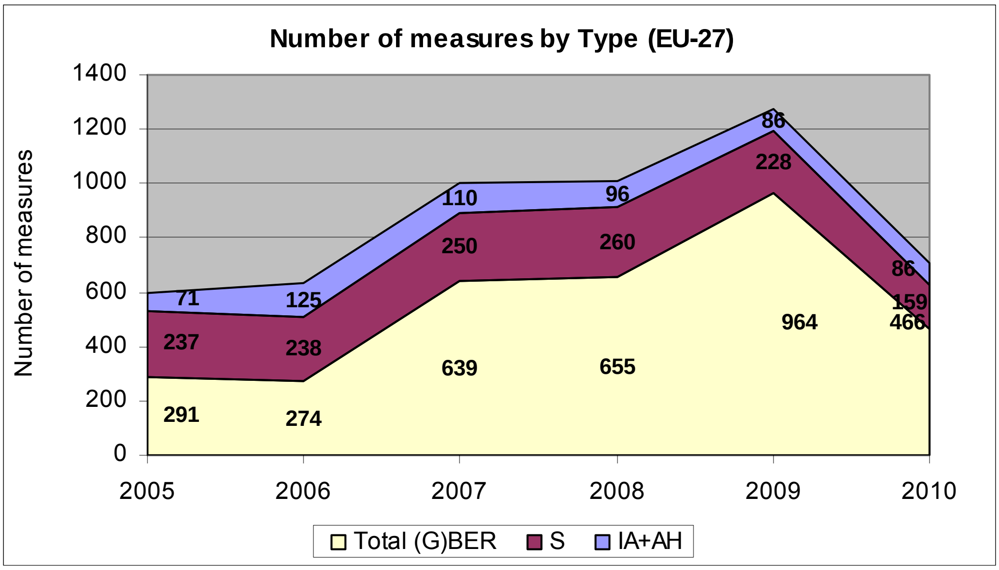
107 Read more in the methodology note on the principles for the calculation of the aid element.

108 http://ec.europa.eu/competition/publications/reports/temporary_stateaid_rules_en.html.

109 For instance, in the Netherlands, 40 % of the beneficiaries have been large companies, 33 % in Latvia and 30 % in the Czech Republic.

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

Figure 33[110]: Trend by type of aid measures (number of measures); EU-27



When looking at the number of measures, 2010 saw a fall in new aid measures, particularly in relation to schemes and more significantly in new block exempted aid, whereas the number of new individual aid measures remained stable. While the overall number of new aid measures authorised by the Commission or introduced by Member States (with respect to GBER aid measures) fell by almost half, it has to be noted that the proportion of aid granted through block exemptions, schemes and individual aid has not changed significantly. Nevertheless, a large percentage of new aid measures (approximately 66%) were introduced by Member States by means of a block exemption. The remaining aid scrutinised by the Commission represented 34% and even decreased slightly in 2010.

One main reason for the substantial drop in the number of new block exempted aid measures in 2010 is the fact that Member States introduced many new GBER measures in 2009 by phasing out aid measures implemented under the previous block exempted aid measures which fell under the Regulations covering aid for employment[111], to SMEs[112] and for training.[113] Furthermore, some new GBER measures also replaced previous block exempted aid measures falling under regional block exemption aid.[114]

A further reason is the fact that national budgets in the Member States were generally exercising strict budgetary control in 2010, which provided little potential to create new state aid measures.

---

110 Source: DG Competition. Figures refer to industry and services. Note: Individual aid comprises *ad hoc* aid and notified individual application within a scheme. Block exempted aid comprises measures notified under the BERs and the GBER.

111 Commission Regulation (EC) No 2204/2002, OJ L 337, 13.12.2002, p. 3.

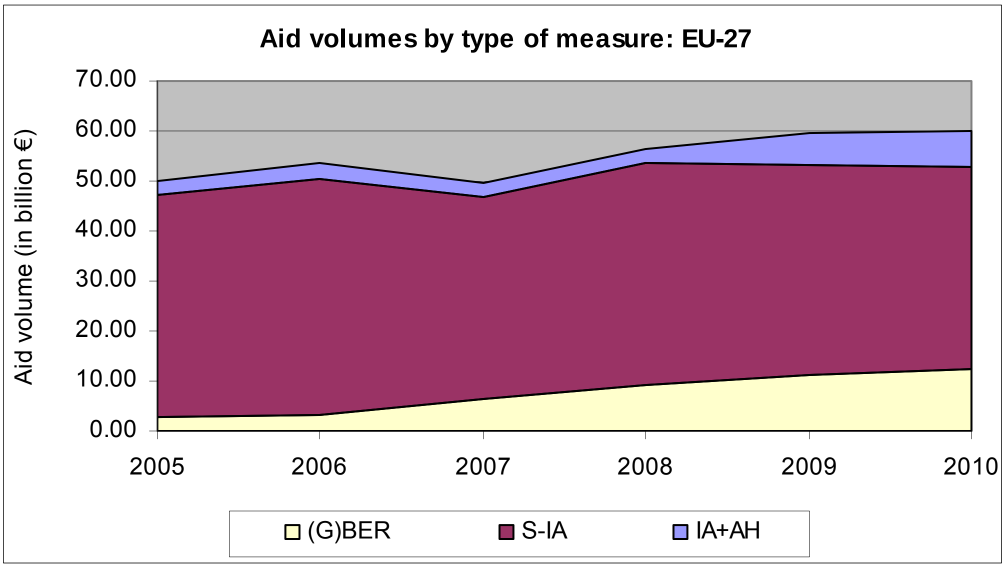
112 Commission Regulation (EC) 70/2001, OJ L 10, 13.1.2001, p. 34.

113 Commission Regulation (EC) No 68/2001, OJ L 10, 13.1.2001, p. 20.

114 Commission Regulation (EC) No 1628/2006, OJ L 302, 1.11.2006, p.29.

However, it is too early to detect a trend in future numbers of GBER aid measures from the short period during which the GBER has actually been in force.

Figure 34[115]: Trend by type of aid measures (number of measures); EU-27



The year 2010 saw a further increase in the aid volume granted by Member States under the block exemption. It amounted to approximately € 12.6 billion, or 21% of all aid granted to industry and services. With respect to the notified aid schemes, the aid volume amounted to approximately € 40.4 billion, which is 67.5% of total aid to industry and services or 0.33% of EU GDP. Lastly, individual aid amounted to € 6.8 billion, which is equal to 11.5 % of total aid to industry and services or 0.06% of EU GDP.

Generally, the positive trend by which Member States grant more aid through block exemption also continued in 2010 and allowed the Commission to focus on the examination of individual applications within a scheme and ad-hoc measures; it is these cases which most often have the greatest 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 these obligations is not respected, the state aid measure is considered to be unlawful. When, following a formal investigation procedure, the state aid measure is considered incompatible with the internal market, the Commission shall decide that the Member State must take all necessary measures to recover the aid from the beneficiary in accordance with national procedures (negative decision with recovery).

[115] Source: DG Competition. Figures refer to industry and services. Note: Individual aid comprises *ad hoc* aid and notified individual application within a scheme. Block exempted aid comprises measures notified under the BERs and the GBER.

In the period 2000 to 30 June 2011, the Commission took 980 decisions on unlawful aid.[116] In 22% of unlawful aid cases (217 cases) the Commission intervened by taking a negative decision on an incompatible aid measure. This negative decision normally requires the Member State concerned to recover the illegally awarded aid. In a further 2% of unlawful aid cases (31 cases), the Commission took a conditional decision.

In addition, there are 105 pending unlawful aid cases which are still under scrutiny by the Commission. These cases are usually taken up by the Commission in reaction to a complaint or ex officio (case started at the Commission's own initiative). The figures also include cases notified by a Member State, but for which the measure was fully or partially implemented by the Member State before the Commission's final decision (i.e. cases where the standstill clause was not respected).

5.2. Recovery of unlawful aid

Further progress has been made towards in implementing pending recovery decisions. The total number of pending recovery cases stood at 55[117] (compared to 94 cases at the end of 2004). The amount of illegal and incompatible aid recovered since 2000 has further increased and on 30 June 2011 amounted to more than € 11.5 billion. That means that the percentage of illegal and incompatible aid still to be recovered has fallen from 75% at the end of 2004 to around 18.6% on 30 June 2011.

Recovery in the transport sector

In its judgment of 13 September 2010 the General Court partially annulled the Commission decision C 11/2004 on the privatisation of Olympic Airways. The Court held that the Commission had failed to prove that the amount of around € 131 million granted by Greece constituted state aid. At the same time it upheld the Commission's decision according to which the continued forbearance of the Greek State towards Olympic Airways' non-payment of taxes and social security contributions (of about € 354 million) amounted to illegal and incompatible state aid to be recovered.

Recovery in the fisheries and aquaculture sector

In 2010, no recovery decision was adopted by the Commission. Two cases, which the Commission took before the Court of Justice over the failure to comply with the obligations established by the Treaties, are pending.[118]

5.3. Enforcement of state aid law: Cooperation with national courts

Cooperation with national courts

In the follow-up to the Notice on the Enforcement of State Aid Law by National Courts of 2009[119], advocacy efforts have intensified: an information package was published on DG Competition's website[120] and a booklet[121] compiling the EU materials most relevant for

[116] The Commission reports about recovery on a cumulative, mid-year basis.
[117] Period includes the first half of 2011.
[118] C-179/2010, C-549/2009.
[119] Commission Notice on the enforcement of State aid law by National courts (OJ 85, 9.4.2009, p. 1)
[120] http://ec.europa.eu/competition/court/state_aid.html.
[121] http://ec.europa.eu/competition/publications/state_aid/national_courts_booklet_en.pdf.

state aid enforcement in the judges' daily work was widely distributed. Specific training for national judges has also been organised, namely in Finland, Poland and Romania.

Through the dedicated contact point, ec-amicus-state-aid@ec.europa.eu several requests for information and requests for opinion sent by national judges have been dealt with.

"Réunions Paquet"

While a swift implementation of Commission decisions which order the recovery of unlawful and incompatible aid is fundamental to make sure that competitive conditions in the internal market are restored, in practice it can raise difficulties for the Member States. In line with the principle of loyal cooperation, the Member States and the Commission must cooperate to overcome these difficulties.

In this context, organising *réunions paquet* ("package meetings") can be very helpful. Discussions on state aid cases during such package meetings serve to raise the problems encountered, clarify the applicable state aid rules and identify solutions to facilitate the implementation of the Commission decisions.

A first *réunion paquet* was organised with the Italian authorities in Rome on 22-23 June 2011, focusing in particular on the enforcement of recovery decisions. During the first day of the *réunion paquet*, several presentations were organised to increase our mutual understanding of national and EU rules and procedures dealing with recovery of state aid. The following day was devoted to technical discussions on specific cases.

The meeting took place in a generally constructive atmosphere but it revealed clear differences in awareness of applicable EU state aid rules. The Italian authorities welcomed the initiative of the Commission and suggested that it could be useful to organise similar meetings in other areas (e.g. for operational cases).

5.4. *Ex post* monitoring

With the entry into force of the GBER, an even larger number of aid measures are no longer subject to the notification obligation. Article 10 of that Regulation constitutes the basis for conducting ex post monitoring on a sample basis. The results showed that, overall, the share of the existing state aid architecture allowing the approval of aid schemes and enabling Member States to implement aid measures under the GBER and BERs still functions reasonably well. However, a number of individual and horizontal issues were identified which need to be followed up with the Member States. In order to further improve its scrutiny, DG Competition recently decided to considerably enlarge the sample of next year's monitoring exercise to cover one-third of the aids granted under approved aid schemes or block exempted regulations. The exercise will cover all of the main types of aid and all Member States.

NOTES ON METHODOLOGY[122]

Scope of the Scoreboard

The Scoreboard provides a summary of state aid expenditure in the Member States in 2010. The Scoreboard is based on the annual reports submitted by Member States, pursuant to Article 6 of Regulation 794/2004.[123] The Scoreboard refers to state aid expenditure authorised under Article 107 TFEU and furthermore includes aid granted to the transport sector which is governed by a specific set of rules[124] that refer to Article 107 TFEU. However, the subsidies to railways is excluded from the total aid reported in the Scoreboard since it is governed by Article 93 TFEU and corresponding regulations.[125]

In their annual reports, Member States provide information on all existing aid measures that fall under the scope of Article 107(1) TFEU and which have been authorised by the Commission or implemented by Member States with respect to aid measures falling under the GBER. Cases which are still being examined are excluded[126]. Annex III of Regulation 794/2004[127] provides further details on the format and content of the information to be reported. The annual report which Member States submitted in 2011 covered aid granted by Member States between 1 January 2010 and 31 December 2010 and includes, where appropriate, revised provisional figures 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 their notifications of aid measures, pursuant to Article 2 of Council Regulation (EC) 659/1999, which is verifed by the Commission, such as the primary objective of the aid, aid instrument and sector information. Member States are asked to confirm these data.[128]

Aid granted for Services of General Economic Interest ("SGEI") which fulfils the condition of an SGEI measure is excluded from the Scoreboard, so that only the part of such aid which is beyond the provision of the general service is included.[129] Furthermore, expenditure granted through Union funds and other Union instruments is also excluded, as such measures are not typically financed from the national budget of a Member State.

