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**Subject: State aid SA.100859 (2021/N) – Spain
Regional aid map for Spain (1 January 2022 – 31 December 2027)**

Excellency,

1. PROCEDURE

- (1) On 19 April 2021, the Commission adopted the Guidelines on Regional State Aid¹ that it will use to assess the compatibility of all notifiable regional aid awarded or intended to be awarded after 31 December 2021 (hereinafter “RAG”). Pursuant to paragraph 189 of the RAG, each Member State should notify to the Commission a single regional aid map applicable from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2027. All approved regional aid maps will be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* (summary information) and on the website of DG Competition² (full text) and will constitute an integral part of the RAG.
- (2) By electronic notification dated 1 December 2021, registered at the Commission on the same day (2021/8096481), the Spanish authorities notified, following the procedure of Article 108(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (hereinafter “TFEU”), their proposal for the Spanish regional aid map applicable from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2027. By letters of 15 December 2021 (2021/8740349) and 1 February 2022 (2022/790988), the Commission requested additional information, which was provided by the Spanish authorities by letters

¹ OJ C 153, 29.04.2021, p.1.

² <http://ec.europa.eu/competition/ejojade/isef/index.cfm>

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registered at the Commission on 18 January 2022 (2022/424480) and 4 February 2022 (2022/893504).

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTIFIED REGIONAL AID MAP

- (3) In accordance with Annex I to the RAG, six NUTS 2 regions of Spain are eligible for regional aid under Article 107(3)(a) TFEU (hereinafter “‘a’ areas”). In addition, one NUTS 2 region, which is a former ‘a’ area, and two NUTS 3 regions, which are sparsely populated areas, are eligible for regional aid under Article 107(3)(c) of the TFEU (hereinafter “‘c’ areas”). Spain has been assigned a further coverage of 32.99% of its national population for the designation of non-predefined ‘c’ areas³.

2.1. Proposed ‘a’ areas

- (4) In their notification, the Spanish authorities propose the NUTS 2 regions of ES42 Castilla-La Mancha, ES43 Extremadura, ES61 Andalucía, ES63 Ciudad de Ceuta, ES64 Ciudad de Melilla and ES70 Canarias under the derogation of Article 107(3)(a) TFEU to be assisted as ‘a’ areas from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2027.
- (5) The Spanish authorities also propose to designate the NUTS 3 region of ES423 Cuenca, belonging to the ‘a’ area ES42 Castilla-La Mancha, with 11.7 inhabitants per km² (based on Eurostat data on population density for 2018), as a sparsely populated area under paragraph 160 of the RAG.
- (6) The Spanish authorities propose to apply a maximum aid intensity for large enterprises of 30% in the proposed ‘a’ areas for the entire period from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2027.
- (7) The Spanish authorities propose that the maximum aid intensity for large enterprises in the outermost region ES70 Canarias is increased by 20 percentage points to 50% based on paragraph 180 of the RAG.
- (8) In their notification, the Spanish authorities announce their intention to make use of an increase of the maximum aid intensities for territories located in ‘a’ areas that would be identified for support from the Just Transition Fund⁴.

2.2. Proposed predefined ‘c’ areas

- (9) In their notification, the Spanish authorities propose the NUTS 2 region of ES62 Región de Murcia under the derogation of Article 107(3)(c) TFEU to be assisted as predefined ‘c’ area from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2027. This NUTS 2 region was designated as an ‘a’ area on the Spanish regional aid map of 2017-2020 and therefore notified as a predefined ‘c’ area for the period 2022-2027.
- (10) In application of paragraph 183 of the RAG, the Spanish authorities propose to apply a maximum aid intensity of 20% for large enterprises in the NUTS 2 region of

³ Paragraph 163(2) of the RAG defines non-predefined ‘c’ areas as areas that a Member State may, at its own discretion, designate as ‘c’ areas provided that the Member State demonstrates that such areas fulfil certain socioeconomic criteria.

⁴ Regulation (EU) 2021/1056 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 establishing the Just Transition Fund (OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 1).

ES62 Región de Murcia for the period from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2024 and 15%, in application of paragraph 182(2) of the RAG, for the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2027.

- (11) The Spanish authorities propose to designate the NUTS 3 regions of ES242 Teruel, with 9.0 inhabitants per km², and ES417 Soria, with 8.7 inhabitants per km², in both cases based on Eurostat data on population density for 2018, as sparsely populated areas under paragraph 166(2) of the RAG. The Spanish authorities propose to apply a maximum aid intensity of 20% for large enterprises for those regions.

2.3. Proposed non-predefined ‘c’ areas

- (12) In their notification, the Spanish authorities propose to designate several non-predefined ‘c’ areas as eligible for regional aid under the derogation of Article 107(3)(c) TFEU for the period from 1 January 2022 until 31 December 2027. These non-predefined ‘c’ areas are proposed in accordance with the criteria set out in paragraph 175 of the RAG and have a total population of 15 652 049 inhabitants, which represents 32.99% of the total national population⁵. Tables 1 to 3 present the proposed list of non-predefined ‘c’ areas along with the maximum aid intensity for each area. The tables show also the population of each area. A more detailed description of the composition of each non-predefined ‘c’ area is presented in the Annex to this decision.

2.3.1. Proposed non-predefined ‘c’ areas in application of Criterion 1 of paragraph 175 of the RAG

- (13) Table 1 presents the list of proposed non-predefined ‘c’ areas, along with the maximum aid intensities for each area, for which Spain submits that the conditions of Criterion 1 of paragraph 175 of the RAG are fulfilled:

Table 1: List of non-predefined ‘c’ areas proposed under Criterion 1

NUTS code	Name of NUTS 2 or NUTS 3 region	Population	Maximum aid intensity
ES11	Galicia	2 701 819	15%
ES12	Principado de Asturias	1 018 784	15%
ES13	Cantabria	582 905	15%
ES23	La Rioja	319 914	15%
ES41	Castilla y León (partially: all NUTS 3 regions excluding the predefined NUTS 3 region of ES417 Soria)		
ES411	Ávila	157 664	15%
ES412	Burgos	357 650	15%
ES413	León	456 439	15%
ES414	Palencia	160 321	15%
ES415	Salamanca	329 245	25%
ES416	Segovia	153 478	15%
ES418	Valladolid	520 649	15%
ES419	Zamora	170 588	20%
ES52	Comunitat Valenciana	5 057 353	15%
ES53	Illes Balears	1 171 543	15%
Total		13 158 352	

⁵ 47 450 795 inhabitants based on the most recent data (1 January 2020) provided by the national statistical office (Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE)).

