





The General Block Exemption Regulation n°651/2014 GBER

Amended by regulations 2017/1084, 2020/972, 2021/1237 Last Amendment: 23 june 2023

Jean-Pierre Bove External State aid Expert

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GBER in context

- Before 2001 no regulation all aids have to be notified by MS to the EC (except "de minimis aids" created in the 1992 EC notice on SME aid)
- First 4 regulations in 2001: SME aid, Regional Aid, Training aid, de minimis aid
- First GBER adopted in 2008 (regulation n°800/2008) to regroup all regulations (Regiional, SME, Training) and create new categories of aid exempted (RDI...)
- Second GBER (651/2014) adopted in 2014 resulting from the 2012 State Aid Modernization (SAM) reform undertaken by the European Commission to improve state aid control and to simplify it.
- The SAM objectives:
 - Decentralization of State aid control
 - Small % of aid under the EC control (by notification)
 - Large % under the control of MS (by exemption)
 - Monitoring, ex post evaluation and transparency
 - Target: 90% of all aid measures could come under the GBER
 - Regulation entered into force on July 1 2014
 - ... until 31/12/2020 date originally set out in the 2014 regulation

....Until 31/12/2023 After 2020 2nd GBER amendment



GBER in context (2)

- 1st amendment regulation (2017/1084) adopted in June 2017 regulation's amendments entered into force retroactively at the same date (July 1 2014)
 -> positive retroactivity: Aid schemes adopted before car benefit from the more favourable provision
- Ad hoc aid and aid schemes granted until 9/7/2017 on the basis of the 2014 GBER remain compatible -> no unfavourable retroactivity Aid schemes adopted before are not affected by the less favourable provisions of the regulation
- 2nd amendment regulation (2020/972) adopted in July 2020 to extend the period of application of the Regulation until the end of 2023
 - Regional Aids -> Extension of the period of application of the regional aid maps until
 the end of 2021
 - undertakings which became undertakings in difficulty as a consequence of the COVID-19 outbreak from 1 January 2020 to 30 June 2021 remain eligible under GBER
- 3rd amendment regulation (2021/1237) adopted in July 2021 to complete the GBER with new categories of aid (or modified):
 - Aid to SME in EAFRD / LEADER context
 - Aid to undertakings in European Territorial Cooperation (ETC) projects
 - R&D projects cofinanced under Horizon 2020 / Horizon Europe
 - Electricity charging facilities
 - Fixed Broadband networks 4G / 5G mobile networks
 - Cofinancing INVEST EU financial products



GBER in context (3)

New amendment 23 june 2023 n° 2023/1315 (OJEU 23/6/23 n°L167/1)

- extension of the regulation until 31 December 2026
- new categories of aid (or modified) such as:
 - SME: Aid for microenterprise: supply of electricity or gas
 - FI : Tax incentives for private investors (physical person)
 - RDI: Investment aid for testing and experimentation infrastructures
 - Environment & Energy :
 - aid for clean vehicles, 0 emission vehicles, retrofiting
 - facilitation of energy performance contract
 - Operating aid for ENR & hydrogen & cogeneration
 - Aid for resource efficiency & circular economy
 - Etc.



What is indicatively excluded from the scope?

- Some sectors (ex. steel coal for regional aid)
- Some schemes (ex. budget > 150 M€)
- Some beneficiaries (ex. enterprises in difficulty before Covid)
- Non-transparent aid (ex. GGE calculation non possible)
- Measures exceeding certain thresholds (ex. 30 M€ environment)
- Internal market violations (ex. Export subsidies)
- Aids that do not produce an incentive effect (ex. Individual aid)
- Aids that do not respect cumulation principles
- Regional aid to large companies in 107(3)(c) areas except for new activities



Conditions for exemption [1]