Since the content of the annual report is guided by different annexes of Regulation 794/2004, namely Annex A for aid granted to industry and services, Annex B for aid granted to the

122 Read more on methodological remarks under http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/studies_reports/conceptual_remarks.html.

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

124 See on last page of this document.

125 Regulation (EC) 1370/2007 of the European Parliament and the Council on public passenger transport services by rail and by road and repealing Council Regulations 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.

126 Financial crisis data include also cases for which the aid has been already provided despite the approval of the Commission has not yet been given on the basis of a final decision.

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

128 OJ L 83, 27.3.1999, p. 1.

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

agricultural sector and Annex C for aid granted to fisheries and aquaculture[130], the Scoreboard focusses its observations and trend analysis solely on state aid to industry and services.

Methodology to calculate 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 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 invoked nor when payments are made under the terms of the guarantee.

Generally, Member States are obliged to report state aid expenditure[131] in terms of actual expenditure expressed in the form of the aid element calculated for the aid measure.[132] Where such data were not available in a timely fashion, i.e. 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 absence of this information, Member States are asked either to confirm or to adapt the estimate calculated by the Commission services, in line with the standard method applied and on the basis of information provided in previous years.[133] 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 in previous Scoreboards. This can be explained as follows. First, all expenditure information is provided by Member States at current prices (in € million) but is then converted to constant prices referenced to the year for which the Scoreboard gives an update, taking into account the corresponding inflation 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 are particularly difficult to quantify[134], 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 deemed 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

---

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

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

132 Read more on the calculation of the aid element under http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/studies_reports/conceptual_remarks.html.

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

134 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 may work with estimates.

number of years, the total aid amount is generally allocated equally over the corresponding years.

Generally, all figures when expressed in 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. This means that figures expressed as a percentage of GDP in this Scoreboard normally relate to 2010 GDP, unless otherwise indicated.

With respect to the presentation of data in the tables, the following symbols apply:

n.a.	not available
-	real zero
0	less than half the unit used
S	Scheme
IA	Individual aid granted within a scheme
AH	Individual aid granted *ad hoc*.

Methodology to calculate crisis aid granted to the financial sector

By derogation from the general concept of expressing state aid expenditure in terms of the aid element of the corresponding aid measure, the Commission decided that this Scoreboard should simplify and report on crisis aid granted to the financial sector only the approved volume[135] and the amount actually used.[136] For this reason, crisis aid is excluded from the observations and trends on aid granted to industry and services and is presented in a separate chapter.[137] Aid granted to the financial sector are reported in absolute terms - i.e. without expressing the value in 2010 prices - in order to present stable data in particular on the side of the approved budget. This methodology differes from the one applied in the Autumn 2009 and Autumn 2010 Scoreboard as well as from the methodology used in the current Scoreboard for non-crisis aid. The overall amount of aid in terms of GDP for the entire reference period is calculated on the basis of 2010 GDP.

To adequately capture the amounts actually used, the Commission services have further refined the methodology as regards guarantees and liquidity measures other than guarantees.[138]

- For guarantees on liabilities:
  the overall volume of outstanding guarantees in 2010 calculated as the average of end of quarter (31 March; 30 June; 30 September; 30 December) outstanding amounts;

- Liquidity measures other than guarantees on liabilities:
  the overall volume of outstanding liquidity measures (other than guarantees) in 2010

135 The overall maximum amount of State aid measures set up by the Member State and approved by the Commission.
136 The actual volume of the aid measure which Member States implemented.
137 For more detail, read chapter 3.
138 The Scoreboard includes all guarantees, including newly emitted bonds by beneficiary banks and guarantee aid for short-term liabilities. The precise scope of information to report and further guidance are outlined in Annex D of the instructions to Member States; read http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/studies_reports/conceptual_remarks.html#instructions

calculated as the average of end of quarter (31 March; 30 June; 30 September; 30 December) outstanding amounts;

- For recapitalisation measures:
  the overall amount of the recapitalisation for 2010;

- For impaired assets:
  the nominal amount implemented in 2010 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 2010 (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 which is reported for the individual aid measure that Member States provide according to the provisions set out in the decision of the individual case (either ad hoc or scheme cases) and with other available tools such as ECFIN data, Bloomberg data etc.

As for non-crisis aid, in the absence of reported data, Member States are asked to either confirm or adapt the estimate calculated by the Commission services, in line with the applied standard method and on the basis of information provided in the files.[139] 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. Concerning financial crisis aid, the Commission services made estimates for guarantees and liquidity measures when the Member States' authorities were unable to provide data in accordance with the new methodology established for these instruments.

Specific provisions with respect to aid granted under the temporary framework

State aid granted under the temporary framework can also be considered as crisis aid. While aid to the financial sector typically involved the use of special instruments targeted at banks and financial services, the temporary framework made use of the classical instruments, e.g. direct grant, guarantee or loan. However, aid granted under the temporary framework is presented in a separate chapter[140] 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 and to report in respect of aid granted under the temporary framework only the approved volume[141] and the amount actually used.[142]

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

---

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

140 Read Chapter 3.2.

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

142 The actual volume of the aid measure which Member States implemented.

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

- In instances where a temporary framework measure (i) 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 the aforementioned conditions (i) and (ii) shall be reported under the case number of the initially authorised non-temporary framework measure.

Moreover, the information from the Member States' annual reports on aid granted under the temporary framework is checked against the information which Member States provided in their reply to the Commission's questionnaire enquiring about the effects of the crisis aid measures which included aid measures granted under the temporary framework.[143]

---

143 Sent in March 2011.

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

Figure 35: Total non-crisis aid to industry and services[144]

	In € billion (2010)	As % of GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend 2008-2010 (in % of GDP)	Difference when compared to previous trend (2005-2007)
EU-27	**61.0**	**0.50%**	**-0.01%**	**0.49%**	**0.05%**
Belgium	1.8	0.52%	0.04%	0.45%	0.16%
Bulgaria	0.0	0.04%	-0.05%	0.06%	-0.05%
Czech Republic	0.9	0.65%	0.13%	0.66%	0.11%
Denmark	2.0	0.83%	-0.09%	0.82%	0.14%
Germany	14.7	0.59%	-0.03%	0.59%	-0.06%
Estonia	0.0	0.10%	0.02%	0.09%	0%
Ireland	0.9	0.56%	0.10%	0.51%	0.10%
Greece	1.8	0.78%	0.02%	0.69%	0.47%
Spain	4.3	0.41%	-0.05%	0.43%	0.05%
France	12.6	0.65%	0.03%	0.60%	0.18%
Italy	3.3	0.21%	-0.09%	0.27%	-0.06%
Cyprus	0.1	0.51%	0.13%	0.45%	-0.17%
Latvia	0.1	0.40%	0.28%	0.24%	-0.39%
Lithuania	0.1	0.29%	0.03%	0.23%	0.07%
Luxembourg	0.1	0.18%	-0.07%	0.19%	0.05%
Hungary	1.9	1.94%	0.56%	1.72%	0.65%
Malta	0.1	1.12%	-0.48%	1.47%	-1.03%
Netherlands	1.9	0.32%	0.01%	0.29%	0.04%
Austria	2.1	0.72%	0.08%	0.65%	0.17%
Poland	2.5	0.72%	-0.01%	0.72%	0.28%
Portugal	1.5	0.90%	-0.06%	0.92%	-0.08%
Romania	0.2	0.17%	0.03%	0.17%	-0.28%
Slovenia	0.3	0.89%	0.10%	0.71%	0.28%
Slovakia	0.2	0.37%	0.01%	0.39%	-0.02%
Finland	0.8	0.43%	-0.04%	0.44%	0.08%
Sweden	2.6	0.76%	-0.06%	0.80%	-0.07%
United Kingdom	4.1	0.24%	0.00%	0.23%	0.04%
Norway	2.3	0.91%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Iceland	0.02	0.76%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Liechtenstein	0.001	0.04%	n/a	n/a	n/a

[144] Source: DG Competition.

Figure 36: Aid to agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture and transport[145]

	In € billion (2010)	As % of GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend 2008-2010 (in % of GDP)	Difference when compared to previous trend (2005-2007)
EU-27	**12.7**	**0.10%**	**-0.02%**	**0.12%**	**-0.07%**
Belgium	0.32	0.09%	-0.04%	0.11%	0%
Bulgaria	0.04	0.11%	-0.34%	0.37%	0.17%
Czech Republic	0.24	0.17%	-0.02%	0.18%	0.00%
Denmark	0.18	0.08%	-0.02%	0.09%	-0.02%
Germany	1.22	0.05%	-0.01%	0.05%	0%
Estonia	0.03	0.19%	-0.02%	0.20%	0.02%
Ireland	0.70	0.46%	-0.02%	0.55%	0.38%
Greece	0.04	0.02%	-0.08%	0.09%	-0.12%
Spain	0.67	0.06%	-0.01%	0.08%	-0.02%
France	2.79	0.14%	0%	0.15%	-0.39%
Italy	1.23	0.08%	0%	0.08%	0%
Cyprus	0.03	0.17%	-0.48%	0.33%	0.05%
Latvia	0.10	0.54%	-0.06%	0.50%	-0.43%
Lithuania	0.08	0.28%	-0.08%	0.31%	-0.08%
Luxembourg	0.02	0.05%	0.00%	0.05%	-0.04%
Hungary	0.34	0.34%	-0.12%	0.47%	-0.89%
Malta	0.02	0.30%	0.02%	0.28%	-0.12%
Netherlands	1.25	0.21%	0.06%	0.17%	0.03%
Austria	0.19	0.07%	-0.19%	0.13%	0.05%
Poland	0.68	0.19%	-0.03%	0.21%	-0.10%
Portugal	0.03	0.02%	0%	0.02%	-0.01%
Romania	0.10	0.08%	-0.44%	0.35%	-0.02%
Slovenia	0.08	0.21%	0.00%	0.21%	-0.04%
Slovakia	0.06	0.09%	-0.05%	0.12%	0.02%
Finland	1.29	0.71%	-0.04%	0.72%	-0.17%
Sweden	0.24	0.07%	-0.03%	0.09%	-0.02%
United Kingdom	0.74	0.04%	0%	0.05%	0%

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

Figure 37: Non-crisis state aid earmarked for horizontal objectives of common interest and sectoral aid as % of total non-crisis aid to industry and services[146]

	Total of horizontal objectives	Environment and energy savings	Regional development	R&D&I	Risk capital	SME	Training	Employment aid	Compensation of damages caused by natural disaster	Culture	Heritage conservation	Promotion of export and internationalisation	Social support to individual consumers	Other	Total Sectoral Aid	Coal	Other sectoral aid
EU-27	**85.0**	**23.7**	**24.3**	**17.9**	**1.3**	**4.2**	**1.3**	**4.6**	**0.0**	**2.8**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**3.5**	**0.7**	**15.0**	**4.7**	**10.3**
Belgium	100	24	7	43	0	12	2	7	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	100	7	41	16	0	4	6	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	81	5	45	27	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	19	0	19
Denmark	97	15	0	12	0	0	0	67	0	2	0	0	0	2	3	0	3.0
Germany	88	38	25	21	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	12	12	0
Estonia	100	39	15	4	3	7	0	1	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	90	8	33	27	3	4	4	2	0	8	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
Greece	99	0	89	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Spain	77	17	25	26	0	3	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	23	19	4
France	79	4	34	14	0	5	1	0	0	4	0	0	17	0	21	0	21
Italy	96	7	33	17	0	18	6	6	0	1	0	6	0	0	4	0	4
Cyprus	96	0	9	2	0	5	12	0	0	65	1	0	0	0	4	0	4
Latvia	100	78	13	6	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	100	2	67	14	0	8	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	100	17	2	57	0	14	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	54	1	26	5	0	1	0	9	0	3	0	0	0	9	46	2	44
Malta	25	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	75	0	75
Netherlands	100	55	1	37	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austria	99	49	6	25	1	4	1	0	0	6	5	0	0	0	1	0	1
Poland	76	11	29	3	1	0	2	28	0	0	1	0	0	0	24	8	16

146 Source: DG Competition.

	Total of horizontal objectives	Environment and energy savings	Regional development	R&D&I	Risk capital	SME	Training	Employment aid	Compensation of damages caused by natural disaster	Culture	Heritage conservation	Promotion of export and internationalisation	Social support to individual consumers	Other	Total Sectoral Aid	Coal	Other sectoral aid
Portugal	17	0	7	4	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	83
Romania	71	0	52	16	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	29	29	0
Slovenia	96	29	26	30	0	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
Slovakia	98	36	47	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Finland	100	40	6	31	2	4	3	6	0	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	98	86	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
United Kingdom	93	34	6	20	15	5	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	7	0	7