2.3.2. *Proposed non-predefined ‘c’ areas in application of Criterion 4 of paragraph 175 of the RAG*

- (14) Table 2 presents the list of proposed non-predefined ‘c’ areas, along with the maximum aid intensity for each area, for which Spain submits that the conditions of Criterion 4 of paragraph 175 of the RAG are fulfilled:

Table 2: List of non-predefined ‘c’ areas proposed under Criterion 4

NUTS code	Name of NUTS 3 region (and eligible parts of the NUTS region concerned)	Population	Maximum aid intensity
ES243	Zaragoza (partially: excluding Zaragoza capital)	290 651	15%
ES300	Madrid (partially: Corredor del Henares)	283 006	15%
Total		573 657	

2.3.3. *Proposed non-predefined ‘c’ areas in application of Criterion 5 of paragraph 175 of the RAG*

- (15) Table 3 below presents the list of proposed non-predefined ‘c’ areas, along with the maximum aid intensity for each area, for which Spain submits that the conditions of Criterion 5 of paragraph 175 of the RAG are fulfilled:

Table 3: List of non-predefined ‘c’ areas proposed under Criterion 5

NUTS code	Name of NUTS 2 or NUTS 3 region (and eligible parts of the NUTS region concerned)	Population	Maximum aid intensity
ES241	Huesca (entirely)	222 687	15%
ES51	Cataluña (partially)		
	Terres de L’Ebre y Baix Camp	104 183	15%
	Camp de Tarragona	91 949	15%
	Penedès	138 475	15%
	Cataluña Central – Anoia	70 042	15%
	Cataluña Central – Bages	140 844	15%
	Cataluña Central – Osona	66 049	15%
	Baix Llobregat Nord	124 880	15%
	Baix-Llobregat Sud	65 385	15%
	Girona	77 250	15%
	Vallès Occidental	59 333	15%
	Pla de Lleida	153 404	15%
ES22	Comunidad Foral de Navarra (partially)	67 908	15%
ES21	País Vasco (partially: Margen izquierda ampliada)	207 440	15%
ES30	Comunidad de Madrid (partially: Sur Metropolitano)	330 211	15%
Total		1 920 040	

2.4. Maximum aid intensities for SMEs

- (16) In their notification, the Spanish authorities propose that the maximum aid intensities for large enterprises can be increased by 10 percentage points for medium-sized enterprises and by 20 percentage points for small enterprises for their initial investments with eligible costs up to EUR 50 million.

3. ASSESSMENT

3.1. The proposed ‘a’ areas and their maximum aid intensities

- (17) According to paragraph 158 of the RAG, the NUTS 2 regions that have a gross domestic product (“GDP”) per capita below or equal to 75% of the EU-27 average fulfil the conditions of Article 107(3)(a) TFEU. The areas proposed by the Spanish authorities to be assisted as ‘a’ areas for the period 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2027, according to that criterion, are the following NUTS 2 regions: ES42 Castilla-La Mancha, with a GDP per capita of 72.33% of the EU-27 average, ES43 Extremadura, with a GDP per capita of 66.67% of the EU-27 average, ES61 Andalucía, with a GDP per capita of 68.33% of the EU-27 average, ES63 Ciudad de Ceuta, with a GDP per capita of 72.67% of the EU-27 average, and ES64 Ciudad de Melilla, with a GDP per capita of 67.00% of the EU-27 average. These areas therefore fulfil the conditions of Article 107(3)(a) TFEU.
- (18) In addition, according to paragraph 159(2) of the RAG, Member States may designate outermost regions to be assisted as ‘a’ areas. The Spanish authorities propose to designate the NUTS 2 region ES70 Canarias, with a GDP per capita of 75.00% of the EU-27 average. As this region is an outermost region, it fulfils the conditions of Article 107(3)(a) TFEU.
- (19) Paragraph 179 of the RAG provides that the maximum aid intensity for large enterprises in ‘a’ areas with a GDP per capita above 65% of the EU-27 average must not exceed 30%.
- (20) For the regions of ES42 Castilla-La Mancha, ES43 Extremadura, ES61 Andalucía, ES63 Ciudad de Ceuta, ES64 Ciudad de Melilla and ES70 Canarias, the Spanish authorities propose a maximum aid intensity for large enterprises of 30%. Given the GDP per capita of each of these ‘a’ areas, respectively 72.33%, 66.67%, 68.33%, 72.67%, 67.00% and 75.00% of the EU-27 average, the proposed aid intensity is in line with the provisions of the RAG.
- (21) Paragraph 180 of the RAG provides that the aid intensities set in paragraph 179 may be increased by up to 20 percentage points in outermost regions that have a GDP per capita below or equal to 75% of the EU-27 average.
- (22) For the outermost region ES70 Canarias, with a GDP per capita of 75.00% of the EU-27 average, the Spanish authorities propose to increase the maximum aid intensity by 20 percentage points from 30% to 50%, which is in line with paragraph 180 of the RAG.
- (23) The Spanish authorities also propose to designate the NUTS 3 region of ES423 Cuenca, belonging to the ‘a’ area ES42 Castilla-La Mancha, as sparsely populated area. Paragraph 160 of the RAG provides that some of the eligible ‘a’ areas set out in Annex I to the RAG also qualify as sparsely populated areas under paragraph 166(2). Given that ES423 Cuenca has fewer than 12.5 inhabitants per km², it can be designated as sparsely populated area in line with paragraphs 160 and 166(2) of the RAG.
- (24) The Spanish authorities announced their intention to make use of an increase of the maximum aid intensities for a territory that would be identified for support from the Just Transition Fund. The Commission considers that, since the Commission has not

yet approved a territorial just transition plan for Spain, this potential increase cannot be included in the regional aid map at this point in time. However, according to paragraph 187 of the RAG, the Spanish regional aid map can be updated once a territorial just transition plan has been approved by the Commission. The Spanish authorities are invited to notify to the Commission such future amendment.

3.2. The proposed predefined ‘c’ areas and their maximum aid intensities

- (25) According to paragraph 164 of the RAG, the Commission considers that Member States must have sufficient ‘c’ coverage to be able to designate as ‘c’ areas the areas which had ‘a’ status in the regional aid map in 2017-2020 but no longer qualify as an ‘a’ area. Annex I to the RAG acknowledges that the NUTS 2 region ES62 Región de Murcia was an ‘a’ area in the period 2017-2020, and therefore fulfils the conditions of Article 107(3)(c) TFEU.
- (26) Paragraph 182(2) of the RAG provides that the maximum aid intensity for large enterprises in former ‘a’ areas must not exceed 15%.
- (27) Paragraph 183 of the RAG provides that the aid intensity of 15% in former ‘a’ areas may be increased by up to 5 percentage points until 31 December 2024.
- (28) The proposed aid intensities for the NUTS 2 region ES62 Región de Murcia of 20% until 31 December 2024 and 15% for the period 1 January 2025 until 31 December 2027 are thus in line with the provisions of the RAG.
- (29) In accordance with paragraphs 166(2) and 168 of the RAG, a Member State may designate as predefined ‘c’ areas NUTS 3 regions with fewer than 12.5 inhabitants per km² (sparsely populated areas).
- (30) The NUTS 3 regions ES242 Teruel and ES417 Soria have fewer than 12.5 inhabitants per km² and are listed in Annex I of the RAG as predefined ‘c’ areas (sparsely populated areas). The criteria of paragraphs 166(2) and 168 of the RAG are therefore met.
- (31) According to paragraph 182(1) of the RAG, the aid intensity for large enterprises must not exceed 20% in sparsely populated areas. Therefore, the maximum aid intensity proposed by the Spanish authorities for ES242 Teruel and ES417 Soria is in line with the provisions of the RAG.