- Aid & costs expressed before tax, discounted to moment of granting & supported by documentary evidence
 - 2017/1084 amendment :
 - « The amounts of eligible costs may be calculated in accordance with the simplified cost options set out in Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 »
- Aid must be transparent: i.e.
 - Grants and interest rates subsidies
 - Loans with Gross Grant Equivalent (GGE) on basis of reference rates and with security
 - Guarantee with GGE calculation :
 - based on methodology notified in advance [for SMEs on the basis of safe harbour premiums as laid down in the Notice on aid in the form of guarantees 02/08] and accepted by the EC
 - **OR** on the basis of safe harbour premiums (notice 02/2008)
 - Capped fiscal measures.
 - NB: No GGE needed for risk finance (art.21) start up (art.22) energy efficiency projects (art. 39) and regional urban development (art. 16) aid measures



Conditions for exemption [2]

- Non-transparent aid:
 - Capital injection, unless the entire amount is considered as aid – No GGE for capital injection
 - Passed-on aid (in case of two-level schemes) without allocation methodology, with the exception of risk finance instruments and Articles 38 and 39 (energy efficiency fund)
 - The advantage to the final beneficiaries must be quantified ex ante and precisely



Notification thresholds for individual aid

Modified by last GBER Amendment

EXAMPLES:

- SME investment: EUR 8.25 m/per undertaking/per project
- Research infrastructure: EUR 35 mn per infra.
- Training: EUR 3 mn per project
- Innovation aid for SMEs: EUR 10 m/per undertaking/per project
- Aid for innovation clusters: EUR 10 m/cluster
- Regional urban development: EUR 22 mn
- Environmental investment: EUR 30 mn per undertaking/per project;
- Broadband infrastructure: EUR 100 m/per project
- Investment aid for local infrastructure EUR 11 mn or the total costs > EUR 22 m/project



Incentive effect [1]

- For aid schemes exempted of notification under GBER, there is an incentive effect, if they apply in writing before project starts, providing certain information:
 - 1) Undertaking name and size (Small, Medium or Large)
 - 2) Project description including its start and end dates
 - 3) Location of the project
 - 4) List of project costs
 - 5) Type of aid (grant, loan, guarantee, repayable advance, equity injection or other)
 - 6) Amount of <u>public funding needed</u> (the total amount coming from either national budgets, ESIF, and from directly managed EU funds)



Incentive effect [2]

- The following categories are presumed to have an incentive effect as long as the specific conditions listed in the respective articles are complied with:
 - Regional operating aid
 - Regional urban development aid
 - Aid to ETC projects
 - Marie Curie Slodowska projects & cofounded teaming actions (H2020 projects)
 - INVEST EU financial products
 - Aid to projects EAFRD/LEADER (Community-Led Local Development CLLD or European Innovation Partnership for agricultural productivity and sustainability EIP opérational group projects)
 - Aid for access to finance for SMEs
 - Aid for the recruitment of disadvantaged workers
 - Aid for disabled workers
 - Aid in the form of reduction in environmental taxes
 - Remediation of environment damage
 - Aid for the supply of electricity, gas or heat to microenterprises
 - Temporary aid for the supply of electricity, gas or heat in the context of Ukraine war
 - Aid to compensate damage from natural disasters
 - Social aid for transport
 - Aid for culture and heritage conservation



Cumulation rules

- Before cumulation, each public funder must respect individual rules (e.g. aid scheme condition)
- No cumulation rule for the first aid; only for the second and the following
- Ceilings apply to aid from all sources which meet the 5 criteria of the concept of State aid
- For different eligible costs, multiple awards of aid under Regulation allowed
- For same eligible costs no cumulation with other aid (within or outside the GBER) or EU aid if highest ceilings are exceeded
- Cumulation between aid scheme and "de minimis" aid on the same eligible costs, shall respect aid scheme ceiling



Transparency

- EU States to publish within 6 months after the granting, decision key information on a single website, including the name of beneficiaries and aid amounts:
 - Information on each scheme exempted of notification on the basis of GBER
 - Information on individual awards of > EUR 100,000 (last GBER Amendment), with the exception of SMEs in risk finance and regional urban development projects that have not carried out any commercial activity and for which the EU State can waive the transparency requirement
 - Invest EU -> Eur 500 000
 - Primary agricultural production & fishery and Aquaculture sectors -> Eur 10 000