FIGURES 38: FINANCIAL CRISIS AID – APPROVED AMOUNT PER YEAR AND INSTRUMENT

Figure 38 a: Guarantees: Approved budget

Guarantees: Approved budget

Member States	in billion €	as % of 2008 GDP	in billion €	as % of 2009 GDP	in billion €	as % of 2010 GDP	in billion €	as % of 2010 GDP
	2008		2009		2010		2011	
Belgium/Belgique/België	275,75	79,9%	1,00	0,3%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Bulgaria/България	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Czech Republic/Česká republika	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Denmark/Danmark	580,00	248,4%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Germany/Deutschland	447,75	18,0%	2,50	0,1%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Estonia/Eesti	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Ireland/Éire	376,00	208,9%	0,00	0,0%	10,00	6,5%	0,00	0,0%
Greece/Ελλάδα	15,00	6,3%	0,00	0,0%	40,00	17,4%	30,00	13,0%
Spain/España	200,00	18,4%	0,00	0,0%	1,15	0,1%	0,00	0,0%
France	319,75	16,5%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Italy/Italia	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Cyprus/Κύπρος/Kıbrıs	0,00	0,0%	3,00	17,7%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Latvia/Latvija	5,05	21,9%	0,00	0,0%	0,10	0,6%	0,00	0,0%
Lithuania/Lietuva	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,87	3,2%	0,00	0,0%
Luxembourg	4,50	11,4%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Hungary/Magyarország	0,00	0,0%	5,35	5,8%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Malta	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Netherlands/Nederland	200,00	33,5%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Austria/Österreich	75,00	26,5%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,20	0,1%
Poland/Polska	0,00	0,0%	4,62	1,5%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Portugal	16,00	9,3%	0,45	0,3%	0,00	0,0%	19,00	11,0%
Romania/România	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Slovenia/Slovenija	12,00	32,2%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Slovakia/Slovensko	0,00	0,0%	2,80	4,4%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Finland/Suomi	50,00	27,1%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Sweden/Sverige	156,00	46,8%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
United Kingdom	364,53	20,1%	67,91	4,3%	3,27	0,2%	0,00	0,0%
Total EU27	**3097,34**	**24,82%**	**87,63**	**0,74%**	**55,39**	**0,45%**	**49,20**	**0,40%**

Figure 38 b: Recapitalisation: Approved budget

Recapitalisation: Approved budget

Member States	in billion €	as % of 2008 GDP	in billion €	as % of 2009 GDP	in billion €	as % of 2010 GDP	in billion €	as % of 2010 GDP
	2008		2009		2010		2011	
Belgium/Belgique/België	12,90	3,74%	5,00	1,5%	2,5	0,7%	0,00	0,0%
Bulgaria/България	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,0%	0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Czech Republic/Česká republika	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,0%	0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Denmark/Danmark	0,50	0,21%	13,53	6,1%	0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Germany/Deutschland	99,33	4,00%	11,00	0,5%	0,65	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Estonia/Eesti	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Ireland/Éire	0,00	0,00%	12,50	7,8%	52,06	33,8%	25,55	16,6%
Greece/Ελλάδα	5,00	2,11%	0,00	0,0%	10,00	4,3%	0,47	0,2%
Spain/España	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,0%	101,10	9,5%	0,00	0,0%
France	23,45	1,21%	0,50	0,0%	2,70	0,1%	0,00	0,0%
Italy/Italia	20,00	1,28%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Cyprus/Κύπρος/Kıbrıs	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Latvia/Latvija	0,27	1,18%	0,10	0,6%	0,45	2,5%	0,00	0,0%
Lithuania/Lietuva	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,0%	0,43	1,6%	0,00	0,0%
Luxembourg	2,40	6,05%	0,10	0,3%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Hungary/Magyarország	0,00	0,00%	1,07	1,2%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Malta	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Netherlands/Nederland	26,55	4,45%	0,00	0,0%	11,09	1,9%	0,00	0,0%
Austria/Österreich	15,00	5,30%	0,65	0,2%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Poland/Polska	0,00	0,00%	4,62	1,5%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Portugal	0,00	0,00%	4,00	2,4%	0,00	0,0%	8,00	4,6%
Romania/România	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Slovenia/Slovenija	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,25	0,7%
Slovakia/Slovensko	0,00	0,00%	0,66	1,1%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Finland/Suomi	0,00	0,00%	4,00	2,3%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Sweden/Sverige	0,33	0,10%	4,71	1,6%	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
United Kingdom	64,15	3,53%	47,59	3,0%	2,88	0,2%	0,00	0,0%
Total EU27	**269,87**	**2,16%**	**110,04**	**0,93%**	**183,87**	**1,50%**	**34,27**	**0,28%**

Figure 38 c: Impaired Assets: Approved budget

Impaired Assets: Approved budget

Member States	in billion €	as % of 2008 GDP	in billion €	as % of 2009 GDP	in billion €	as % of 2010 GDP	in billion €	as % of 2010 GDP
	2008		2009		2010		2011	
Belgium/Belgique/België	0,00	0,00%	28,22	8,3%	0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Bulgaria/България	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,0%	0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Czech Republic/Česká republika	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,0%	0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Denmark/Danmark	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,0%	0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Germany/Deutschland	4,80	0,19%	34,30	1,4%	20	0,8%	0,00	0,0%
Estonia/Eesti	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Ireland/Éire	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,0%	54,0	35,1%	0,00	0,0%
Greece/Ελλάδα	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Spain/España	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,0%	2,86	0,3%	0,00	0,0%
France	0,00	0,00%	4,70	0,2%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Italy/Italia	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Cyprus/Κύπρος/Kıbrıs	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Latvia/Latvija	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,0%	0,5	3,0%	0,00	0,0%
Lithuania/Lietuva	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,0%	0,4	1,6%	0,00	0,0%
Luxembourg	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Hungary/Magyarország	0,00	0,00%	0,04	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Malta	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Netherlands/Nederland	0,00	0,00%	22,79	4,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Austria/Österreich	0,00	0,00%	0,40	0,1%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Poland/Polska	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Portugal	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Romania/România	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Slovenia/Slovenija	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Slovakia/Slovensko	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Finland/Suomi	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Sweden/Sverige	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
United Kingdom	0,00	0,00%	248,05	15,8%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Total EU27	**4,80**	**0,04%**	**338,50**	**2,88%**	**77,83**	**0,63%**	**0,00**	**0,00%**

Figure 38 d: Liquidity measures: Approved budget

Liquidity measures: Approved budget

Member States	in billion €	as % of 2008 GDP	in billion €	as % of 2009 GDP	in billion €	as % of 2010 GDP	in billion €	as % of 2010 GDP
	2008		2009		2010		2011	
Belgium/Belgique/België	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Bulgaria/България	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Czech Republic/Česká republika	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Denmark/Danmark	4,94	2,1%	0,68	0,3%	0,456	0,2%	0,00	0,0%
Germany/Deutschland	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Estonia/Eesti	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Ireland/Éire	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	40,00	26,0%
Greece/Ελλάδα	8,00	3,4%	0,00	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Spain/España	30,00	2,8%	0,00	0,0%	1,85	0,2%	0,00	0,0%
France	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Italy/Italia	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Cyprus/Κύπρος/Kıbrıs	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Latvia/Latvija	2,13	9,3%	0,00	0,0%	0,1	0,7%	0,00	0,0%
Lithuania/Lietuva	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Luxembourg	0,00	0,0%	0,32	0,8%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Hungary/Magyarország	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	3,9	3,9%	0,00	0,0%
Malta	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Netherlands/Nederland	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	52,9	8,9%	0,00	0,0%
Austria/Österreich	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Poland/Polska	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Portugal	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Romania/România	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Slovenia/Slovenija	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Slovakia/Slovensko	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Finland/Suomi	0,00	0,0%	0,00	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
Sweden/Sverige	0,52	0,2%	0,00	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,00	0,0%
United Kingdom	39,89	2,2%	4,49	0,3%	7,5	0,4%	0,00	0,0%
Total EU27	**85,48**	**0,68%**	**5,49**	**0,05%**	**66,75**	**0,54%**	**40,00**	**0,33%**

Figure 39: Overview of measures adopted under the Temporary Framework (until 1 October 2011)

Member State	EUR 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[147], 30/05/2011
Bulgaria	N 333/2010, 10/09/2010					
Czech Republic	N236/2009, 07/05/2009		N237/2009 06/05/2009			
Denmark						N198/2009, 06/05/2009 N554/2009[148],29/10/2009 SA.32047[149], 21/12/2010 SA.32513[150], 01/03/2011
Germany	N668/2008, 30/12/2008 N299/2009[151], 04/06/2009 N411/2009[152], 17/07/2009 N 255/2010[153], 31/10/2010 SA.32031[154], 17/12/2010	N27/2009, 27/02/2009 SA.32032[155], 17/12/2010	N661/2008 30/12/2008 N38/2009 19/02/2009 SA.32030[156] 17/12/2010	N426/2009 04/08/2009	N39/2009 3/02/2009	N384/2009, 05/08/2009 N 91/2010[157], 31/05/2010 SA.32033[158], 21/12/2010
Estonia	N387/2009, 13/07/2009 SA.32104[159], 13/01/2011					

147 Prolongation N532/2009.
148 Amendment to N198/2009.
149 Prolongation of N198/2009 and to N554/2009.
150 Amendment to SA.32047.
151 Amendment to N668/2008.
152 2nd Amendment to N668/2008.
153 3rd Amendment to N668/2008.
154 Prolongation of N668/2008.
155 Prolongation of N27/2009.
156 Prolongation of N38/2009.
157 Amendment to N384/2009.
158 Prolongation of N384/2009.
159 Prolongation of N387/2009.

Member State	EUR 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[160], 15/12/2009					
Greece	N304/2009, 15/07/2009 SA.32512[161], 28/02/2011	N308/2009, 03/06/2009	N309/2009 03/06/2009			
Spain	N307/2009, 08/06/2009	N68/2010, 30/03/2010 N 157/2010[162],24/06/2010 SA.32986[163],31/05/2011		N140/2009 30/03/2009	N683/2009 02/02/2010	
France	N7/2009, 19/01/2009 N188/2009[164], 17/04/2009 N278/2009[165], 08/06/2009 SA.32140[166], 24/01/2011	N23/2009, 27/02/2009 SA.32183[167],24/01/2011	N15/2009 04/02/2009 SA.32182[168] 28/01/2011	N11/2009 03/02/2009	N119/2009 16/03/2009 N36/2009 30/06/2009	N449/2009, 05/10/2009 SA.32090[169], 30/03/2011
Italy	N248/2009, 28/052009 SA.32036[170], 20/12/2010	N266/2009, 28/05/2009 SA.32035[171],17/12/2010	N268/2009 29/052009 SA.32039[172] 20/12/2010	N542/2009 26/10/2009	N279/2009 20/05/2009	
Latvia	N124/2009, 19/03/2009 N506/2009[173], 22/12/2009 SA.32051[174], 23/05/2011	N139/2009, 22/04/2009 N670/2009, 15/12/2009				N84/2010, 10/06/2010

160 Amendment to N186/2009.
161 Prolongation of N304/2009.
162 Amendment to N68/2010.
163 Prolongation of N68/2010 as amended by N157/2010.
164 Amendment to N7/2009.
165 Amendment to N7/2009.
166 Prolongation of N7/2009.
167 Prolongation of N23/2009.
168 Prolongation of N15/2009.
169 Prolongation of N449/2009.
170 Prolongation of N248/2009 and of N706/2009.
171 Prolongation of N266/2009.
172 Prolongation of N268/2009.
173 Changes to N124/2007.
174 Amendment to N506/2009.

Member State	EUR 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[175], 13/11/2009 N46/2010[176], 10/03/2010					N659/2009, 21/12/2009
Luxembourg	N99/2009, 27/02/2009	N128/2009, 11/03/2009				N50/2009, 20/04/2009 SA.32846[177], 27/05/2011
Hungary	N77/2009, 24/02/2009 SA.32040[178], 20/12/2010	N114/2009, 10/03/2009 N203/2009, 24/04/2009 N341/2009, 01/07/2009 N 56/2010[179], 06/05/2010 SA.32306[180], 22/02/2011 SA.32216[181], 27/01/2011	N78/2009 24/02/2009 SA.32215[182] 24/01/2011			N 187/2010, 06/07/2010
Malta	N118/2009, 18/05/2009					
Netherland	N156/2009, 01/04/2009 SA.32506[183], 18/02/2011					N409/2009, 02/10/2009 N14/2010[184], 05/02/2010
Austria	N47a/2009, 20/03/2009 N317/2009[185], 18/06/2009 SA.32171[186], 30/03/2011				N47d/2009 26/03/2009	N434/2009, 17/12/2009

175 Amendment to N272/2009.
176 Amendment to N272/2009.
177 Prolongation of N50/2009.
178 Prolongation of N77/2009.
179 Amendment to N341/2009.
180 Prolongation of N341/2009 amended by N56/2010.
181 Prolongation of N203/2009.
182 Prolongation of N78/2009.
183 Prolongation of N156/2009.
184 Amendment to N406/2009.
185 Amendment to N47a/2009.
186 Prolongation of N47a/2009.