3.3. The proposed non-predefined ‘c’ areas and their maximum aid intensities

- (32) According to Annex I to the RAG, Spain can designate areas with a population of up to 32.99% of the total national population as non-predefined ‘c’ areas.
- (33) The non-predefined ‘c’ areas proposed by Spain have a total population of 15 652 049 inhabitants, which represents 32.99% of the national population. Therefore, the allocation of non-predefined ‘c’ areas does not exceed the maximum population coverage referred to in recital (32).
- (34) Compliance with the population coverage is determined on the basis of the most recent data (i.e. 1 January 2020) on the total resident population of the areas

concerned, as published by the national statistical office. This is in line with the requirement set out in paragraph 177 of the RAG.

- (35) The statistics on unemployment used in this section are the average unemployment rates for the period 2018-2020 (i.e. the last three years for which such data are available), as published by the national statistical office. This is in line with the requirement set out in footnote 77 of the RAG.
- (36) In cases where non-predefined 'c' areas are proposed that are not defined as whole NUTS 3 regions or islands, paragraph 176 of the RAG provides that the notion of contiguous areas refers to whole local administrative units (LAU)⁶ or to a group of LAU. A group of LAU is considered to form a contiguous area if each area in the group shares an administrative border with another area in the group. According to footnote 83 of the RAG, the Member State may nevertheless designate parts of a LAU, provided that the population of the LAU concerned exceeds the minimum population required for contiguous areas under Criterion 1 or 5 (including the reduced population thresholds for those criteria) and that the population of the parts of that LAU area is at least 50% of the minimum population required under the applicable criterion. In the case of Spain, the LAU corresponds to municipality level (municipio).

3.3.1. Proposed non-predefined 'c' areas in application of Criterion 1 of paragraph 175 of the RAG

- (37) According to paragraph 175(1) of the RAG, a Member State may designate as non-predefined 'c' areas under Criterion 1 contiguous areas of at least 100 000 inhabitants located in NUTS 2 or NUTS 3 regions that have a GDP per capita below or equal to the EU-27 average or an unemployment rate above or equal to 115% of the national average.
- (38) The Commission first assessed whether all proposed areas have a minimum population of 100 000 inhabitants as required by Criterion 1 of paragraph 175 of RAG and comply with paragraph 176 of the RAG, either as whole LAU, parts of LAU, or a group thereof in accordance with footnote 83 of the RAG.
- (39) In their notification, the Spanish authorities proposed entire NUTS 2 regions to form the contiguous areas, except for the NUTS 2 region ES41 Castilla y León, which was proposed without the NUTS 3 region ES417 Soria. Each of the non-predefined 'c' areas proposed by Spain under Criterion 1 satisfies the minimum population threshold (see Table 1).
- (40) The Commission then verified that each of the non-predefined 'c' areas proposed by Spain under Criterion 1 satisfied the GDP per capita and/or unemployment condition. As reflected in Table 4, ES412 Burgos and ES532 Mallorca have a GDP per capita above the EU-27 average. However, since they are part of contiguous areas located in NUTS 2 regions (i.e. ES41 Castilla y León and ES53 Illes Balears) that have a GDP per capita below the EU-27 average (i.e. 85.67% and 99.67% of the EU-27 average, respectively), they comply with Criterion 1 of paragraph 175 of the RAG. The Commission notes that all the other NUTS 3 regions which make up the

⁶ As defined in Annex III of Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) as amended by the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/1755.

contiguous areas designated as non-predefined ‘c’ areas under Criterion 1 have a GDP per capita lower than the EU-27 average.

Table 4: Application of Criterion 1 provided by paragraph 175 of the RAG

NUTS code	Name of NUTS 3 region	GDP 2016-2018 ⁷ EU-27 = 100	Unemployment 2016-2018 ⁸ EU-27=100	Criterion applied
ES111	A Coruña	85.17	159.63	Para. 175(1)(i) RAG
ES112	Lugo	83.97	127.25	Para. 175(1)(i) RAG
ES113	Ourense	78.29	182.11	Para. 175(1)(i) RAG
ES114	Pontevedra	80.25	210.72	Para. 175(1)(i) RAG
ES120	Principado de Asturias	81.00	198.77	Para. 175(1)(i) RAG
ES130	Cantabria	84.00	157.04	Para. 175(1)(i) RAG
ES230	La Rioja	97.67	147.76	Para. 175(1)(i) RAG
ES411	Avila	72.35	216.00	Para. 175(1)(i) RAG
ES412	Burgos ⁹	104.81	149.25	Para. 175(1)(i) RAG
ES413	León	76.38	184.51	Para. 175(1)(i) RAG
ES414	Palencia	96.74	160.88	Para. 175(1)(i) RAG
ES415	Salamanca	75.35	189.50	Para. 175(1)(i) RAG
ES416	Segovia	80.81	146.03	Para. 175(1)(i) RAG
ES418	Valladolid	94.74	153.92	Para. 175(1)(i) RAG
ES419	Zamora	71.61	210.31	Para. 175(1)(i) RAG
ES521	Alicante	70.63	232.55	Para. 175(1)(i) RAG
ES522	Castellon	99.88	206.56	Para. 175(1)(i) RAG
ES523	Valencia	83.56	209.23	Para. 175(1)(i) RAG
ES531	Eivissa, Formentera	91.87	188.17	Para. 175(1)(i) RAG
ES532	Mallorca ¹⁰	103.82		Para. 175(1)(i) RAG
ES533	Menorca	76.61		Para. 175(1)(i) RAG

3.3.2. Maximum aid intensities of the non-predefined ‘c’ areas fulfilling Criterion 1 of paragraph 175 of the RAG

- (41) Paragraph 182(3) of the RAG provides that the aid intensity for large enterprises must not exceed 10% in non-predefined ‘c’ areas that have a GDP per capita above 100% of the EU-27 average and an unemployment rate below 100% of the EU-27 average. In all other non-predefined ‘c’ areas which do not meet the criteria provided by paragraph 182(1) to (3) of the RAG, the maximum aid intensity is 15%, in accordance with paragraph 182(4) of the RAG.
- (42) Paragraph 175 of the RAG allows Member States to designate contiguous areas that can include several NUTS 3 regions. In applying the aid intensities laid down in paragraphs 182(3) and 182(4) of the RAG to such areas, the Commission considers that – to best reflect the circumstances of the areas concerned – the data concerning the GDP per capita and unemployment, referred to in paragraph 182(3) should be

⁷ GDP per capita measured in purchasing power standard, 3-year average 2016-2018 (EU27 = 100%); source: Eurostat.

⁸ Unemployment rate; 3-year average 2016-2018 (EU-27 average = 100%); source: Eurostat.

