

State aid modernisation Change of balance of state aid control

Ramona Ianus, Country network manager Josef Schwarz, Coordinator for the Czech Republic DG Competition European Commission

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* The views expressed are purely those of the speaker and cannot bind the European Commission

Competition



State aid Modernisation

Changing the balance of State Aid control



Key Objectives of SAM

- "More with less"
- Simplification and better targeting of aid measures
- Clarification of rules and procedural improvement



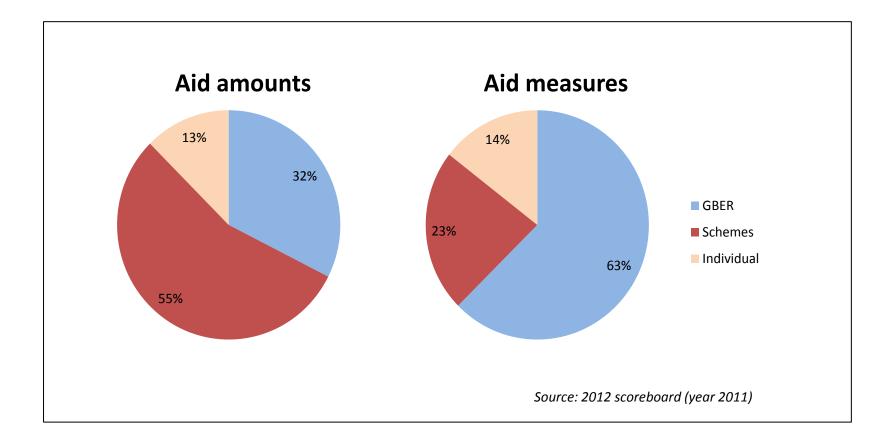
SAM means

Radical shift of State aid control from the Commission to the Member States through significantly enlarged and simplified GBER

Shift from *ex ante* to *ex post*

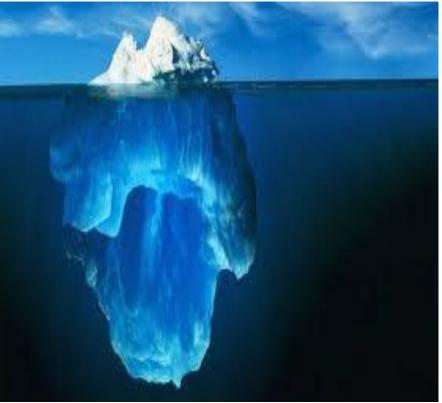


Current situation





Future



Small % of aid under the control of the Commission with stricter conditions

Large proportion of aid

under the control and responsibility of the Member States (enlarged and simplified GBER)



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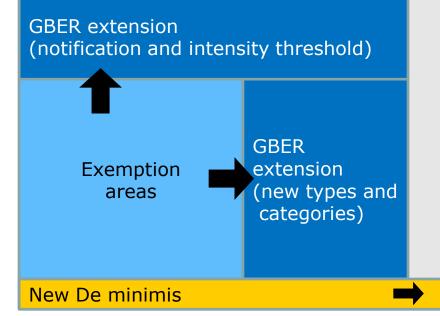
Avoiding shipwrecks

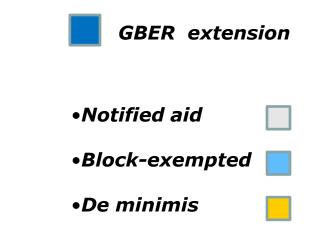
Ex post: monitoring, evaluation, transparency



Future General Block Exemption Regulation

still notified (guidelines/Treaty)





Type of aid

(aid amount)



New interaction with Member States

This requires new working methods

DG COMP created a network of country contacts to provide guidance to Member States



Background information



Building blocks under SAM

Notice on the notion of aid

Review of *de minimis* Regulation

New Enabling Regulation New General Block Exemption Regulation (GBER)

Coordinated approach for the review of major guidelines: regional, environmental, risk finance, R&D&I, broadband

Reform of the Procedural Regulation

New rules for rescue and restructuring aid (for banks and industrial companies)

Across instruments

- Clarification&simplification
- consistency: common principles
- increased commitment from Member States



State of play and next steps

Finalized projects:

- Procedural Regulation
- Enabling Regulation
- Broadband Guidelines
- Regional Aid Guidelines
- Short term export credit insurance
- Cinema communication
- De minims Regulation
- Risk Finance Guidelines
- Aviation Guidelines

On-going projects:

- GBER
- R&D&I Guidelines
- Energy & Environment
- Rescue & Restructuring
- Notion of Aid



General Block Exemption Regulation

- Simplification of rules
 - Simpler check of incentive effect
 - Simpler proportionality check
 - Revised definition of firms in difficulty
 - Increased transparency
 - Evaluation of large systems
- Extension of the scope
 - Notification thresholds / aid intensities
 - New categories of exempted aid measures



To enter into force on 1 July 2014



New aid categories (1)

- > Aid to mitigate damages caused by certain natural disasters
- Social aid for transports concerning people living in remote regions
- Aids for broadband infrastructures
- Aid for innovation clusters
- > Aid for process and organizational innovation
- > Aid for culture and heritage conservation
- > Aid for sport and multifunctional recreational facilities



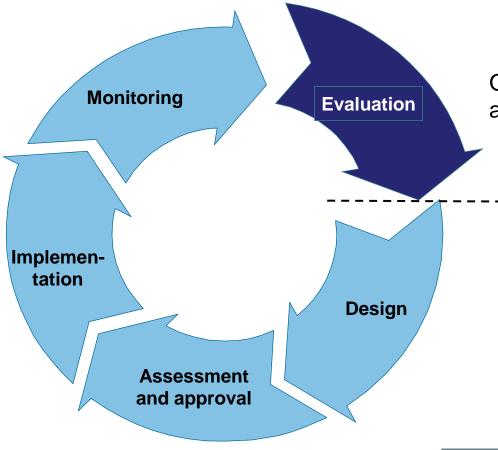
New aid categories (2)

- Start-up aid
- > Operating aid for renewable energy and investment aid for district heating
- > Aid for the remediation of contaminated sites
- Aid for the outermost regions
- > Aid for SME financing
- Enlargement of the category of disadvantaged workers (15-24 years)
- Research Infrastructures



Evaluation: 'Closing' the SA cycle

Competition



"What you cannot measure, you cannot improve"

Lord Kelvin

Objective of **ex-post evaluation** of (large) aid schemes:

- Is the scheme effective in achieving the direct objective for which it was introduced?
- Does the scheme provide for indirect effects on the objective of interest (e.g. spill-over)?
- What are the negative indirect effects of the scheme, in particular the potential aggregated effect of large schemes on competition and trade?



Rethinking State Aid enforcement

How to preserve the balance?

- More responsibility for MS (support by Network of the Country Coordinators)
- More focus on large, potentially more distortive cases
- > Shifting from an *ex-ante* scrutiny towards *ex-post* control
- > The monitoring exercise of 2011/2012 identified several deficiencies
- 1. Increased transparency: full recipient disclosure, peer pressure
- 2. More ex-post control
 - Enhanced monitoring: proper implementation and compliance with the legal provisions
 - Evaluation of (large) aid schemes: ensure efficiency and cater undue negative impacts