Member State	EUR 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[187], 16/07/2010 N 50/2010[188], 16/07/2010 N 86/2010[189], 16/07/2010					
Portugal	N13/2009, 19/01/2009					
Romania	N547/2009, 03/12/2009	N286/2009, 05/06/2009 N478/2009[190], 13/11/2009 N680/2009[191], 17/12/2009 N 173/2010[192], 30/07/2010				
Slovenia	N228/2009, 12/06/2009	NN34/2009, 12/06/2009 N105/2010[193], 16/04/2010				N713/2009, 16/03/2010 SA.32066[194], 20/01/2011
Slovakia	N222/2009, 30/04/2009 N711/2009[195], 02/02/2010					
Finland	N224/2009, 03/06/2009	N82b/2009, 09/06/2009				N258/2009, 22/062009 SA.32075[196], 21/12/2010
Sweden		N80/2009, 05/06/2009 N541/2009, 08/02/2010 N520/2010[197], 16/12/2010				N605/2009, 25/11/2009

187 Amendment to N408/2009.
188 2nd Amendment to N408/2009.
189 3rd Amendment to N408/2009.
190 Linked to N27/2009.
191 Amendment to N478/2009.
192 Amendment to N286/2009.
193 Amendment to NN34/2009.
194 Prolongation of N713/2009.
195 Amendment to N222/2009.
196 Prolongation to N258/2009.
197 Amendment to N80/2009.

Member State	EUR 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
United Kingdom	N43/2009, 04/02/2009	N71/2009, 27/02/2009	N257/2009 15/05/2009 N460/2009[198] 14/08/2009	N72/2009 27/02/2009		

198 Amendment to N257/2009.

Figures 40: Aid expenditure by Member State

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Belgium				EU-27			
	€ bn	as % of GDP[199]	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	as % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend[200]
Total non-crisis aid	2.15	0.6%	0.2%	0.56%	73.7	0.6%	-0.02%	0.6%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	1.83	0.52%	0.04%	0.45%	61.0	0.5%	-0.01%	0.4%
Agriculture	0.1	0.03%	0.005%	0.03%	10.2	0.08%	-0.01%	0.1%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0	0%	0%	0%	0.13	0.001%	0%	0.002%
Transport	0.22	0.06%	-0.03%	0.07%	2.3	0.02%	-0.01%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

Horizontal objectives	€ million	as % of GDP	as % of aid to industry and services
Research, development and innovation	793	0.22%	43%
Environmental aid	440	0.12%	24%
Regional aid	120	0.03%	7%
Employment & Training	170	0.05%	9%
SME	219	0.06%	12%
Other horizontal objectives	93	0.03%	5%
Particular sectors, of which			
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	€ million	as % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SME	200	91%
Employment & Training	146	86%
Regional aid	92	76%
Environmental aid	156	36%
Other	121	n/a
Total	715	n/a

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 30.09.2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Overall amount used in the years 2008-2010 (as % of 2010 GDP)
325.37	25.86	55.46	29.37	20.5%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009 + 2010; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2010)	as % of GDP
8.1	0.22	0.06%

199 GDP of the Member State.

200 Average level of aid in % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Bulgaria				EU-27			
	€ bn	as % of GDP[201]	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	as % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend[202]
Total non-crisis aid	0.1	0.15%	-0.4%	0.42%	73.7	0.6%	-0.02%	0.6%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	0.01	0.04%	-0.05%	0.06%	61.0	0.5%	-0.01%	0.4%
Agriculture	0.04	0.11%	-0.34%	0.37%	10.2	0.08%	-0.01%	0.1%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0	0%	0%	0%	0.13	0.001%	0%	0.002%
Transport	0	0%	0%	0%	2.3	0.02%	-0.01%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services			
Horizontal objectives	**€ million**	**as % of GDP**	**as % of aid to industry and services**
Research, development and innovation	2.22	0.01%	16%
Environmental aid	1.03	0.003%	7%
Regional aid	5.74	0.02%	41%
Employment & Training	4.31	0.01%	31%
SME	0.62	0.002%	4%
Other horizontal objectives	0	0%	0%
Particular sectors, of which			
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	**€ million**	**as % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective**
SME	0.62	100%
Employment & Training	4.31	100%
Regional aid	0.43	7.52%
Environmental aid	0	0%
Other	0	n/a
Total	5.36	n/a

State aid for the financial sector				
Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 30.09.2011; all figures in € billion)	**Amount used (2008)**	**Amount used (2009)**	**Amount used (2010)**	**Overall amount used in the years 2008-2010 (as % of 2010 GDP)**
0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0%**

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK		
Total volume of aid approved (2009 + 2010; all figures in € billion)	**Amount used (2010)**	**as % of GDP**
0.001	**0**	**0%**

201 GDP of the Member State.

202 Average level of aid in % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Czech Republic				EU-27			
	€ bn	as % of GDP[203]	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	as % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend[204]
Total non-crisis aid	1.2	0.82%	0.1%	0.84%	73.7	0.6%	-0.02%	0.6%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	0.9	0.65%	0.13%	0.66%	61.0	0.5%	-0.01%	0.4%
Agriculture	0.21	0.14%	-0.003%	0.15%	10.2	0.08%	-0.01%	0.1%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0.02	0.015%	-0.0047%	0.016%	0.13	0.001%	0%	0.002%
Transport	0.01	0.01%	-0.01%	0.02%	2.3	0.02%	-0.01%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

Horizontal objectives	€ million	as % of GDP	as % of aid to industry and services
Research, development and innovation	252.08	0.17%	27%
Environmental aid	42.95	0.03%	5%
Regional aid	423.03	0.29%	45%
Employment & Training	13.89	0.01%	1%
SME	24.94	0.02%	3%
Other horizontal objectives	7.07	0.005%	1%
Particular sectors, of which			
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	76.06	0.05%	8%
Manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	105.56	0.07%	11.2%
Other services	0	0%	0%

Block exempted aid	€ million	as % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SME	24.94	100%
Employment & Training	12.19	87.75%
Regional aid	365.69	86.44%
Environmental aid	13.88	32.32%
Other	10.95	n/a
Total	427.65	n/a

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 30.09.2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Overall amount used in the years 2008-2010 (as % of 2010 GDP)
0	0	0	0	0%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009 + 2010; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2010)	as % of GDP
1.12	0.31	0.21%

203 GDP of the Member State.

204 Average level of aid in % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Denmark				EU-27			
	€ bn	as % of GDP[205]	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	as % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend[206]
Total non-crisis aid	2.0	0.9%	-0.1	0.1	73.7	0.6%	-0.02%	0.6%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	2.0	0.83%	-0.09	0.1	61.0	0.5%	-0.01%	0.4%
Agriculture	0.09	0.04%	-0.01	0.04	10.2	0.08%	-0.01%	0.1%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0.001	0.00050 %	-0.0069%	0.028	0.13	0.001%	0%	0.002%
Transport	0.09	0.04	0.00	0.04	2.3	0.02%	-0.01%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

Horizontal objectives	€ million	as % of GDP	as % of aid to industry and services
Research, development and innovation	224.29	0.10%	12%
Environmental aid	283.88	0.12%	15%
Regional aid	0.03	0%	0%
Employment & Training	98.32	0.56%	67%
SME	0.70	0%	0%
Other horizontal objectives	69.09	0.03%	4%
Particular sectors, of which			
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	58.34	0.02%	3.0%

Block exempted aid	€ million	as % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SME	0.70	100%
Employment & Training	103.05	7.87%
Regional aid	0.03	100%
Environmental aid	14.77	5.20%
Other	82.92	n/a
Total	201.47	n/a

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 30.09.2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Overall amount used in the years 2008-2010 (as % of 2010 GDP)
600.11	585.44	14.22	0.46	67.2%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009 + 2010; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2010)	as % of GDP
0	0	0

[205] GDP of the Member State.

[206] Average level of aid in % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Germany				EU-27			
	€ bn	as % of GDP[207]	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	as % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend[208]
Total non-crisis aid	15.9	0.6%	-0.03%	0.6%	73.7	0.6%	-0.02%	0.6%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	14.7	0.6%	-0.03%	0.6%	61.0	0.5%	-0.01%	0.4%
Agriculture	1.1	0.04%	-0.004%	0.04%	10.2	0.08%	-0.01%	0.1%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0.003	0.0001%	-0.00005%	0.0002 %	0.1	0.001%	0%	0.002%
Transport	0.2	0.01%	-0.002%	0.01%	2.3	0.02%	-0.01%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

Horizontal objectives	€ million	as % of GDP	as % of aid to industry and services
Research development and innovation	2809	0.1%	19.1%
Environmental aid	5535	0.2%	37.7%
Regional aid	3637	0.2%	24.8%
Employment & Training	99	0.004%	0.7%
SME	283	0.01%	1.9%
Other horizontal objectives	560	0.02%	3.8%
Particular sectors, of which			
Coal	1758	0.07%	12.0%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	14	0.001%	0.1%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	0	0%	0%

Block exempted aid	€ million	as % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SME	227	80%
Employment & Training	99	100%
Regional aid	3557	98%
Environmental aid	171	3%
Other	259	n/a
Total	4312	n/a

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2007 to 30.09.2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2007+2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Overall amount used in the years 2007-2010 (as % of 2010 GDP)
620.3	52.5	190.4	164.5	10.1%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009 + 2010; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2010)	as % of GDP
29.6	4.0	0.16%

[207] GDP of the Member State.

[208] Average level of aid in % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Estonia				EU-27			
	€ bn	as % of GDP[209]	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	as % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend[210]
Total non-crisis aid	0.042	0.3%	-0.002%	-28%	73.7	0.6%	-0.02%	0.6%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	0.014	0.10%	0.02%	0.09%	61.0	0.5%	-0.01%	0.4%
Agriculture	0.03	0.19%	-0.02%	0.19%	10.2	0.08%	-0.01%	0.1%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0.0001	0.00055%	-0.001%	0.0008%	0.13	0.001%	0%	0.002%
Transport	0.0002	0.0012%	0.0002%	0.0012%	2.3	0.02%	-0.01%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services			
Horizontal objectives	**€ million**	**as % of GDP**	**as % of aid to industry and services**
Research, development and innovation	0.56	0.004%	4%
Environmental aid	5.43	0.04%	39%
Regional aid	2.09	0.01%	15%
Employment & Training	0.08	0.001%	1%
SME	0.98	0.01%	7%
Other horizontal objectives	4.93	0.034%	35%
Particular sectors, of which			
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	€ million	as % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SME	0.979	100%
Employment & Training	0.076	100%
Regional aid	1.991	95.35%
Environmental aid	0	0%
Other	0.562	n/a
Total	3.609	n/a

State aid for the financial sector				
Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 30.09.2011; all figures in € billion)	**Amount used (2008)**	**Amount used (2009)**	**Amount used (2010)**	**Overall amount used in the years 2008-2010 (as % of 2010 GDP)**
0	0	0	0	-

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK		
Total volume of aid approved (2009 + 2010; all figures in € billion)	**Amount used (2010)**	**as % of GDP**
0.204	0.006	0.04%

209 GDP of the Member State.
210 Average level of aid in % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Ireland				EU-27			
	€ bn	as % of GDP[211]	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	As % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend[212]
Total non-crisis aid	1.6	1.0%	0.08%	1.1%	73.7	0.6%	-0.02%	0.6%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	0.9	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	61.0	0.5%	-0.01%	0.4%
Agriculture	0.7	0.5%	-0.02%	0.5%	10.2	0.08%	-0.01%	0.1%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0.002	0.002%	-0.002%	0.006 %	0.13	0.001%	0%	0.002%
Transport	0.003	0.002%	-0.002%	0.004 %	2.3	0.02%	-0.01%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

Horizontal objectives	€ million	as % of GDP	as % of aid to industry and services
Research, development and innovation	237	0.2%	27.4%
Environmental aid	72	0.05%	8.4%
Regional aid	289	0.2%	33.3%
Employment & Training	53	0.03%	6.2%
SME	31	0.02%	3.6%
Other horizontal objectives	96	0.06%	11.1%
Particular sectors, of which			
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	53	0.03%	6.1%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	35	0.02%	4.0%

Block exempted aid	€ million	as % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SME	31	100%
Employment & Training	35	65%
Regional aid	41	14%
Environmental aid	0.4	0.5%
Other	0.4	n/a
Total	108	n/a

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 30.09.2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Overall amount used in the years 2008-2010 (as % of 2010 GDP)
570.1	360.0	275.0	361.3	268.5%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009 + 2010; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2010)	as % of GDP
0.4	0.09	0.06%

211 GDP of the Member State.

212 Average level of aid in % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Greece				EU-27			
	€ bn	as % of GDP[213]	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	as % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend[214]
Total non-crisis aid	1.8	0.8%	-0.1%	0.8%	73.7	0.6%	-0.02%	0.6%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	1.8	0.8%	0.02%	0.7%	61.0	0.5%	-0.01%	0.4%
Agriculture	0.04	0.02%	-0.08%	0.07%	10.2	0.08%	-0.01%	0.1%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0.001	0.0005%	-0.0005%	0.0006%	0.13	0.001%	0%	0.002%
Transport	0.002	0.001%	0.0005%	0.02%	2.3	0.02%	-0.01%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services			
Horizontal objectives	**€ million**	**as % of GDP**	**as % of aid to industry and services**
Research, development and innovation	1.47	0.001%	0.1%
Environmental aid	0	0%	0%
Regional aid	1604.9	0.7%	89%
Employment & Training	0.017	0%	0.001%
SME	171.2	0.07%	10%
Other horizontal objectives	12.42	0.005%	1%
Particular sectors, of which			
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	5	0.002%	0.3%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	4.55	0.002%	0.3%

