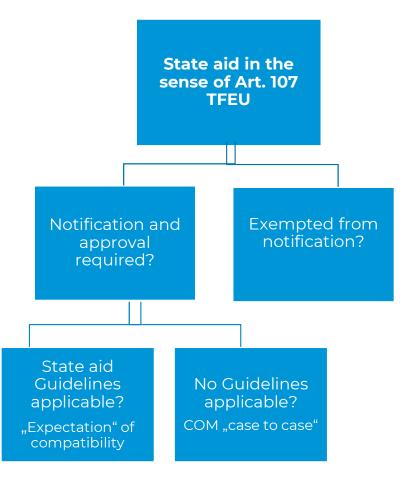
Climate, Environment and Energy (State Aid) Guidelines

Core Features of the Commission Proposal of June 7, 2021

EREF Workshop Jana Nysten 09.07.2021



"Legal" Basis

- EU Commission responsible for "State aid control" = assessing the compatibility of national aid measures with EU internal market
 - Art. 107 TFEU/Art. 108 TFEU

State aid Guidelines are not a law

- Guidelines for the MS on how the COM sees and will evaluate certain aid measures
- If at all only binding on the COM itself
- Goal: Transparency and (legal) certainty for MS and aid beneficiaires

Different fields of application

 Energy and Environmental aid, but also Emission Trading system, undertakings in financial difficulties... EEAG 2014-2020 (extension to 2021)

3

2019: Green Deal, incl. New Climate Goals 2021: Implementation Green Deal (and Clean Energy)













2019: Clean Energy Package 2020:

Need for EEAG

Update in line with

Green Deal and

Clean Energy

Begin of

consultation

process

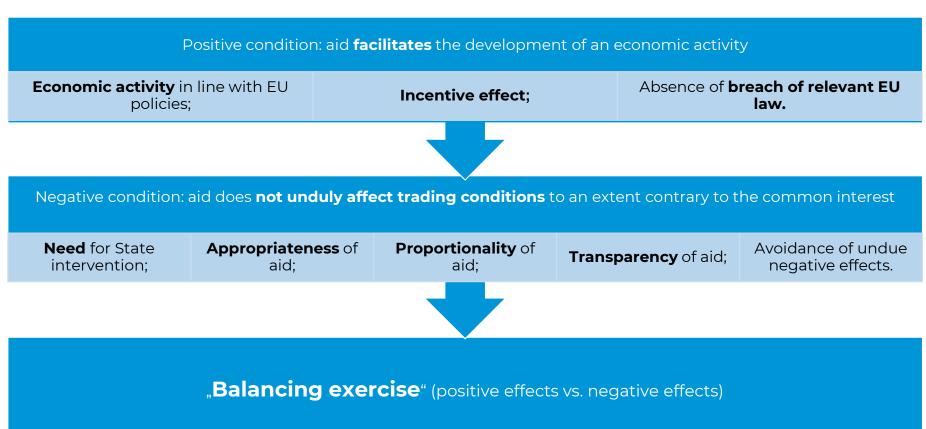
Starting 2022: New and "Green Deal adapted" CEEAG

Growing decision practice of the COM and case law by the ECJ

The proposed CEEAG 2022 - Core Features

- Section 2: Extension of the scope of application
 - However: Nuclear energy is explicitly excluded (par. 12d).
- Section 3: General compatibility criteria based on Art. 107(3) c) TFEU
- Section 4: Specific categories of aid (specific compatibility criteria)
- Section 5: Evaluation
- Section 6: Reporting and Monitoring
- Section 7: Applicability
 - CEEAG applicable from 1 January 2022;
 - EU COM proposes "as appropriate measures" (transitional regime) (par. 414)
 - MS must amend "where necessary" existing aid schemes until 31 December 2023;
 - MS shall give explicit unconditional agreement to those measures within two months.