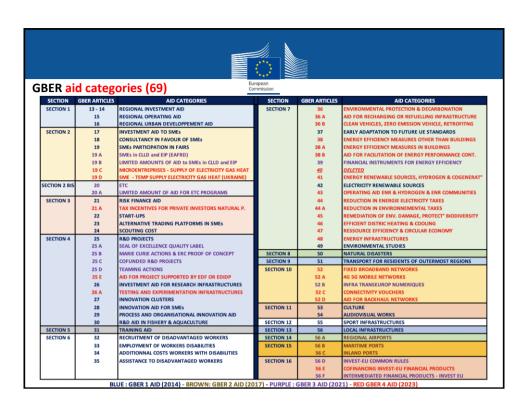
Monitoring

- No systematic control of information sheets by EC
- The Commission shall regularly monitor the implementation of the Regulation
 - Sector
 - Budget
 - Beneficiaries
 - Duration
 - Novelty issues
 - Cumulation
- Controls are carried out through exchanges of letters with Member States, and management authorities
- In ESI Funds procedures, checks are the most frequent; they concern compliance with the rules of the exempted aid scheme used.



Withdrawal of the benefit of the GBER

- Aid granted without fulfilling GBER condition is not legal
 - Excepted if one of the 5 state aid criteria is not met
 - Excepted if aid can be granted on "de minimis" regulation
 - Except if SGEI regulation is respected (or agriculture / fisheries regulation)
- Where MS grant aid without fulfilling the conditions of the GBER, the Commission may ask notification of all or some of the future aid measures adopted by the MS concerning in particular certain beneficiaries or certain granting authorities
- any aid granted illegally must be repaid





Investment aid to SMEs (art 17)

NB: In regional aid areas (A or C) investment aid to SME can be granted on the basis of regional aid (art 13 to 16) which have more advantageous aid rates

- Eligible costs :
 - Investment in tangible and intangible assets

And

wage costs of employment directly created by the investment project, (2 years period)

- 5 Eligible investments:
 - Setting up a new establishment (creation)
 - Extension of an existing establishment
 - Diversification of the output of an establishment into new additional products
 - Fundamental change in the overall production process of an existing establishment;
 - acquisition of the assets belonging to an establishment, where the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - establishment has closed or would have closed had it not been purchased;
 - assets are purchased from third parties unrelated to the buyer;
 - transaction takes place under market conditions



Investment aid to SME (2)

- Aid intensity:
 - 20 % for small enterprises
 - 10 % for medium size entreprises



- Conditions:
- Intangible assets conditions :
 - used exclusively in the establishment receiving the aid;
 - regarded as amortizable assets;
 - purchased under market conditions from third parties unrelated to the buyer;
 - included in the assets of the undertaking for 3 years;
- Employment conditions:
 - created within 3 years of completion of the investment;
 - net increase in the number of employees
 - maintained during 3 years



Consultancy & participation in fairs - SMEs (Art. 18 & 19)

AID FOR CONSULTANCY in favour of SMEs

- Aid intensity :
 - 50 % aid for SMEs (No increased ceiling for regional aid areas)
- Eligible costs: Costs of consultancy services provided by external consultants
- Exclued: continuous or periodic consultancy activity; usual operating costs (e.g. routine tax consultancy services, regular legal services or advertising)

AID TO SMEs FOR PARTICIPATION IN FAIRS

- Aid intensity :
 - 50 % aid for SMEs (No increased ceiling for regional aid areas)
- Eligible costs:
- costs incurred for renting, setting up and running the stand for the participation of an undertaking in any particular fair or exhibition.