Block exempted aid	€ million	as % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SME	171.2	100%
Employment & Training	0.017	100%
Regional aid	136.6	8.51%
Environmental aid	0	0%
Other	1.385	n/a
Total	309.2	n/a

State aid for the financial sector				
Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 30.09.2011; all figures in € billion)	**Amount used (2008)**	**Amount used (2009)**	**Amount used (2010)**	**Overall amount used in the years 2008-2010 (as % of 2010 GDP)**
108.5	1.88	10.55	35.08	16.9%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK		
Total volume of aid approved (2009 + 2010; all figures in € billion)	**Amount used (2010)**	**as % of GDP**
4.0	1.54	0.67%

213 GDP of the Member State.

214 Average level of aid in % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Spain				EU-27			
	€ bn	as % of GDP[215]	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	as % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend[216]
Total non-crisis aid	5.0	0.5%	- 0.1%	0.5%	73.7	0.6%	-0.02%	0.6%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	4.3	0.4%	- 0.05%	0.4%	61.0	0.5%	-0.01%	0.4%
Agriculture	0.5	0.05%	- 0.01%	0.06%	10.2	0.08%	-0.01%	0.1%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0.01	0.001%	- 0.002%	0.005%	0.13	0.001%	0%	0.002%
Transport	0.15	0.01%	0.001%	0.01%	2.3	0.02%	-0.01%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

Horizontal objectives	€ million	as % of GDP	as % of aid to industry and services
Research, development and innovation	1146.7	0.11%	26%
Environmental aid	747.4	0.07%	17%
Regional aid	1079.4	0.10%	25%
Employment & Training	111.9	0.01%	3%
SME	130.1	0.01%	3%
Other horizontal objectives	135.5	0.01%	3%
Particular sectors, of which			
Coal	816.4	0.08%	18.9%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	126.2	0.01%	2.9%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	35.9	0.003%	0.8%

Block exempted aid	€ million	as % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SME	125.4	96.4%
Employment & Training	84.7	75.7%
Regional aid	451.3	41.8%
Environmental aid	75.8	10.2
Other	174.8	n/a
Total	912.0	n/a

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 30.09.2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Overall amount used in the years 2008-2010 (as % of 2010 GDP)
336.96	2.33	56.74	87.15	8.4%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009 + 2010; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2010)	as % of GDP
2.5	0.35	0.03%

215 GDP of the Member State.

216 Average level of aid in % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	France				EU-27			
	€ bn	as % of GDP[217]	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	as % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend[218]
Total non-crisis aid	15.4	0.8%	0 %	0.75%	73.7	0.6%	-0.02%	0.6%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	12.6	0.65%	0.03%	0.6%	61.0	0.5%	-0.01%	0.4%
Agriculture	2.43	0.13%	0%	0.12%	10.2	0.08%	-0.01%	0.1%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0.073	0.003%	-0.0009%	0.0041%	0.13	0.001%	0%	0.002 %
Transport	0.29	0.01%	-0.01%	0.02%	2.3	0.02%	-0.01%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

Horizontal objectives	€ million	as % of GDP	as % of aid to industry and services
Research, development and innovation	1803.88	0.09%	14%
Environmental aid	458.18	0.02%	4%
Regional aid	4306.36	0.22%	34%
Employment & Training	92.13	0%	1%
SME	662.53	0.03%	5%
Other horizontal objectives	2624.61	0.14%	21%
Particular sectors, of which			
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	2539.97	0.13%	20.2%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	1	0%	0%
Other services	104.97	0.01%	0.8%

Block exempted aid	€ million	as % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SME	115.60	17.45%
Employment & Training	11.50	12.49%
Regional aid	222.24	5.16%
Environmental aid	19.94	4.35%
Other	41.24	n/a
Total	410.53	n/a

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 30.09.2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Overall amount used in the years 2008-2010 (as % of 2010 GDP)
351.1	21.86	103.18	91.53	6%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009 + 2010; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2010)	as % of GDP
0.6[219]	1.79	0.09%

217 GDP of the Member State.

218 Average level of aid in % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

219 As included in the decision authorising the aid measure.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Italy				EU-27			
	€ bn	as % of GDP[220]	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	as % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend[221]
Total non-crisis aid	4.6	0.3%	- 0.1%	0.35%	73.7	0.6%	-0.02%	0.6%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	3.3	0.2%	- 0.09%	0.27%	61.0	0.5%	-0.01%	0.4%
Agriculture	0.85	0.05%	0.003%	0.05%	10.2	0.08%	-0.01%	0.1%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0.002	0.0001%	-0.0001%	0.0002%	0.13	0.001%	0%	0.002%
Transport	0.38	0.02%	0.00%	0.03%	2.3	0.02%	-0.01%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

Horizontal objectives	€ million	as % of GDP	as % of aid to industry and services
Research, development and innovation	569.2	0.04%	17%
Environmental aid	236.8	0.02%	7%
Regional aid	1111.6	0.07%	33%
Employment & Training	424.7	0.03%	13%
SME	609.7	0.04%	18%
Other horizontal objectives	248.0	0.02%	7%
Particular sectors, of which			
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	40.11	0.003%	1.2%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	88.06	0.01%	2.6%

Block exempted aid	€ million	as % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SME	243.3	39.9%
Employment & Training	338.2	79.64%
Regional aid	386.8	34.79%
Environmental aid	130.1	54.94%
Other	160.7	n/a
Total	1259.1	n/a

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 30.09.2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Overall amount used in the years 2008-2010 (as % of 2010 GDP)
20	0	4.05	0	0.3%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009 + 2010; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2010)	as % of GDP
0.4	0.27	0.02%

220 GDP of the Member State.

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

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Cyprus				EU-27			
	€ bn	as % of GDP[222]	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	as % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend[223]
Total non-crisis aid	0.1	0.7%	-0.3%	0.78%	73.7	0.6%	-0.02%	0.6%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	0.1	0.51%	0.13%	0.45%	61.0	0.5%	-0.01%	0.4%
Agriculture	0.03	0.15%	-0.48%	0.32%	10.2	0.08%	-0.01%	0.1%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0	0%	0%	0%	0.13	0.001%	0%	0.002%
Transport	0.0027	0.02%	0.00003%	0.02%	2.3	0.02%	-0.01%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

Horizontal objectives	**€ million**	**as % of GDP**	**as % of aid to industry and services**
Research, development and innovation	1.79	0.01%	2%
Environmental aid	0.04	0.0003%	0.05%
Regional aid	8.31	0.05%	9%
Employment & Training	10.85	0.06%	12%
SME	4.79	0.03%	5%
Other horizontal objectives	58.98	0.34%	67%
Particular sectors, of which			
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0.015	0.0001%	0.02%
Other services	3.8	0.02%	4.3%

Block exempted aid	**€ million**	**as % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective**
SME	4.79	100%
Employment & Training	10.85	100%
Regional aid	8.31	100%
Environmental aid	0	0%
Other	1.69	n/a
Total	25.64	n/a

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 30.09.2011; all figures in € billion)	**Amount used (2008)**	**Amount used (2009)**	**Amount used (2010)**	**Overall amount used in the years 2008-2010 (as % of 2010 GDP)**
3.0	0	0.56	2.82	16.1%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009 + 2010; all figures in € billion)	**Amount used (2010)**	**as % of GDP**
0	0	0%

222 GDP of the Member State.
223 Average level of aid in % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Latvia				EU-27			
	€ bn	as % of GDP[224]	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	as % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend[225]
Total non-crisis aid	0.17	0.9%	0.2%	0.73%	73.7	0.6%	-0.02%	0.6%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	0.07	0.40%	0.28%	0.24%	61.0	0.5%	-0.01%	0.4%
Agriculture	0.02	0.13%	-0.04%	0.11%	10.2	0.08%	-0.01%	0.1%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0	0%	0%	0%	0.13	0.001%	0%	0.002%
Transport	0.07	0.41%	-0.02%	0.39%	2.3	0.02%	-0.01%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

Horizontal objectives	€ million	as % of GDP	as % of aid to industry and services
Research, development and innovation	4.28	0.02%	6%
Environmental aid	55.58	0.31%	78%
Regional aid	9.01	0.05%	13%
Employment & Training	0.94	0.01%	1%
SME	0.53	0.003%	1%
Other horizontal objectives	1.17	0.01%	2%
Particular sectors, of which			
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	0.01	0.0001%	0.02%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	0	0%	0%

Block exempted aid	€ million	as % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SME	0.53	100%
Employment & Training	0.94	100%
Regional aid	6.56	72.75%
Environmental aid	0	0%
Other	4.41	n/a
Total	12.44	n/a

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 30.09.2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Overall amount used in the years 2008-2010 (as % of 2010 GDP)
8.8	0.96	1.92	1.53	13.0%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009 + 2010; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2010)	as % of GDP
0.56	0.05	0.25%

224 GDP of the Member State.

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

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Lithuania				EU-27			
	€ bn	as % of GDP[226]	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	as % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend[227]
Total non-crisis aid	0.2	0.6%	-0.05%	0.5%	73.7	0.6%	-0.02%	0.6%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	0.1	0.29%	0.03%	0.2%	61.0	0.5%	-0.01%	0.4%
Agriculture	0.08	0.28%	-0.07%	0.3%	10.2	0.08%	-0.01%	0.1%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0.0003	0.001%	-0.001%	0.0011 %	0.13	0.001%	0%	0.002%
Transport	0.001	0.004%	-0.005%	0.005 %	2.3	0.02%	-0.01%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services			
Horizontal objectives	**€ million**	**as % of GDP**	**as % of aid to industry and services**
Research, development and innovation	11	0.04%	13.7%
Environmental aid	1	0.01%	1.7%
Regional aid	54	0.20%	67.4%
Employment & Training	7	0.03%	8.7%
SME	6	0.02%	8.0%
Other horizontal objectives	0.4	0.001%	0.5%
Particular sectors, of which			
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	**€ million**	**as % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective**	
SME	6	100%	
Employment & Training	7	100%	
Regional aid	29	52%	
Environmental aid	0	0%	
Other	11	n/a	
Total	53	n/a	

State aid for the financial sector				
Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 30.09.2011; all figures in € billion)	**Amount used (2008)**	**Amount used (2009)**	**Amount used (2010)**	**Overall amount used in the years 2008-2010 (as % of 2010 GDP)**
1.7	0	0	0	0%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK		
Total volume of aid approved (2009 + 2010; all figures in € billion)	**Amount used (2010)**	**as % of GDP**
0.1	0.0001	0.0004%

226 GDP of the Member State.

227 Average level of aid in % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Luxembourg				EU-27			
	€ bn	as % of GDP[228]	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	as % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend[229]
Total non-crisis aid	0.1	0.2%	-0.07%	0.2%	73.7	0.6%	-0.02%	0.6%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	0.1	0.2%	-0.07%	0.2%	61.0	0.5%	-0.01%	0.4%
Agriculture	0.02	0.05%	-0.001%	0.05%	10.2	0.08%	-0.01%	0.1%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0	0%	0%	0%	0.13	0.001%	0%	0.002%
Transport	0.0002	0.001%	0.0003%	0.0004 %	2.3	0.02%	-0.01%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

Horizontal objectives	€ million	as % of GDP	as % of aid to industry and services
Research, development and innovation	38	0.09%	51.3%
Environmental aid	13	0.03%	16.8%
Regional aid	2	0.004%	2.3%
Employment & Training	0	0%	0%
SME	10	0.03%	13.9%
Other horizontal objectives	12	0.03%	15.7%
Particular sectors, of which			
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	€ million	as % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SME	8	72%
Employment & Training	0	0%
Regional aid	0	0%
Environmental aid	0.9	7%
Other	40	n/a
Total	49	n/a

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 30.09.2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Overall amount used in the years 2008-2010 (as % of 2010 GDP)
7.3	2.94	2.39	1.59	11.9%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009 + 2010; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2010)	as % of GDP
0.5	0.01	0.02%

228 GDP of the Member State.

229 Average level of aid in % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Hungary				EU-27			
	€ bn	as % of GDP[230]	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	as % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend[231]
Total non-crisis aid	2.2	2.3%	0.4%	2.2%	73.7	0.6%	-0.02%	0.6%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	1.9	1.94%	0.56%	1.7%	61.0	0.5%	-0.01%	0.4%
Agriculture	0.29	0.29%	-0.12%	0.43%	10.2	0.08%	-0.01%	0.1%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0	0%	0%	0%	0.13	0.001%	0%	0.002%
Transport	0.05	0.05%	0%	0.04%	2.3	0.02%	-0.01%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services			
Horizontal objectives	**€ million**	**as % of GDP**	**as % of aid to industry and services**
Research, development and innovation	99	0.1%	5.21%
Environmental aid	13	0.01%	0.70%
Regional aid	491	0.5%	25.72%
Employment & Training	183	0.19%	9.59%
SME	10	0.01%	0.50%
Other horizontal objectives	235	0.24%	12.33%
Particular sectors, of which			
Coal	29	0.03%	1.52%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	198	0.20%	10.38%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	650	0.66%	34,06%
Other services	0	0%	0%