⁹ ES412 Burgos, with a GDP per capita above the EU-27 average (104.81), is notified under letter (i) of paragraph 175 of the RAG since it is located in a NUTS 2 region (ES41 Castilla y León) that has a GDP per capita below the EU-27 average (i.e. 85.67).

¹⁰ ES532 Mallorca, with a GDP per capita above the EU-27 average (103.82), is notified under letter (i) of paragraph 175 of the RAG since it is located in a NUTS 2 region (ES53 Illes Balears) that has a GDP per capita below the EU-27 average (i.e. 99.67)

assessed at the most granular level for which such data is sufficiently available, i.e. at the level of NUTS 3 regions. As a result, the aid intensities within one non-predefined 'c' area can vary between the different NUTS 3 regions that form part of such area. Such variation of aid intensities within one assisted area is expressly provided for in other provisions of the RAG, such as paragraphs 184, 187 and 188, and in the Commission's view is also adequate for the determination of aid intensities in the areas referred to in paragraphs 182(3) and 182(4) of the RAG. The Commission has applied this rule already in its case practice concerning the designation of non-predefined 'c' areas and the determination of the maximum aid intensities in such areas¹¹.

- (43) Considering the GDP per capita of the areas proposed in application of Criterion 1 of paragraph 175 of the RAG, compared to the EU-27 average, all the NUTS 3 regions, except ES412 Burgos and ES532 Mallorca, have a GDP per capita below 100% of the EU-27 average (see Table 4). Therefore, a maximum aid intensity of 15% applies in those areas in accordance with paragraph 182(4) of the RAG. This maximum aid intensity also applies for ES412 Burgos and ES532 Mallorca based on paragraph 182(4) of the RAG, considering that the unemployment rate is above 100% of the EU-27 average in those regions, more specifically 149.25% and 188.17%¹².
- (44) Paragraph 184 of the RAG provides that if a 'c' area is adjacent to an 'a' area, the aid intensities in the NUTS 3 regions or parts of NUTS 3 regions within that 'c' area which are adjacent to the 'a' area may be increased as necessary so that the difference in aid intensity between the two areas does not exceed 15 percentage points. The NUTS 3 region ES415 Salamanca is adjacent to the Portuguese 'a' area PT16J Beiras e Serra da Estrela, to which, according to Commission Decision C(2022) 601 final of 8 February 2022 approving the regional aid map for Portugal (1 January 2022 – 31 December 2027), an aid intensity of 40% applies for the period from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2027. Consequently, the maximum aid intensity for the NUTS 3 region ES415 Salamanca can be increased from 15% to 25% in accordance with paragraph 184 of the RAG.
- (45) According to paragraph 188 of the RAG, the maximum aid intensities laid down for 'c' areas may be increased by 5 percentage points for NUTS 3 regions experiencing population loss of more than 10% over the period 2009-2018.
- (46) According to data regarding the population density provided by Eurostat, the NUTS 3 region ES419 Zamora, belonging to the 'c' area ES41 Castilla y León, experienced a population loss of 10.16% over the period 2009-2018. Therefore, the increase of the maximum aid intensity for the NUTS 3 region ES419 Zamora, as proposed by the Spanish authorities, from 15% to 20% is in line with the provisions of the RAG.

¹¹ For example, Commission decision of 15 December 2021 in case SA.64020 (2021/N) Regional aid map for Germany (1 January 2022 – 31 December 2027), not published yet; Commission decision of 15 December 2021 in case SA.100245 (2021/N) Regional aid map for Sweden (1 January 2022 – 31 December 2027), not published yet, Commission decision of 27 January 2022 in case SA.100273 (2021/N) Regional aid map for the Netherlands (1 January 2022 – 31 December 2027), available at https://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/isef/case_details.cfm?proc_code=3_SA_100273.

¹² This figure corresponds to the unemployment rate at NUTS 2 level (i.e. ES530 Illes Balears), since granular data on unemployment is not available at NUTS 3 level for ES532 Mallorca, as submitted by the Spanish authorities.

3.3.3. Proposed non-predefined 'c' areas in application of Criterion 4 of paragraph 175 of the RAG

- (47) According to paragraph 175(4) of the RAG, a Member State may designate as 'c' areas, under Criterion 4, NUTS 3 regions or parts of NUTS 3 regions that form contiguous areas that are adjacent to an 'a' area. The designated areas in ES243 Zaragoza and in ES300 Madrid are contiguous areas and fulfil the conditions of that criterion, since they are adjacent to the 'a' area ES42 Castilla-La Mancha.

3.3.4. Maximum aid intensity of the non-predefined 'c' areas fulfilling Criterion 4 of paragraph 175 of the RAG

- (48) Paragraph 184 of the RAG provides that if a 'c' area is adjacent to an 'a' area, the aid intensities in the NUTS 3 regions or parts of NUTS 3 regions within that 'c' area may be increased as necessary so that the difference in aid intensity between the two areas does not exceed 15 percentage points.
- (49) The contiguous area in ES243 Zaragoza and the contiguous area in ES300 Madrid are both adjacent to the 'a' area ES42 Castilla-La Mancha. Since the maximum aid intensity for large enterprises in that 'a' area is 30%, the adjacent 'c' areas can benefit from a maximum aid intensity of 15%, in compliance with paragraph 184 of the RAG, so that the difference in aid intensity between the relevant 'c' areas and the adjacent 'a' area does not exceed 15 percentage points.

3.3.5. Proposed non-predefined 'c' areas in application of Criterion 5 of paragraph 175 of the RAG

- (50) According to paragraph 175(5) of the RAG, a Member State may designate as 'c' areas, under Criterion 5, contiguous areas of at least 50 000 inhabitants that are undergoing major structural change or are in serious relative decline, provided that such areas are not located in NUTS 3 regions or other contiguous areas that fulfil the conditions to be designated as predefined areas or areas under Criteria 1 to 4 set out in that paragraph.
- (51) The Spanish authorities propose fifteen contiguous areas as non-predefined 'c' areas under Criterion 5 (see Table 3).
- (52) The Commission considers that the proposed areas fulfil the conditions of Criterion 5 of paragraph 175 of the RAG.
- (53) The areas proposed are located within NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 regions that do not fulfil the conditions of Criterion 1 to 4. The areas themselves do not fulfil the condition to be designated as 'c' areas under Criteria 1 to 4.
- (54) The contiguous area in ES241 Huesca, located in the NUTS 2 region of ES24 Aragón, is in serious relative decline, which the Spanish authorities demonstrated on the basis of several socioeconomic indicators. The Commission notes in particular:
- a) The population density of Aragón is low (27.86 inhabitants per km²). Without Comarca Central, the population density is only 14.05 inhabitants

per km². Moreover, demographic data show an overall decline in the population density between 2012 and 2020, except in four districts^{13, 14}