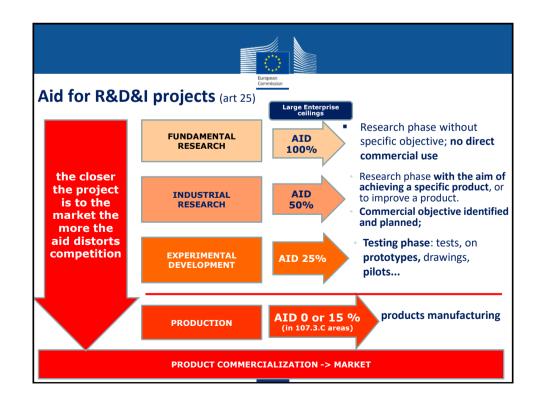


Aid for Start-ups (Art. 21)

- <u>Definition:</u> Small entreprises **up to 5 years** following their registration which:
 - have not taken over the activity of another enterprise
 - have not yet distributed profits
 - Is an Unlisted company
 - and have not been formed through a merger
- No incitativity rule No eligible costs No ceilings
- Form of aid: GRANTS, LOANS, CAPITAL INVESTMENTS, GUARANTEES, TAX INCENTIVES

Aid amounts

	FORM OF AID	SMALL ENTERPRISE			SMALL INNOVATIVE ENTREPRISE			
-		normal areas	107.3.C areas	107.3.A areas	normal areas	107.3.C	107.3.A	
Γ	10 years LOANS	€1,1 M	€ 1,65 M	€ 2,2 M	€ 2,2 M	€3,3 M	€4,4 M	
	5 to 10 years LOANS	€ 1,1 to 2,2 M	€ 1,65 to 3,3 M	€ 2,2 to 4,4 M	€2,2 à 4,4 M	€ 3,3 to 6,6 M	€ 4,4 to 8,8 M	
	5 years LOANS	€2 M	€3,3 M	€ 4,4 M	€4,4 M	€ 6,6 M	€8,8 M	
Γ	10 years GUARANTEES	€ 1,65 M	€ 2,48 M	€3,3 M	€3,3 M	€ 4,96 M	€ 6,6 M	
-	5 to 10 years GUARANTEES	€ 1,65 to 3,3 M	€ 2,48 to 4,96 M	€3,3à6,6 M	€ 3,3 to 6,6 M	€ 4,96 to 9,92 M	€ 6,6 to 13,2 M	
	5 years GUARANTEES	€3,3 M	€ 4,96 M	€ 6,6 M	€ 6,6 M	€9,92 M	€ 13,2 M	
Γ	GRANTS							
1	or CAPITAL INVESTMENTS	€ 0,5 M	€ 0,75 M	€1 M	€1 M	€ 1,5 M	€ 2 M	
	or GGE of LOAN or GUARANTEE	GGE	GGE	GGE	GGE	GGE	GGE	
	TAX INCENTIVES	0,5 M€	0,75 M€	1 M€	1 M€	1,5 M€	2 M€	





Aid for RDI projects (2)

- Eligible costs: to the extent and for the period used for the project
 - personnel costs: researchers, technicians and other supporting staff
 - costs of instruments and equipment
 - buildings and land costs
 - costs of contractual research, knowledge and patents
 - costs of consultancy and equivalent services
 - additional overheads and other operating expenses
 - feasibility studies
- Aid intensities:

TYPES OF R&D&I PROJECTS	LARGE	MEDIUM	SMALL	WITH EFFECIVE
	ENTERPRISE	ENTERPRISE	ENTERPRISE	COLLABORATION
FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH	100	100	100	100
INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH	50	60	70	+15pts<80%
EXPERIMENTAL DEVELOPMENT	25	35	45	+15pts<80%
FEASABILITY STUDIES	50	60	70	+15pts<80%



Innovation aid for SMEs (Art. 28)

Eligible costs:

- costs for obtaining, validating and defending patents and other intangible assets;
- costs for secondment of highly qualified personnel from a R&D organization or a large enterprise, working on research, development and innovation activities in a newly created function within the beneficiary and not replacing other personnel;
- costs for innovation advisory and support services;

Aid intensities:

- 50% without limitation
- for innovation advisory and support services: 100 % if aid is limited to € 220 K per undertaking within any 3 year period
 - -> NB it is not a de minimis aid (even if it looks like)