Block exempted aid	**€ million**	**as % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective**
SME	10	100%
Employment & Training	183	100%
Regional aid	452	92%
Environmental aid	0	0%
Other	0	n/a
Total	645	n/a

State aid for the financial sector				
Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 30.09.2011; all figures in € billion)	**Amount used (2008)**	**Amount used (2009)**	**Amount used (2010)**	**Overall amount used in the years 2008-2010 (as % of 2010 GDP)**
10.33	0	2.24	1.05	2.3%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK		
Total volume of aid approved (2009 + 2010; all figures in € billion)	**Amount used (2010)**	**as % of GDP**
9.7	0.11	0.11%

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

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Malta				EU-27			
	€ bn	as % of GDP[232]	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	as % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend[233]
Total non-crisis aid	0.1	1.4	-0.46	1.7	73.7	0.6%	-0.02%	0.6%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	0.1	1.12	-0.48	1.47	61.0	0.5%	-0.01%	0.4%
Agriculture	0.01	0.17%	-0.05%	0.21%	10.2	0.08%	-0.01%	0.1%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0	0%	-0.0012%	0.0005 %	0.13	0.001%	0%	0.002%
Transport	0.01	0.13%	0.07%	0.07%	2.3	0.02%	-0.01%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

Horizontal objectives	€ million	as % of GDP	as % of aid to industry and services
Research, development and innovation	0.2	0.003%	0.3%
Environmental aid	0	0%	0%
Regional aid	15	0.2%	22%
Employment & Training	0.1	0.001%	0.09%
SME	0.1	0.002%	0.2%
Other horizontal objectives	2	0.03%	3%
Particular sectors, of which			
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	50	0.8%	71%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	3	0.04ù	4%

Block exempted aid	€ million	as % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SME	0.1	100%
Employment & Training	0.06	100%
Regional aid	15	97%
Environmental aid	0	0%
Other	0	n/a
Total	15	n/a

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 30.09.2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Overall amount used in the years 2008-2010 (as % of 2010 GDP)
0	0	0	0	0%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009 + 2010; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2010)	as % of GDP
0.04	**0.0002**	**0.003%**

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

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	The Netherlands				EU-27			
	€ bn	as % of GDP[234]	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	as % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend[235]
Total non-crisis aid	3.2	0.5%	0.07%	0.5%	73.7	0.6%	-0.02%	0.6%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	1.9	0.32%	0.01%	0.3%	61.0	0.5%	-0.01%	0.4%
Agriculture	0.98	0.17%	0.04%	0.1%	10.2	0.08%	-0.01%	0.1%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0.005	0.0009%	0.00004%	0.0025 %	0.13	0.001%	0%	0.002%
Transport	0.27	0.05%	0.02%	0.03%	2.3	0.02%	-0.01%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

Horizontal objectives	€ million	as % of GDP	as % of aid to industry and services
Research, development and innovation	703	0.12%	37%
Environmental aid	1053	0.18%	55%
Regional aid	11	0.002%	0.6%
Employment & Training	1	0.0001%	0.04%
SME	50	0.01%	2.6%
Other horizontal objectives	88	0.01%	4.6%
Particular sectors, of which			
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	6	0.001%	0.3%
Manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0ù
Other services	0	0%	0%

Block exempted aid	€ million	as % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SME	50	100%
Employment & Training	0.8	100%
Regional aid	11	100%
Environmental aid	3	0.2%
Other	9	n/a
Total	74	n/a

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 30.09.2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Overall amount used in the years 2008-2010 (as % of 2010 GDP)
313.3	28.1	71.4	53.6	16.1%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009 + 2010; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2010)	as % of GDP
0.0[236]	**0.03**	**0.005%**

234 GDP of the Member State.

235 Average level of aid in % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

236 As included in the decision authorising the aid measure.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Austria				EU-27			
	€ bn	as % of GDP[237]	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	as % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend[238]
Total non-crisis aid	2.2	0.8%	-0.1%	0.78%	73.7	0.6%	-0.02%	0.6%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	2.06	0.72%	0.08%	0.65%	61.0	0.5%	-0.01%	0.4%
Agriculture	0.17	0.06%	-0.003%	0.06%	10.2	0.08%	-0.01%	0.1%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0	0%	0%	0%	0.13	0.001%	0%	0.002%
Transport	0.01	0.0041%	-0.19%	0.07%	2.3	0.02%	-0.01%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services			
Horizontal objectives	**€ million**	**as % of GDP**	**as % of aid to industry and services**
Research, development and innovation	521.76	0.18%	25%
Environmental aid	1016.10	0.36%	49%
Regional aid	132.01	0.05%	6%
Employment & Training	30.40	0.01%	1%
SME	88.61	0.03%	4%
Other horizontal objectives	260.32	0.09%	13%
Particular sectors, of which			
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	11.37	0.004%	0.55%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	1.9	0.0007%	0.09%

Block exempted aid	€ million	as % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SME	87.19	98.40%
Employment & Training	30.02	98.75%
Regional aid	124.08	93.99%
Environmental aid	104.97	10.33%
Other	18.27	n/a
Total	364.53	n/a

State aid for the financial sector				
Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 30.09.2011; all figures in € billion)	**Amount used (2008)**	**Amount used (2009)**	**Amount used (2010)**	**Overall amount used in the years 2008-2010 (as % of 2010 GDP)**
91.3	3.33	20.74	19.92	9.5%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK		
Total volume of aid approved (2009 + 2010; all figures in € billion)	**Amount used (2010)**	**as % of GDP**
10.18	1.06	0.37%

[237] GDP of the Member State.
[238] Average level of aid in % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

Key state aid data (2010)	Poland				EU-27			
	€ bn	as % of GDP[239]	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	as % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend[240]
Total non-crisis aid	3.2	0.9%	0%	0%	73.7	0.6%	-0.02%	0.6%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	2.5	0.72%	-0.01%	0.72%	61.0	0.5%	-0.01%	0.4%
Agriculture	0.66	0.19%	0%	0.2%	10.2	0.08%	-0.01%	0.1%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0	0%	0%	0%	0.13	0.001%	0%	0.002 %
Transport	0.01	0%	-0.03%	0.01%	2.3	0.02%	-0.01%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services			
Horizontal objectives	**€ million**	**as % of GDP**	**as % of aid to industry and services**
Research, development and innovation	70.33	0.02%	3%
Environmental aid	289.51	0.08%	11%
Regional aid	735.41	0.21%	29%
Employment & Training	774.42	0.22%	30%
SME	4.65	0%	0%
Other horizontal objectives	62.81	0.02%	2%
Particular sectors, of which			
Coal	194	0.05%	7.6%
Financial services	0	O%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	55.06	0.02%	2.2%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	326.68	0.09%	12.8%
Other services	32.29	0.01%	1.3%

Block exempted aid	€ million	as % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SME	4.65	100%
Employment & Training	774.42	100%
Regional aid	371.36	50.5%
Environmental aid	2.15	0.74%
Other	70.33	n/a
Total	1222.94	n/a

State aid for the financial sector				
Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 30.09.2011; all figures in € billion)	**Amount used (2008)**	**Amount used (2009)**	**Amount used (2010)**	**Overall amount used in the years 2008-2010 (as % of 2010 GDP)**
9.2	0	0	0	0%

Aid granted under the Temporary Union Framework		
Total volume of aid approved (2009 + 2010; all figures in € billion)	**Amount used (2010)**	**as % of GDP**
0.2	0	0%

239 GDP of the Member State.

240 Average level of aid in % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Portugal				EU-27			
	€ bn	as % of GDP[241]	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	as % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend[242]
Total non-crisis aid	1.6	09%	-0.1%	0.94%	73.7	0.6%	-0.02%	0.6%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	1.5	0.9%	-0.06%	0.92%	61.0	0.5%	-0.01%	0.4%
Agriculture	0.02	0.01%	0%	0.01%	10.2	0.08%	-0.01%	0.1%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0.004	0.002%	0%	0.002 %	0.13	0.001%	0%	0.002%
Transport	0.01	0.01%	0%	0%	2.3	0.02%	-0.01%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

Horizontal objectives	€ million	as % of GDP	as % of aid to industry and services
Research, development and innovation	50	0.0003%	3.21%
Environmental aid	0	0%	0%
Regional aid	114	0.0007%	7.37%
Employment & Training	69	0.0004%	4.47%
SME	18	0.0001%	1.15%
Other horizontal objectives	7	0%	0.44%
Particular sectors, of which			
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	1280	0.74%	82.71%
Manufacturing sectors	10	0.01%	0.65%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	0	0%	0%

Block exempted aid	€ million	as % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SME	17.6	99%
Employment & Training	0.1	0.1%
Regional aid	31	27%
Environmental aid	0	0%
Other	55	n/a
Total	104	n/a

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 30.09.2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Overall amount used in the years 2008-2010 (as % of 2010 GDP)
47.45	1.19	5.24	4.99	3%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009 + 2010; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2010)	as % of GDP
0.8	0	0%

241 GDP of the Member State.

242 Average level of aid in % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Romania				EU-27			
	€ bn	as % of GDP[243]	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	as % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend[244]
Total non-crisis aid	0.3	0.2 %	-0.4 %	0.5%	73.7	0.6%	-0.02%	0.6%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	0.2	0.17 %	0.03%	0.17%	61.0	0.5%	-0.01%	0.4%
Agriculture	0.09	0.08 %	-0.43 %	0.33%	10.2	0.08%	-0.01%	0.1%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0	0	0	0%	0.13	0.001%	0%	0.002%
Transport	0	0	-0.01	0.01%	2.3	0.02%	-0.01%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

Horizontal objectives	€ million	as % of GDP	as % of aid to industry and services
Research, development and innovation	31.86	0.03 %	16%
Environmental aid	0	0 %	0%
Regional aid	107.58	0.09 %	52%
Employment & Training	0	0 %	0 %
SME	3.69	0 %	2 %
Other horizontal objectives	3.08	0 %	2 %
Particular sectors, of which			
Coal	59.30	0.05 %	28.9 %
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	€ million	as % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SME	3.69	100%
Employment & Training	0	0 %
Regional aid	84.97	78.99 %
Environmental aid	0	0 %
Other	0.14	n/a
Total	88.82	n/a

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 30.09.2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Overall amount used in the years 2008-2010 (as % of 2010 GDP)
0	0	0	0	0

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009 + 2010; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2010)	as % of GDP
0.4	0.33	0.27 %

243 GDP of the Member State.

244 Average level of aid in % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Slovenia				EU-27			
	€ bn	as % of GDP[245]	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	as % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend[246]
Total non-crisis aid	0.4	1.1%	0.1%	0.91%	73.7	0.6%	-0.02%	0.6%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	0.32	0.89%	0.1%	0.71%	61.0	0.5%	-0.01%	0.4%
Agriculture	0.06	0.18%	0.01%	0.18%	10.2	0.08%	-0.01%	0.1%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0	0%	0%	0%	0.13	0.001%	0%	0.002%
Transport	0.01	0.03%	-0.01%	0.02%	2.3	0.02%	-0.01%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

Horizontal objectives	€ million	as % of GDP	as % of aid to industry and services
Research, development and innovation	96.94	0.27%	30%
Environmental aid	93.53	0.26%	29%
Regional aid	83.37	0.23%	26%
Employment & Training	17.97	0.05%	6%
SME	0.83	0.002%	0.3%
Other horizontal objectives	11.81	0.03%	4%
Particular sectors, of which			
Coal	11.65	0.03%	3.7%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	2.65	0.01%	0.8%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	0	0%	0%

Block exempted aid	€ million	as % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SME	0.81	97.36%
Employment & Training	17.97	100%
Regional aid	83.37	100%
Environmental aid	0	0%
Other	6.99	n/a
Total	109.14	n/a

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 30.09.2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Overall amount used in the years 2008-2010 (as % of 2010 GDP)
12.3	0	1.0	2.15	6%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009 + 2010; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2010)	as % of GDP
1.32	0.43	1.19%

245 GDP of the Member State.

246 Average level of aid in % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Slovakia				EU-27			
	€ bn	as % of GDP[247]	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	as % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend[248]
Total non-crisis aid	0.3	0.5%	-0.04%	0.51%	73.7	0.6%	-0.02%	0.6%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	0.24	0.37%	0.01%	0.39%	61.0	0.5%	-0.01%	0.4%
Agriculture	0.06	0.08%	-0.02%	0.09%	10.2	0.08%	-0.01%	0.1%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0.00003	0.00004%	-0.0001%	0.0001%	0.13	0.001%	0%	0.002%
Transport	0.01	0.01%	-0.03%	0.03%	2.3	0.02%	-0.01%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