- b) Demographic data show a decline in the population density in the districts of Huesca between 2013 and 2020 (from 14.5 to 14.2 inhabitants per km²). The population density has only increased in the district of Hoya de Huesca (which includes Huesca capital) in this period.
 - c) Demographic data also show an ageing population in Huesca and an increase of the population aged 65 or over between 2013 and 2020 (from 21.6% to 22.4%). In addition, the dependency ratio¹⁵ has also increased between 2013 and 2020 from 54.0% to 56.1%.
 - d) Only 28 out of 202 municipalities in Huesca have more than 1000 inhabitants.
 - e) The gross value added “GVA” per capita in Huesca is lower than the average in Aragón and it has decreased from 99.89% in 2012 to 96.53% in 2021.¹⁶
 - f) The industrial GVA in Huesca has declined by 0.1% between 2013 to 2019, which has contributed significantly to the increase of income disparities within Aragón. This decline of 0.1% is to be compared to an increase of 29.2% in Aragón and 19.3% at national level.
- (55) The Spanish authorities propose to designate eleven contiguous areas in ES51 Cataluña. The Spanish authorities demonstrated that the areas are either undergoing major structural change or are in serious relative decline by mainly comparing the areas concerned with the situation of Cataluña on the basis of several socioeconomic indicators. Notably, Cataluña has an unemployment rate of 13.12% and a GDP per capita of 109.33% compared to the EU-27 average.
- a) Terres de L’Ebre is undergoing major structural change predominantly due to a significant industrial crisis and the development of the Mediterranean Corridor. This area has a significant infrastructure deficit; overall ageing population (based on data from 2020, 22.58% of its population is aged 65 or over compared to the average in Cataluña of 18.87% and to the national average of 19.42%). The unemployment rate in the most populated municipalities in Terres de L’Ebre is significantly above the average in Cataluña. The two selected municipalities in Baix Camp (i.e. Mont-roig del Camp and Vandellòs y l’Hospitalet de l’Infant) also have an unemployment rate above the average in Cataluña (18.79% and 16.15% respectively). Finally, for the purpose of efficient rail connectivity with Europe and intermodality with other means of transport, the Mediterranean Corridor will be developed along the designated municipalities, which will entail structural change in that area.

¹³ Three of those districts are located in Huesca (Cinca Medio, Hoya de Huesca and Bajo Cinca), whereas Comarca Central is located in Zaragoza.

¹⁴ Based on data of 1 January 2020 provided by the national statistical office.

¹⁵ The dependency ratio is a demographic measure of the number of dependents (aged zero to 14 and over the age of 65) compared to the population aged between 15 and 64.

¹⁶ Based on data provided by Instituto Aragonés de Estadística (“IAEST”), available at <https://www.idescat.cat/>.

- b) Camp de Tarragona is undergoing major structural change mainly consisting in the decarbonisation of a large part of the industry in the designated area. This area has a predominant industrial activity and is highly dependent on fossil fuels. However, it is far from being as consolidated as in other areas in Catalunya. The petrochemical polygon in Tarragona needs to be adapted to the new production model. In addition, the green transition, both in relation to the energy production and the reduction of the carbon footprint, requires investment. The percentage of educated population is lower in the selected districts compared to the average in Catalunya¹⁷. In addition, the Small Area Socioeconomic Index (IST)¹⁸ in 2018 is also lower than the average in Catalunya¹⁹, as well as the disposable household income per capita²⁰ in the same year.
- c) Most of the selected municipalities in Penedès have an unemployment rate above the average in Catalunya²¹. There have recently been cases of closures or announcements of closure of industrial companies affecting hundreds of employees. Finally, the Mediterranean Corridor will be developed along the designated municipalities, which will entail structural change in that area. This area is undergoing major structural change mainly consisting in the transformation of the automotive sector, which is a significant sector in the area.
- d) Catalunya Central has an established industrial tradition and the three designated contiguous areas (Anoia, Bages and Osona) are undergoing major structural change mainly due to the deindustrialisation and crises of important sectors. In particular, the textile and leather industries have been affected by successive crises. Anoia and Bages have an unemployment rate above the average in Catalunya²². Osona has been severely affected by the closure or reduction of the workforce of major industries in the metal and electrical equipment sectors. Moreover, the GDP per capita and the IST of Osona are below the average in Catalunya²³. The disposable household income per capita of EUR 17 200 in Osona is also below the index of 100 in Catalunya (97.3)²⁴.

¹⁷ 25.8% in Alt Camp, 27.3% in Baix Camp, 25.8% in Conca de Barberà and 30.7% in Tarragonès compared to 31.8% in Catalunya.

¹⁸ The Small Area Socioeconomic Index (IST) is an index that summarises various socioeconomic characteristics of the population in a single value. The IST concerns information on the employment, education level, immigration status and income of all persons residing in each one of the territorial units. It establishes a reference value for Catalunya equal to 100 and a value for each territorial unit in comparison to the average for Catalunya.

¹⁹ 95 in Alt Camp, 94.5 in Baix Camp, 99 in Conca de Barberà and 93.6 in Tarragonès.

²⁰ 88.8 in Alt Camp, 87.1 in Baix Camp, 90 in Conca de Barberà and 86.8 in Tarragonès

²¹ 15.80% in Vilanova i la Geltru, 18.22% in L'Arboç, 16.13% in Banyeres del Penedès, 19.87% in Bellvei, 22.67% in Bisbal del Penedès, 15.37% in Castellet i la Gornal, 13.55% in Santa Margarida i els Monjos, and 21.83% in Santa Oliva.

²² 137.6 in Anoia and 101.4 in Bages compared to an index of 100 in Catalunya.

²³ The GDP per capita in Osona is 95 compared to an index of 100 in Catalunya. The IST in Osona is 97 compared to an index of 100 in Catalunya.

²⁴ Based on data provided by Instituto de Estadística de Catalunya (IDESCAT), available at <http://www.idescat.cat/emex/?id=082981>.

- e) The two contiguous areas in Baix Llobregat (Nord, Sud) are undergoing major structural change mainly consisting in the decarbonisation of the automotive industry. The automotive industry, with the presence of a large automotive company and a network of suppliers in Baix Llobregat Nord and Baix Llobregat Sud, is undergoing a transformation process in order to adapt to decarbonisation and to incorporate new technologies. Furthermore, there is a structural change ongoing in the context of the change towards electric mobility which will impact the entire value chain.
- f) The contiguous area in Girona is in serious relative decline. Taken together, three of the five selected districts have an unemployment rate above the average in Catalunya²⁵. Four of the five districts have a GDP per capita below the average in Catalunya²⁶. In addition, the IST is also below the average in the five districts concerned²⁷. In the area's industrial sector, there is only a small number of large enterprises. In addition, several enterprises, with up to 70 employees, have closed, in different sectors.
- g) The contiguous area Pla de Lleida is undergoing major structural change mainly consisting in the need for investment in the industrial sector, which is significant in the area. The area includes municipalities of the district of Segrià, which has an unemployment rate higher than the average in Catalunya²⁸, and where the agro-food industry is predominant. The GDP per capita, the disposable household income per capita and the IST are also below the average in Catalunya (92.2, 89.3 and 89.3 respectively). However, the industrial sector has recently been affected by the closure of a machine manufacturing company with 70 employees, which is a remarkable figure compared to the size of the industrial companies in the region. Furthermore, the agricultural sector in the district is relatively important (with its contribution to the GVA more than seven times higher in Catalunya: 6.67% compared to 0.9%).
- h) The contiguous area Vallès Occidental is in serious relative decline. The Spanish authorities note that the two designated municipalities in the district of Vallès Occidental (Barberà del Vallès and Santa Perpètua de Mogoda) are in need of investment. Both municipalities have an unemployment rate equal to the average in Catalunya (around 13%). However, the municipality of Santa Perpètua de Mogoda has a disposable household income per capita which is 7.38% below the average in Catalunya.²⁹ In addition, the socioeconomic index is 98.6 and therefore below the average in Catalunya. Similarly, the municipality of Barberà del Vallès has an index of 97.2 for the disposable household income and a taxable income per capita of EUR 22 664, which is EUR 2 320 below the average in Catalunya.
- (56) The contiguous area within ES22 Comunidad Foral de Navarra is undergoing major structural change mainly consisting in transformation in the automotive sector and