Section 3: General Compatibility Assessment

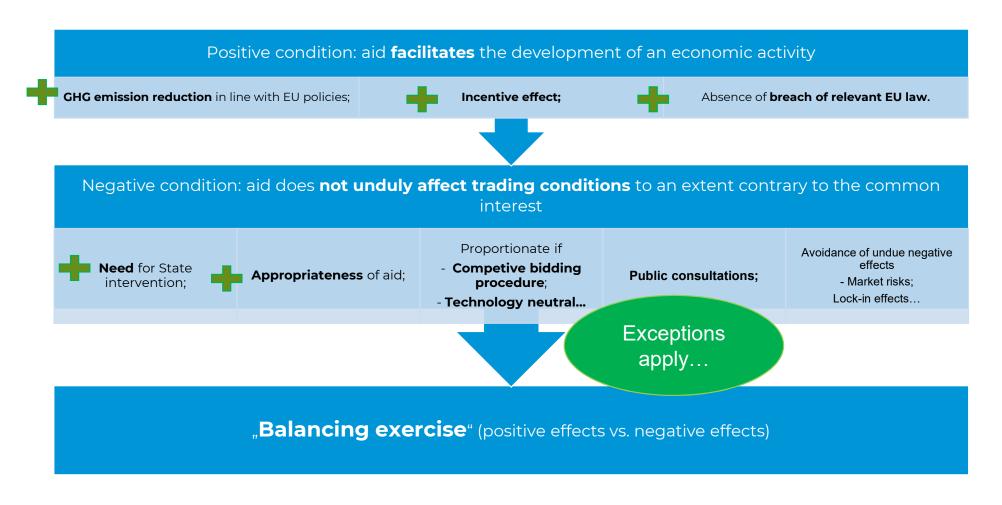


Section 4: Specific categories of aid

- Reduction/removal GHG emissions
 - Incl. Renewable Energy
 - Hydrogen...
- Energy and environmental performance in buildings
- **Clean mobility**
 - Clean Cars
 - Charging Infrastructure
- Resource efficiency
- Prevention/reduction of pollution other than **GHG** emissions

- Remediation of contaminated sites/rehabilitation/biodiversity
- Aid in the form of tax reductions
- Security of supply
- Energy infrastructure
- District heating and cooling
- Aid for energy intensive industry
- Aid for coal, peat, oil shale closure
 - Profitable undertakings
 - **Exceptional costs**
- Aid for energy studies

Section 4.1: Reduction of GHG Emissions



EEAG 2014-2020	CEEAG 2022
Separate Chapter for RES support	Support for RES falls under "reduction of GHG emissions" Though: With RES (EU law) target = specific RES support possible (par. 83a))
Market premium, standard balancing responsibility, no support at negative prices	Exposure to (some) market risks (par. 102) No support at negative prices (par. 104) + Rules in secondary law (RED II + EM-Regulation)
Competitive bidding procedures, unless Insufficient projects, overcompensation, undersigned; small projects (< 1MW/up to 18MW wind) or demonstration projects	Competitive bidding procedures, unless (par. 92) Insufficient competition and no remedy in auction design possible; small projects (< 400kW)
Technology neutral , unless Long term potential, diversification, grid stability, system integration, biomass/deforestation	Technology neutral, unless (par. 90) Suboptimal results (may relate e.g. to targets, diversification In rare cases: grid stability, see fn. 55) Price difference of 15%
	Public consultations for support > 150 mio. EUR/year (par. 86)
Special transition regime for RES support – adaptation (only) when MS amend, renew, etc.	No special transition regime for RES support – adaptation "where necessary" until 31 December 2023 (par. 414)

Hydrogen, cogeneration, coal...

Hydrogen:

- No specific aid category, but
 - Chapter 4.1 Reduction of GHG Emissions (NOTE: no "separate EU law target"!)
 - Chapter 4.3 Clean Mobility (cars and charging infrastructure)
 - Chapter 4.9 Energy Infrastructure (new and remodeling, electrolysers)

Cogeneration:

- No specific aid category, but Chapter 4.1. Reduction of GHG Emissions
 - No "separate EU law target"
 - Plus: As "fossil technology" EU COM to critically consider lock-in effects

Coal/peat/oil (other fossils...):

- New chapter on closures in order to "remedy" political phase-out decisions
- Limited possibilities in other aid categories as EU COM to critically consider lock-in effects



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