Horizontal objectives	€ million	as % of GDP	as % of aid to industry and services
Research, development and innovation	18.07	0.03%	7%
Environmental aid	87.33	0.13%	36%
Regional aid	112.78	0.17%	47%
Employment & Training	17.39	0.03%	7%
SME	0.81	0.001%	0.3%
Other horizontal objectives	0.07	0.0001%	0.03%
Particular sectors, of which			
Coal	4.83	0.01%	2.0%
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	€ million	as % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SME	0.81	100%
Employment & Training	14.61	84.01%
Regional aid	66.58	59.04%
Environmental aid	0	0%
Other	8.54	n/a
Total	90.54	n/a

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 30.09.2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Overall amount used in the years 2008-2010 (as % of 2010 GDP)
3.5	0	0	0	0%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009 + 2010; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2010)	as % of GDP
0.4	0.02	0.02%

247 GDP of the Member State.

248 Average level of aid in % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Finland				EU-27			
	€ bn	as % of GDP[249]	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	as % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend[250]
Total non-crisis aid	2.1	1.1%	-0.1%	0.1	73.7	0.6%	-0.02%	0.6%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	0.8	0.3%	-0.04%	0.44	61.0	0.5%	-0.01%	0.4%
Agriculture	1.21	0.67%	-0.02%	0.68	10.2	0.08%	-0.01%	0.1%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0.001	0.00067 %	-0.004%	0.0008	0.13	0.001%	0%	0.002%
Transport	0.08	0.04%	-0.01%	0.05	2.3	0.02%	-0.01%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

Horizontal objectives	€ million	as % of GDP	as % of aid to industry and services
Research. development and innovation	239.65	0.13%	30%
Environmental aid	311.62	0.17%	40%
Regional aid	42.937	0.02%	6%
Employment & Training	70.21	0.03%	9%
SME	30.342	0.02%	4%
Other horizontal objectives	78.91	0.05%	10%
Particular sectors. of which			
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	0.2	0%	0%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	0.5	0%	0.1%

Block exempted aid	€ million	as % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SME	30.342	100%
Employment & Training	37.95	54.05%
Regional aid	38.737	90.22%
Environmental aid	0.26	0.08%
Other	1.75	n/a
Total	109.039	n/a

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 30.09.2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Overall amount used in the years 2008-2010 (as % of 2010 GDP)
54	0.12	0.06	0	0.1%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009 + 2010; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2010)	as % of GDP
0.5	0.45	0.25%

249 GDP of the Member State.

250 Average level of aid in % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Sweden				EU-27			
	€ bn	as % of GDP[251]	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	as % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend[252]
Total non-crisis aid	2.9	0.8%	-0.1%	0.9%	73.7	0.6%	-0.02%	0.6%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	2.6	0.76%	-0.06%	0.80	61.0	0.5%	-0.01%	0.4%
Agriculture	0.05	0.01%	-0.02%	0.03%	10.2	0.08%	-0.01%	0.1%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0.002	0.0007%	0.014%	0.007 %	0.13	0.001%	0%	0.002%
Transport	0.19	0.06%	0.01	0.06%	2.3	0.02%	-0.01%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services			
Horizontal objectives	**€ million**	**as % of GDP**	**as % of aid to industry and services**
Research, development and innovation	103.94	0.03%	4%
Environmental aid	2281.67	0.66%	86%
Regional aid	86.92	0.03%	3%
Employment & Training	6.29	0%	0%
SME	1.30	0%	0%
Other horizontal objectives	115.14	0.03	5%
Particular sectors, of which			
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	48.23	0.01%	1.8%
Other services	0	0%	0%

Block exempted aid	**€ million**	**as % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective**
SME	1.30	100%
Employment & Training	3.47	55.17%
Regional aid	45.71	52.59%
Environmental aid	0	0.00%
Other	3.84	n/a
Total	54.3	n/a

State aid for the financial sector				
Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 30.09.2011; all figures in € billion)	**Amount used (2008)**	**Amount used (2009)**	**Amount used (2010)**	**Overall amount used in the years 2008-2010 (as % of 2010 GDP)**
161.6	0.54	14.79	19.92	6%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK		
Total volume of aid approved (2009 + 2010; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2010)	as % of GDP
1.3	0.22	0.06%

251 GDP of the Member State.
252 Average level of aid in % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	United Kingdom				EU-27			
	€ bn	as % of GDP[253]	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	as % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (by % of GDP)	Trend[254]
Total non-crisis aid	4.9	0.3%	-0.002%	0.3%	73.7	0.6%	-0.02%	0.6%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	4.1	0.2%	0.002%	0.2%	61.0	0.5%	-0.01%	0.4%
Agriculture	0.44	0.03%	-0.004%	0.03%	10.2	0.08%	-0.01%	0.1%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0.002	0.0001%	-0.00005%	0.0001 %	0.13	0.001%	0%	0.002%
Transport	0.30	0.02%	0.0005%	0.02%	2.3	0.02%	-0.01%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services			
Horizontal objectives	**€ million**	**as % of GDP**	**as % of aid to industry and services**
Research, development and innovation	801	0.05%	19.9%
Environmental aid	1422	0.08%	34.4%
Regional aid	267	0.02%	6.5%
Employment & Training	89	0.01%	2.2%
SME	208	0.01%	5.0%
Other horizontal objectives	1041	0.06%	25.2%
Particular sectors, of which			
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	2	0.0001%	0.04%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	265	0.02%	6.4%
Other services	39	0.002%	0.9%

Block exempted aid	€ million	as % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SME	45	21%
Employment & Training	89	100%
Regional aid	263	99%
Environmental aid	14	1%
Other	89	n/a
Total	501	n/a

State aid for the financial sector				
Total volume of aid approved (2007 to 30.09.2011; all figures in € billion)	**Amount used (2007+2008)**	**Amount used (2009)**	**Amount used (2010)**	**Overall amount used in the years 2007-2010 (as % of 2010 GDP)**
850.3	78.5	212.3	200.1	17.8%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK		
Total volume of aid approved (2009 + 2010; all figures in € billion)	**Amount used (2010)**	**as % of GDP**
10.1	0.5	0.03%

253 GDP of the Member State.

254 Average level of aid in % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

Figure 41: Legislation and communications adopted in 2010

Legislative act	Validity	Title and OJ Reference
Temporary rules in response to crisis	01.01.2011 - 31.12.2011	Communication of the Commission: Temporary Union framework for state aid measures to support access to finance in the current financial and economic crisis. Official Journal C6, 11.1.2011, p.5.
Temporary rules in response to crisis	From of 01 01.2012*	Communication from the Commission on the application, after 1 January 2011, of state aid rules to support measures in favour of banks in the context of the financial crisis. Official Journal C329, 7.12.2010, p.7.
Regional aid guidelines	01.01.2011 – 31.12.2013	Communication of the Commission on the review of the state aid status and the aid ceiling of the statistical effect regions in the following National regional state aid maps for the period 1.1.2011-31.12.2013. Official Journal C 222, 17.08.2010, p.2; press release: IP/10/976.
Risk capital guidelines	From 01 01.2011*	Communication from the Commission amending the Community guidelines on state aid to promote risk capital investments in small and medium-sized enterprises. Official Journal C329, 7.12.2010, p.4.
Export Credit Insurance	Until 31.12.2012	Communication from the Commission amending the period of application of Communication of the Commission to the Member States pursuant to Article 93(1) of the EC Treaty applying Articles 92 and 93 of the Treaty to short-term export-credit insurance. Official Journal C329, 7.12.2010, p.6.

* No end of validity is specified in the text.

FIGURES 42: RECOVERY

Figure 42 a: Trend in the number of recovery decisions (aid to industry and services)[255]

Trend in the number of recovery decisions and amounts to be recovered (1) 2000-2011 (state of play: 30.06.2011)

	Date of Decision												Total
	2000	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	
Number of decisions adopted	15	19	26	10	24	13	8	10	14	7	5	6	157
Total aid known to be recovered (in mio €)	358	1603	2087	1129	4980	456	258	171	2611	308	148	48	14158
Amounts recovered: (in mio €)	352	1204	1936	976	4977	154	244	56	1476	36	120	0	11531
Of which:													
(a) Principal reimbursed/or in blocked account	137	1116	1868	947	4106	154	199	54	1206	36	120	0	9942
(b) Aid lost in bankruptcy	215	88	68	29	871	0	45	2	270	0	0	0	1588
(c) Interest	9	157	321	353	1447	55	51	17	331	6	28	0	2776
Aid registered in bankruptcy	0	8	3	17	0	8	0	216	415	5	29	0	701
Amount outstanding (2)	6	399	151	153	3	302	14	115	1135	272	28	48	2627
% still pending to be recovered (2)	**1.7%**	**24.9 %**	**7.2%**	**13.6%**	**0.1%**	**66.2%**	**5.3%**	**67.2%**	**43.5%**	**88.5%**	**19.0%**	**100.0%**	**18.6%**

Notes: (1) Only for decisions for which the aid amount is known.

(2) Total aid known to be recovered less principal reimbursed and aid lost in bankruptcy. Amount excluding interest.

255 Source: DG Competition.

Figure 42 b: Pending recovery decisions[256]

SA number	Case number	Working title of the case	Member State	Date of the decision	Number of the decision	Official Journal of the European Union
SA.28973	2011/CR	Aid to certain Greek Casinos	Greece	24/05/2011		Not yet published
SA.23011	2011/CR	Restructuring aid for Legler	Italy	23/03/2011		Not yet published
SA.23602	CR 48/2008	Alleged aid to mining company Ellenikos Xrysos	Greece	23/02/2011	2011/452/EU	OJ L 193 of 23/07/2011, p. 27
SA.20168	CR 13/2006	Preferential electricity tariffs for energy intensive industry in Sardinia	Italy	23/02/2011		Not yet published
SA.29150	CR 7/2010	Easing of fiscal carry-forward of losses (Sanierungklausel)	Germany	26/01/2011	2011/526/EU	OJ L 235 of 10/09/2011, p. 1
SA.22309	CR 46/2011	Amortization of financial goodwill for acquisitions of foreign targets II	Spain	12/01/2011	2011/282/EU	OJ L 135 of 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 of 24/03/2011, p. 37
SA.28787	CR 33/2009	Restructuring of BPP	Portugal	20/07/2010	2011/349/EU	OJ L 235 of 04/09/2010, p. 26
SA.10842	CR 4/2003	Export aid to WAM	Italy	24/03/2010	2010/473/EU	OJ L 235 of 04/09/2010, p. 26
SA.20850	CR 36/2010	Preferential electricity tariff in favour - Alcoa	Italy	19/11/2009	2010/460/EC	OJ L 227 of 28/08/2010, p. 62
SA.22309	CR 45/2007	Amortization of financial goodwill for acquisitions of foreign targets	Spain	28/10/2009	2011/5/EC	OJ L 7 of 11/01/2011 p. 48

256 Source: DG Competition.

SA number	Case number	Working title of the case	Member State	Date of the decision	Number of the decision	Official Journal of the European Union
SA.20616	CR 59/2007	Rescue aid to Ixfin	Italy	28/10/2009	2010/359/EC	OJ L 167 of 01/07/2010, p. 39
SA.22046	CR 19/2008	Rescue aid for Sandretto	Italy	30/09/2009	2010/215/EC	OJ L 92 of 13/04/2010, p. 19
SA.21034	CR 55/2007	BT Group plc	UK	11/02/2009	2009/703/EC	OJ L 242 of 15/09/2009, p. 21
SA.17426	CR 19/2005	Restructuring aid for Szczecin Shipyard	Poland	06/11/2008	2010/3/EC	OJ L 5 of 08/01/2010, p. 1
SA.17543	CR 17/2005	Restructuring aid for Gdynia shipyard	Poland	06/11/2008	2010/47/EC	OJ L 33 of 04/02/2010, p. 1
SA.24639	2011/CR	Olympic Airways/ Olympic Airlines	Greece	17/09/2008	2010/7777/EC	OJ L 222 of 24/08/2010, p. 62
SA.14895	CR 1/2004	Regional law nr 9/98	Italy	02/07/2008	2008/854/EC	OJ L 302 of 13/11/2008, p. 9
SA.15526	CR 16/2004	Hellenic Shipyard	Greece	02/07/2008	2009/610/EC	OJ L 225 of 27/08/2009, p. 104
SA.20727	CR 56/2006	Bank Burgenland	Austria	30/04/2008	2008/719/EC	OJ L 239 of 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 of 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 of 05/09/2008, p. 27
SA.20949	CR 23/2006	Technologie Buczek	Poland	24/10/2007	2008/344/EC	OJ L 116 of 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 of 12/09/2008, p. 11