²⁵ The unemployment rate is 96.4 in Alt Empordà, 139.0 in Baix Empordà and 103.8 in Gironès.

²⁶ The GDP per capita in those districts varies between 85.8 in Pla de l'Estany to 72.9 in Baix Empordà compared to an index of 100 in Catalunya.

²⁷ The IST varies between 98.9 in Pla de l'Estany to 84.2 in Alt Empordà compared to an index of 100 in Catalunya.

²⁸ 106.6 in Segrià.

²⁹ Based on data provided by IDESCAT, available at <https://www.idescat.cat/emex/?id=082606>.

the transition to electric vehicles, which the Spanish authorities demonstrated on the basis of several socioeconomic indicators³⁰.

- a) Demographic data show that the population density is low. In 2018, the population density was 62.32 inhabitants per km² in Navarra compared to the national average of 92.34 inhabitants per km².
- b) The average income per inhabitant in the proposed contiguous area is 7% below the average income per inhabitant in Navarra.
- c) The area is significantly industrialised. In 2019, the industrial GVA was 30.8% compared to the national average of 15.4%. Moreover, the industrial sector of Navarra accounts for 30.8% of the GDP in Navarra. On its own, the manufacturing industry accounts for 27.3% of the GDP in Navarra.
- d) Navarra has been significantly connected to the automotive sector. In 2019, it accounted for 22.3% of the GVA of the manufacturing industry, which is equivalent to 6.1% of the total GDP in Navarra, and for 18.5% of employment in this industry.
- e) The transition to electric vehicles will cause certain economic activities to become obsolete in a short period of time, such as those related to components of internal combustion engines, fuel tanks and steering systems.

(57) The contiguous area within ES21 País Vasco (Margen izquierda ampliada) is undergoing major structural change mainly due to the deindustrialisation process in the area, which the Spanish authorities demonstrated on the basis of several socioeconomic indicators. In particular:

- a) The municipalities in the proposed contiguous area have an average unemployment rate of 11.8% in the period 2016-2018, which is above the average unemployment rate in the district of Gran Bilbao (10.7%). Moreover, the unemployment rate in the proposed contiguous area has been above the average at NUTS 3 level in the period 2016-2018, as well as in 2018-2020 (11.8 and 11.2 compared to 10.1 and 9.5 respectively). The high unemployment rate results from the deindustrialisation process experienced in the area.
- b) The proposed contiguous area has been severely affected by the economic and industrial crises. The industrial occupancy rates³¹ have decreased from 16.5 in 2010 to 14.2 in 2020. The latter figure is also below the EU-27 average (18.4).
- c) The population density has decreased by 2.1% in the period 2010-2020, compared to an increase of 0.9% in Spain and 1.6% in the EU-27.
- d) The regional government approved a plan for industrial development with the aim of becoming the key tool for the recovery and transformation of the regional economy.

(58) The contiguous area within ES30 Comunidad de Madrid (Sur Metropolitano) is in serious relative decline, which the Spanish authorities demonstrated on the basis of several socioeconomic indicators. In particular:

³⁰ Based on data provided by INE and Instituto Navarro de Estadística (NASTAT).

³¹ This indicator refers to the population aged 16 or above employed in the industry sectors.

- a) The proposed municipalities in Sur Metropolitano, except Humanes de Madrid, have a municipal GDP per capita below the regional average in 2018.³²
 - b) Rise of unemployment rate in recent years. Based on data from 2020, the unemployment rate per 100 inhabitants in the contiguous area is above the average in ES30 Comunidad de Madrid (6.28 compared to 5.37). In particular, the municipality of Humanes de Madrid has an unemployment rate (6.88) significantly above the regional average.
 - c) Data shows that the contiguous area has fewer affiliates to the Social Security per 1 000 inhabitants (270.01) compared to ES30 Comunidad de Madrid (473.73) in 2020. As noted by the Spanish authorities, this is an important indicator. A high value demonstrates that employment is generated in a certain area, which in turn affects other indicators such as disposable income and the GDP.
 - d) Data show that the proposed area has a lower growth rate than the region of Madrid. In particular, between 2000 and 2019 the variation in the income at municipal level in Sur Metropolitano was 55%, compared to 58% at the regional level. In addition, in 2019 the contiguous area only reached 74.15% of the average income of ES30 Comunidad de Madrid.
 - e) The Spanish authorities note that the area is affected by an increase in unemployment due to a relatively higher dependency on certain sectors that are more prone to a decline. In particular, the occupancy rate in mining, industry and energy (12.32%) is substantially above the average in ES30 Comunidad de Madrid (6.10%).
- (59) The Commission considers that these indicators are appropriate indicators for measuring relative problems of major structural change and serious relative decline. Moreover, the available data for these indicators were provided by Spain's national statistical office (INE) or other recognised sources.
- (60) The above elements show that the areas proposed in application of Criterion 5 scored low compared to the situation in other areas of Spain and that further regional aid may be needed to support the areas in their development process.
- (61) Each of the areas proposed has a population of at least 50 000 inhabitants in line with paragraph 175(5) of the RAG (see Table 3) and forms a contiguous area respecting the requirements set out in footnote 83 of the RAG. With the exception of the LAU listed in Table 5 that have been designated only partially (all within the contiguous area in ES30 Comunidad de Madrid), the Spanish authorities have designated whole LAU or groups of whole LAU to form contiguous areas.

³² The GDP per capita in the proposed municipalities is the following: EUR 22 802 in Alcorcón, EUR 20 482 in Fuenlabrada, EUR 28 237 in Getafe, EUR 24 199 in Leganés, and EUR 15 644 in Móstoles. The average GDP per capita in Comunidad de Madrid is EUR 34 917.

Table 5: Parts of LAU designated as non-predefined 'c' areas under Criterion 5

LAU name	LAU code	Total population	Proposed population
Alcorcón	28007	172 384	64 932
Fuenlabrada	28058	194 514	49 689
Getafe	28065	185 180	80 226
Leganés	28074	191 114	63 479
Móstoles	28092	210 309	52 184

- (62) Since the population of each of the above LAU exceeds the applicable minimum population in accordance with footnote 83 of the RAG (i.e. 50 000 inhabitants) and the population of the parts of each of these LAU to be designated on the regional aid map exceeds 50% of that minimum population (i.e. 25 000 inhabitants), the Commission considers that the minimum population required by Criterion 5 of paragraph 175 and the requirements of paragraph 176 and footnote 83 are therefore complied with.

3.3.6. Maximum aid intensities of the non-predefined 'c' areas fulfilling Criterion 5 of paragraph 175 of the RAG

- (63) Spain proposed a maximum aid intensity of 15% for the proposed non-predefined 'c' areas fulfilling Criterion 5 of paragraph 175 of the RAG. The proposed maximum aid intensity is in line with paragraph 182(4) of the RAG, as detailed in Table 6, since one of the criteria provided in paragraph 182(3) is not met (i.e. the unemployment rate in the regions concerned is not below 100% of the EU-27 average).

Table 6: Maximum aid intensities of the non-predefined 'c' areas fulfilling Criterion 5 of paragraph 175 of the RAG

NUTS code	Name of NUTS 3 region	GDP 2016-2018 EU-27 = 100	Unemployment 2016-2018 EU-27=100	Maximum aid intensity	Assessment
ES241	Huesca	101.30	138.88	15%	Compliant with paragraph 182(4) RAG
ES511	Barcelona	110.59	163.63	15%	Compliant with paragraph 182(4) RAG
ES512	Girona	103.19	162.79	15%	Compliant with paragraph 182(4) RAG
ES513	Lleida	104.03	140.24	15%	Compliant with paragraph 182(4) RAG
ES514	Tarragona	111.78	207.15	15%	Compliant with paragraph 182(4) RAG
ES220	Comunidad Foral de Navarra	112.67	134.31	15%	Compliant with paragraph 182(4) RAG
ES213	Bizkaia	114.10	158.89	15%	Compliant with paragraph 182(4) RAG
ES300	Madrid	125.67	167.57	15%	Compliant with paragraph 182(4) RAG

3.4. Increased aid intensities for SMEs

- (64) In accordance with paragraph 186 of the RAG, the maximum aid intensities for large enterprises may be increased by up to 20 percentage points for small enterprises or by up to 10 percentage points for medium-sized enterprises. However, the increased

maximum aid intensities for SMEs will not apply to aid awarded for large investment projects in the meaning of paragraph 19(18) of the RAG.

3.5. Other commitments made by the Spanish authorities

- (65) The Commission takes note of the following commitments made by the Spanish authorities in the notification:
- (a) The Spanish authorities confirmed that all intentions to grant regional aid will be notified to the Commission in accordance with Article 108(3) of the TFEU, either as an aid scheme, or as an individual notification, unless a block exemption regulation applies.
 - (b) The Spanish authorities confirmed that all regional investment aid will respect the maximum aid intensities of the region concerned as defined in the regional aid map approved and published by the Commission.
 - (c) The Spanish authorities confirmed that for large investment projects (as defined in paragraph 19(18) of the RAG) the aid ceilings of the region concerned, as defined in the regional aid map approved and published by the Commission, will be adjusted according to the formula in paragraph 19(3) of the RAG.

3.6. General conclusion

- (66) In view of the above, the Commission takes the view that the Spanish regional aid map notified for the period from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2027 is in line with the RAG.

4. CONCLUSION

- (67) The Commission has accordingly decided:
- to approve the Spanish regional aid map set out in the Annex for the period from 1 January 2022 till 31 December 2027, as it fulfils the conditions laid down in the Guidelines on Regional State Aid, as adopted on 19 April 2021.
 - The full text of this letter in the authentic language will be published on the following Internet site:
<http://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/isef/index.cfm>.

Yours faithfully,

For the Commission

Margrethe VESTAGER
Executive Vice-President

ANNEX to the decision on case SA.100859 (2021/N)

Guidelines on regional State aid

(OJ C 153, 29.04.2021, p.1.)

SPAIN - Regional aid map applicable from 01.01.2022 to 31.12.2027

Zone Code	Zone Name	Maximum aid intensities applicable to regional aid granted to large enterprises ³³
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'a' areas

NUTS Code	Name of NUTS region (and eligible parts of the NUTS region concerned)*	Maximum aid intensities (large enterprises) 1.1.2022-31.12.2027
ES42	Castilla-La Mancha (Entirely) (ES423 Cuenca: Sparsely Populated Area)	30%
ES43	Extremadura (Entirely)	30%
ES61	Andalucía (Entirely)	30%
ES63	Ciudad de Ceuta (Entirely)	30%
ES64	Ciudad de Melilla (Entirely)	30%
ES70	Canarias (Entirely)	50%

Predefined 'c' areas

NUTS Code	Name of NUTS region (and eligible parts of the NUTS region concerned)*	Maximum aid intensities (large enterprises)	
		1.1.2022-31.12.2024	1.1.2025-31.12.2027
ES242	Teruel (Entirely: Sparsely Populated Area)	20%	20%
ES417	Soria (Entirely: Sparsely Populated Area)	20%	20%
ES62	Región de Murcia (Entirely)	20%	15%

³³ For investment projects with eligible costs not exceeding EUR 50 million this ceiling is increased by 10 percentage points for medium-sized enterprises and 20 percentage points for small enterprises as defined in the Commission Recommendation of 6 May 2003 concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (OJ L 124, 20.5.2003, p. 36). For large investment projects, the maximum aid intensities for large enterprises also apply to medium-sized and small enterprises. For large investment projects, this maximum aid intensity is subject to adjustment in accordance with paragraph 19(3) of the RAG.