SA number	Case number	Working title of the case	Member State	Date of the decision	Number of the decision	Official Journal of the European Union
SA.31614	CR 3/2010	Sardinia Ferries (Tourship group)	Italy	10/07/2007	2008/92/EC	OJ L 29 of 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 of 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 of 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 of 08/06/2007, p. 29
SA.16212	CR 38/2005	Biria Gruppe	Germany	24/01/2007 14/12/2010	2007/492/EC 2011/471/EU	OJ L 183 of 13/07/2007, p. 27 OJ L 195 of 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 of 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 of 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 of 30/04/2007, p. 14
SA.16417	2011/CR	Soutien financier en faveur des transporteurs aériens 11-14 septembre 2001	Greece	26/04/2006	2010/768/EC	OJ L 327 of 11/12/2010, p. 71
SA.15395	2011/CR	Olympic Airways - Privatisation	Greece	14/09/2005	2011/97/EC	OJ L 45 of 18/02/2011, p.1
SA.15315	CR 8/2004	Fiscal incentives for newly listed companies	Italy	16/03/2005	2006/261/EC	OJ L 094 of 01/04/2006, p. 42
SA.15316	CR 12/2004	Fiscal incentives for outward FDI	Italy	14/12/2004	2005/919/EC	OJ L 335 of 21/12/2005, p. 39

SA number	Case number	Working title of the case	Member State	Date of the decision	Number of the decision	Official Journal of the European Union
SA.14911	CR 57/2003	Tremonti bis	Italy	20/10/2004	2005/315/EC	OJ L 100 of 20/04/2005, p. 46
SA.1365	CR 57/2002	Article 44 septies CGI	France	16/12/2003	2004/343/EC	OJ L 108 of 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 of 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 of 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 of 23/12/2003, p. 14
SA.10375	CR 35/2002	Fiscal aid scheme – Açores	Portugal	11/12/2002	2003/442/EC	OJ L 150 of 18/06/2003, p. 52
SA.16203	2011/CR	Aid granted by Greece to Olympic Airways	Greece	11/12/2002	2003/372/EC	OJ L 132 of 25/05/2003, p. 1
SA.9950	CR 27/1999	Aid to Municipalizzate	Italy	05/06/2002	2003/193/EC	OJ L 077 of 24/03/2003, p. 21
SA.10562	CR 53/1999	Fiscal aid - Province of Guipuzcoa (II)	Spain	11/07/2001	2002/894/EC	OJ L 314 of 18/11/2002, p. 26
SA.10679	CR 54/1999	Fiscal aid - Province of Vizcaya (II)	Spain	11/07/2001	2003/27/EC	OJ L 017 of 22/01/2003, p. 1
SA.10563	CR 52/1999	Fiscal aid - Province of Vizcaya (I)	Spain	11/07/2001	2002/806/EC	OJ L 279 of 17/10/2002, p. 35
SA.10565	CR 50/1999	Fiscal aid - Province of Guipuzcoa (I)	Spain	11/07/2001	2002/540/EC	OJ L 174 of 04/07/2002, p. 31
SA.10264	CR 48/1999	Fiscal aid - Province of Alava (I)	Spain	11/07/2001	2002/820/EC	OJ L 296 of 30/10/2002, p. 1

SA number	Case number	Working title of the case	Member State	Date of the decision	Number of the decision	Official Journal of the European Union
SA.10564	CR 49/1999	Fiscal aid - Province of Alava (II)	Spain	11/07/2001	2002/892/EC	OJ L 314 of 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 of 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 of 15/01/2002, p. 1
SA.9440	CR 81/1997	Social security reductions - Venezia and Chioggia	Italy	25/11/1999	2000/394/EC	OJ L 150 of 23/06/2000, p. 50
SA.9398	CR 49/1998	Employment aid measures (Loi Nr 196/97)	Italy	11/05/1999	2000/128/EC	OJ L 042 of 15/02/2000, p. 1
SA.8989	CR 44/1997	Aid for Magefesa	Spain	14/10/1998	1999/509/EC	OJ L 198 of 30/07/1999, p. 15

Figure 42 c: Pending recovery cases for which the Commission has decided to bring the case before the Court of Justice and for which the illegal and incompatible aid is not yet recovered (30 June 2011)[257]

SA number	Case number	Working title	MS	Court case	State of play and recent developments
SA.20727	CR 56/2006	Bank Burgenland	Austria	C-551/09	14/07/09: Commission decision to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU action against Austria Press release: IP/09/1134
SA.813	CR 38/1998	Aid for Kimberly Clark/Scott Group	France	C-232/05	05/10/06: CoJ condemning France for failing to execute 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 decision to initiate Art. 108(2) action against France Press release: IP/06/1471 13/11/08: CoJ condemning France for failing to execute Commission decision 05/05/10: Commission sent letter of formal notice to France under Art. 260(2) TFEU: IP/10/529
SA.20056	CR 38/2007	Alleged aid to Arbel Fauvet Rail SA	France		28/10/09: Commission decision to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU action against France Press release: IP/09/1627 23/06/2010: new negative decision adopted

[257] Source: DG Competition.

SA number	Case number	Working title	MS	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 decision to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU action against Greece Press release: IP/10/183
SA.15526	CR 16/2004	Hellenic Shipyards	Greece	C-485/10	14/04/10: Commission decision to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU action against Greece Press release: IP/10/428 1/12/2010: Commission decision which takes into account the invocation by Greece of Article 346 Press release: IP/10/1637
SA.20850	CR 36/2010	Preferential electricity tariff – Alcoa	Italy		23/03/11: Commission decision to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU action against Italy Press release: IP/11/352
SA.9398	CR 49/1998	Employment aid measures (Loi Nr 196/97)	Italy	C-99/02	01/04/04: CoJ condemning Italy for failing to execute Commission decision 19/07/07: Commission sent letter of formal notice to Italy 21/01/08:Commission decision to send a Reasoned Opinion to Italy 25/06/2009: Commission decision to initiate Art. 260(2) TFEU action against Italy Press release: IP/11/1028

SA number	Case number	Working title	MS	Court case	State of play and recent developments
SA.9950	CR 27/1999	Aid to Municipalizzate	Italy	C-207/05	01/06/06: CoJ condemning Italy for failing to execute Commission decision 19/07/07: Commission sent a letter of formal notice to Italy 21/01/08: Commission decision to send a Reasoned Opinion to Italy 05/05/10: Commission decision to send a complementary letter of formal notice under Art. 206(2) TFEU 28/10/10: Commission decision to initiate Art. 260(2) TFEU action against Italy Press release: IP/10/1401
SA.14911	CR 57/2003	Tremonti Bis	Italy	C-303/09	25/01/06: Commission decision to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU action against Italy Press release: IP/06/77 11/03/08: Commission decision to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU action against Italy
SA.15315	CR 8/2004	Fiscal incentives for newly listed companies	Italy	C-304/09	19/07/06: Commission decision to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU action against Italy Press release: IP/06/1040 11/03/08: Commission decision to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU action against Italy Press release: IP/08/435 22/12/10: CoJ condemning Italy for failing to execute Commission decision

SA number	Case number	Working title	MS	Court case	State of play and recent developments
SA.9440	CR 81/1997	Social security reductions – Venezia e Chioggia	Italy	C-302/09	10/05/07: Commission decision to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU action against Italy Press release: IP/07/648 11/03/08: Commission decision to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU action against Italy
SA.15316	CR 12/2004	Fiscal incentives for outward FDI	Italy	C-305/09	11/03/08: Commission decision to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU action against Italy Press release: IP/08/435
SA.20618	CR 13/2007	Rescue aid to New Interline SPA	Italy	C-454/09	25/11/09: Commission decision to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU action against Italy Press release: IP/09/1140
SA.14895	CR 1/2004	Regional law 9/98 – Misuse of aid	Italy	C-243/10	27/01/10: Commission decision to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU action against Italy Press release: IP/10/103
SA.20949	CR 23/2006	Technologie Buczek	Poland	C-331/09	11/03/08: Commission decision to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU action against Poland Press release: IP/09/777
SA.18211	CR 25/2005	Measures in favour of Frucona Kosice	Slovakia	C-507/08	17/06/08: Commission decision to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU action against Slovakia Press release: IP/08/952 22/12/10: CoJ condemning Slovakia for failing to execute Commission decision

SA number	Case number	Working title	MS	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 judgment condemning Spain for failing to execute part of Commission decision 17/06/09: Commission decision to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU action against Spain Press release: IP/09/960 19/11/09: Commission sent letter of formal notice to Spain Press release: IP/09/1789 18/03/10: Commission decision to send a complementary letter of formal notice under Art. 206(2) TFEU 30/09/10: Commission decision to initiate Art. 260(2) action 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	Fiscal aid – Province of Alava (I) Fiscal aid - Province of Alava (II) Fiscal aid – Province of Guipuzcoa (I) Fiscal aid – Province of Vizcaya (I) Fiscal aid - Province of Guipuzcoa (II) Fiscal aid - Province of Vizcaya (II) (Basque fiscal 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 judgment condemning Spain for failing to execute Commission decisions 26/06/08: Commission decision to send a Reasoned Opinion to Spain 24/11/10: Commission decision to initiate Art. 260(2) TFEU action against Spain Press release: IP/10/1544

Summary of rules in the transport sector

Land transport (road. rail. inland waterways)

– Article 93 TFEU contains rules for the compatibility of state aid in the area of coordination of transport and public service obligation in transport. The Commission considers in its constant practice that Article 93 constitutes a lex specialis with respect to Article 107(2) and Article 107(3), 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, and therefore, Article 106(2) TFEU cannot be applied in the area of coordination of transport and public service obligation in the inland transport sector[258];

– Until 2 December 2009, Article 93 was in practice implemented by means of 3 Council Regulations: 1) Council Regulation 1191/69[259], 2) Council Regulation 1107/70[260] and 3) Council Regulation 1192/69[261]. As from 3 December 2009 Regulation 1370/07[262] will replace Regulations 1191/69 and 1107/70. Regulation 119/69 remains applicable for a three years transitional period to the inland freight transport;

– Community guidelines on state aid for railway undertakings, adopted on 30 April 2008[263].

Aviation

– Communication on 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[264];

– Community guidelines on financing of airports and start-up aid to airlines departing from regional airports[265].

Maritime transport

– Community guidelines on state aid to maritime transport[266];

– Communication from the Commission providing guidance on state aid complementary to Community funding for the launching of the motorways of the sea[267];

---

258 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, pages 67 - 73).

259 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.

260 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.

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

262 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. 1–13).

263 OJ C 184, 22.7.2008, p. 13.

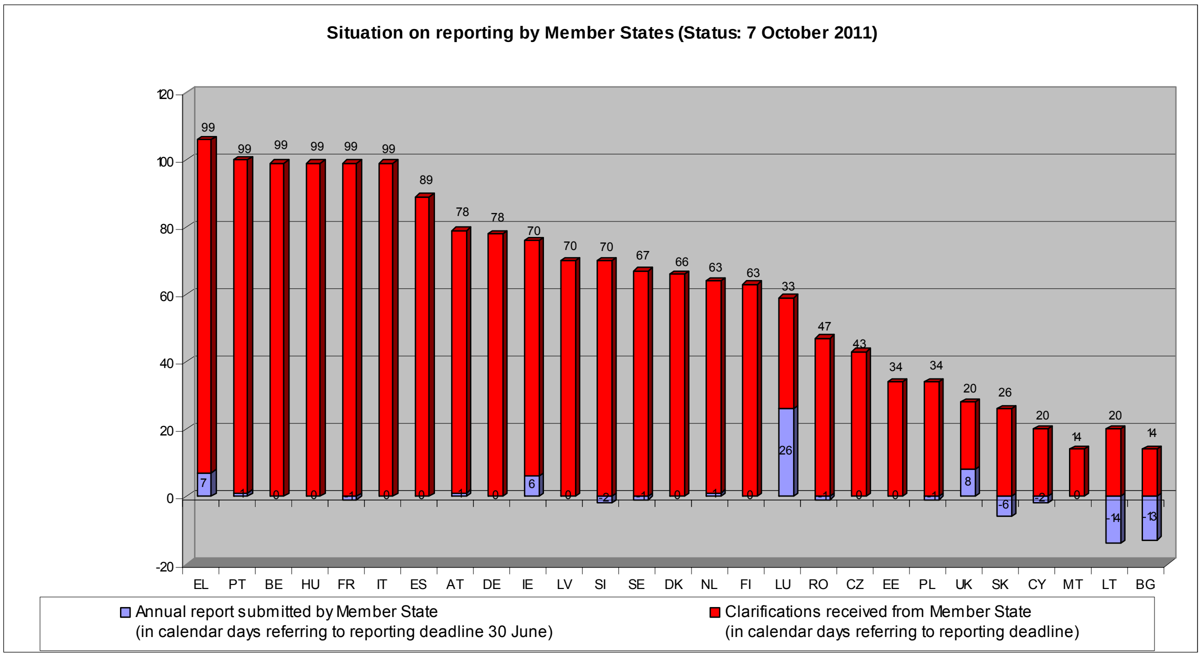
264 OJ C 350, 10.12.1994, p. 5.

265 OJ C 312, 9.12.2005, p. 1.

266 OJ C 13, 17.1.2004, p. 3.

Communication from the Commission providing guidance on state aid to ship management companies.[268]

Situation on reporting by Member States[269]



---

267 OJ C 317, 12.12.2008, p. 10.

268 OJ C 132, 11.6.2009, p. 6.

269 Annual reports including requests for clarification submitted by Member States to DG Competition.