Non-predefined 'c' areas

NUTS Code	Name of NUTS region (and eligible parts of the NUTS region concerned)*	Maximum aid intensities (large enterprises) 1.1.2022-31.12.2027
ES11	Galicia (Entirely)	15%
ES12	Principado de Asturias (Entirely)	15%
ES13	Cantabria (Entirely)	15%
ES21	País Vasco (Partially)	15%
<i>Margen izquierda ampliada</i>		
Only the following parts of the above NUTS 2 region are eligible: 48084 Sestao; 48902 Erandio; 48078 Portugalete; 48080 Valle de Trápaga- Trapagaran; 48082 Santurtzi; 48083 Ortuella; 48002 Abanto y Ciérvana-Abanto Zierbena; 48913 Zierbena; 48071 Muskiz; 48037 Galdames; 48037 Güeñes; 48912 Alonsotegi; 48086 Sopuerta; 48090 Balmaseda; 48008 Artzentales; 48087 Trucios-Turtzioz; 48022 Karrantza Harana/Valle de Carranza.		
ES22	Comunidad Foral de Navarra (Partially)	15%
Only the following parts of the above NUTS 2 region are eligible: 31025 Arakil; 31051 Beire; 31076 Cizur; 31088 Noáin (Valle de Elorz)/Noain (Elortzibar); 31109 Galar; 31150 Leoz /Leotz; 31178 Murillo el Cuende 673; 31192 Olóriz/Oloritz; 31193 Cendea de Olza/Oltza Zendea; 31194 Valle de Ollo/Ollaran; 31205 Pitillas; 31217 San Martín de Unx; 31227 Tafalla; 31232 Tudela; 31238 Unzué/Untzue; 31690 Bardenas Reales.		
ES23	La Rioja (Entirely)	15%
ES241	Huesca (Entirely)	15%
ES243	Zaragoza (Partially, excluding Zaragoza capital)	15%
ES300	Madrid (Partially)	15%
<i>Corredor del Henares</i>		
Only the following parts of the above NUTS 3 region are eligible: 28002 Ajalvir; 28005 Alcalá de Henares (districts : 005302; 005303; 005304); 28032 Camarma de Esteruelas; 28049 Coslada (district : 049304); 28053 Daganzo de Arriba; 28075 Loeches; 28083 Meco; 28130 San Fernando de Henares; 28148 Torrejón de Ardoz (districts 148902; 148903); 28154 Torres de la Alameda.		
<i>Sur Metropolitano</i>		
Only the following parts of the above NUTS 3 region are eligible: 28007 Alcorcón (Districts : 007201; 007203); 28058 Fuenlabrada (Districts : 058702; 058704); 28065 Getafe (Districts : 065001; 065004); 28073 Humanes de Madrid; 28074 Leganés (Districts: 074501; 074505); 28092 Móstoles (District: 092002).		
ES41	Castilla y León (Partially: all NUTS 3 regions excluding the predefined NUTS 3 region of ES417 Soria, as listed below)	
ES411	Ávila (Entirely)	15%
ES412	Burgos (Entirely)	15%
ES413	León (Entirely)	15%
ES414	Palencia (Entirely)	15%
ES415	Salamanca (Entirely)	25%

ES416	Segovia (Entirely)	15%
ES418	Valladolid (Entirely)	15%
ES419	Zamora (Entirely)	20%
ES51	Cataluña (Partially)	15%
Terres de L'Ebre y Baix Camp		
Only the following parts of the above NUTS 2 region are eligible: 43014 Amposta; 43019 Ascó; 43903 Camarles; 43060 Flix; 43065 Garcia; 43904 L'Aldea; 43092 Mont-roig del Camp; 43094 Móra la Nova; 43104 Perelló, El; 43125 Riba-roja d'Ebre; 43133 Roquetes; 43149 Tivenys; 43150 Tivissa; 43155 Tortosa; 43162 Vandellòs i l'Hospitalet de l'Infant.		
Camp de Tarragona		
Only the following parts of the above NUTS 2 region are eligible: 43010 Alió; 43034 Bràfim; 43047 Constantí; 43059 Figuerola del Camp; 43907 La Canonja; 43080 Masó, La; 43086 Montblanc; 43095 Morell, El; 43103 Perafort; 43108 Pla de Santa Maria, El; 43109 Pobla de Mafumet, La; 43113 Pont d'Armentera, El; 43119 Puigpelat; 43134 Rourell, El; 43145 Selva del Camp, La; 43161 Valls; 43141 Vilallonga del Camp; 43170 Vila-rodona; 43171 Vila-seca; 43172 Vilaverd.		
Penedès		
Only the following parts of the above NUTS 2 region are eligible: 43016 Arboç, L'; 43020 Banyeres del Penedès; 43024 Bellvei; 43028 Bisbal del Penedès, La; 08058 Castellet i la Gornal; 08065 Castellví de la Marca; 08154 Pacs del Penedès; 08251 Santa Margarida i els Monjos; 43140 Santa Oliva; 08305 Vilafranca del Penedès; 08307 Vilanova i la Geltrú.		
Cataluña Central – Anoia		
Only the following parts of the above NUTS 2 region are eligible: 08063 Castellolí; 08102 Igualada; 08143 Òdena; 08165 Pobla de Claramunt, La; 08250 Santa Margarida de Montbui; 08302 Vilanova del Camí.		
Cataluña Central – Bages		
Only the following parts of the above NUTS 2 region are eligible: 08047 Cardona; 08061 Castellgalí; 08062 Castellnou de Bages; 08113 Manresa; 08182 Pont de Vilomara i Rocafort, El; 08191 Sallent; 08213 Sant Fruitós de Bages; 08218 Sant Joan de Vilatorrada; 08229 Sant Mateu de Bages; 08262 Sant Vicenç de Castellet; 08192 Santpedor; 08274 Súria.		
Cataluña Central – Osona		
Only the following parts of the above NUTS 2 region are eligible: 08017 Balenyà; 08037 Calldetenes; 08083 Folgueroles; 08100 Gurb; 08111 Malla; 08112 Manlleu; 08117 Masies de Voltregà, Les; 08215 Sant Hipòlit de Voltregà; 08246 Santa Eugènia de Berga; 08269 Seva; 08278 Taradell; 08285 Torelló.		
Baix Llobregat Nord		
Only the following parts of the above NUTS 2 region are eligible: 08001 Abrera; 08054 Castellbisbal; 08114 Martorell; 08147 Olesa de Montserrat; 08157 Pallegà; 08196 Sant Andreu de la Barca; 08208 Sant Esteve Sesrovires.		
Baix-Llobregat Sud		
Only the following parts of the above NUTS 2 region are eligible: 08169 Prat de Llobregat, El		
Girona		
Only the following parts of the above NUTS 2 region are eligible: 17002 Aiguaviva; 17007 Amer; 17008 Anglès; 17016 Bàscara; 17020 Bescanó; 17038 Campllong; 17189 Cellera de Ter, La; 17049 Celrà; 17056 Cornellà del Terri; 17901 Cruïlles, Monells i Sant Sadurn de l'Heura; 17005 Far d'Empordà, El; 17902 Forallac; 17073 Fornells de la Selva; 17074 Fortià; 17075 Garrigàs; 17087 Juià; 17090 Llambilles; 17103 Maçanet de la Selva; 17097 Madremanya; 17101 Massanes; 17132 Peralada; 17146 Riells i Viabrea; 17159 Sant Feliu de Buixalleu; 17169 Sant Julià de Ramis; 17173 Sant Martí Vell; 17186 Sarrià de Ter; 17193 Sils; 17213 Vidreres; 17218 Vilademuls; 17226 Vilamalla; 17233 Vilobí d'Onyar.		
Vallès Occidental		
Only the following parts of the above NUTS 2 region are eligible: 8252 Barberà del Vallès; 8260 Santa Perpètua de Mogoda.		

<i>Pla de Lleida</i>		
Only the following parts of the above NUTS 2 region are eligible: 25004 Alamús, Els; 25016 Alguaire; 25019 Almacelles; 25048 Bell-lloc d'Urgell; 25120 Lleida.		
ES52	Comunitat Valenciana (Entirely)	15%
ES53	Illes Balears (Entirely)	15%