

Guidelines on State aid for Climate, Environmental Protection and Energy (CEEAG)

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Competition

Context

- The Guidelines on State aid for environmental protection and energy (EEAG) were adopted in 2014
- The EEAG already provide a framework for supporting several areas of the Green Deal (e.g. decarbonisation, circularity and zero pollution)
- A **fitness check** on the State aid modernisation package was carried out in 2019. The results showed that the EEAG and corresponding GBER rules have generally delivered on supporting climate targets...
- ...but that certain aspects should be revised to be fully up to the challenge of the Green Deal and the Recovery after COVID-19



Timetable

- 8 week consultation: IIA & Open public consultation (questionnaire) in Autumn 2020
- Support study (published in June 2021)
- 8 week consultation of draft CEEAG in June/July 2021
- Adoption of revised CEEAG expected by end-2021



The new draft guidelines



The rationale of the revision

- The two main buildings blocks of the revision are:
 - An enlargement of the scope of the guidelines to cover new areas and technologies
 - A flexibilisation of the compatibility rules
- The wider scope of the guidelines needs to be accompanied by <u>safeguards</u> to ensure that the aid:
 - Is effectively directed where it is needed to improve environmental protection
 - Is limited to what is needed to achieve the environmental goals
 - Does not unduly distort competition or the integrity of the internal market
- The revision also aims at ensuring alignment and coherence with relevant EU legislation and policies in the environmental and energy fields



From EEAG to CEEAG

- The new Guidelines on State aid for Climate, Environmental Protection and Energy (CEEAG) reflect the increasingly important role of more ambitious climate policies in the green transition and of competition policy in supporting the Green Deal
- In particular, the revised guidelines have the aim to:
 - Open up and facilitate to a maximum and far above the 2014 EEAG those aid measures that are 2030-2050 compliant (green)
 - Closely scrutinise measures that are not fully 2050-proof (grey) to avoid lock-in effects and stranded assets
 - Phase-out support for measures that do not deliver for the Green Deal (brown)



How are green measures facilitated further?

ENLARGING THE SCOPE OF THE GUIDELINES	 New areas (e.g. industry, clean mobility infrastructure, resource efficiency, biodiversity) All technologies that can deliver the Green Deal (e.g. renewable and low carbon hydrogen, e-storage) 		
FLEXIBILISING COMPATIBILITY RULES	 Higher aid amounts (100% of funding gap) and new aid instruments (e.g. CCfDs) Simplified assessment of cross-cutting measures Generally no individual notifications for large green projects within approved schemes 		
ENDORSING GREEN SECURITY OF SUPPLY	 Allow stricter environmental requirements Allow more generous contract terms for green technologies 		
GBER-ISING GREEN ELEMENTS	 New articles for new measures Increased thresholds Higher aid intensities 		

Safeguards are needed to preserve the integrity of the internal market and the proper functioning of the energy market



Next GBER will facilitate

- Horizontal enlargement: wider and newer exempted possibilities to support renewables and other decarbonisation measures
 - Provisions revised to include CCUS, storage, green hydrogen, renewable energy communities
 - New provisions for clean vehicles, wider coverage of recharging infrastructure
 - Wider scope for rehabilitation and restoration of biodiversity, resource efficiency
- Vertical enlargement: higher notification thresholds and aid intensities
 - Higher notification thresholds in all areas
 - Up to 100% aid intensities when aid granted via competitive bidding; green bonus for energy performance in buildings and district heating and cooling

European Commission

• Public consultation just launched: <u>2021 gber (europa.eu)</u>

Overview of CEEAG – GBER revisions

Modifications proposed in CEEAG	Modifications proposed in GBER	Coherence with sectoral legislation			
4.1 - Aid for the reduction and removal of greenhouse gas emissions					
including through support for renewable energy					
 Scope broadened to all decarbonisation technologies (e.g. production of renewable/low-carbon hydrogen and synthetic fuels, CCU) Possibilities for RES-only and tech-specific schemes Increased aid amounts up to 100% of funding gap Safeguards to ensure aid is directed where it is necessary (public consultation, calculation of CO2 abatement cost) 	 Scope broadened to renewable hydrogen and storage (connected to new/existing RES), as well as decarbonisation and CCUS Increased notification threshold + aid intensities for installations using only RES Simplified methodology for aid calculation Flexibility for renewable energy communities 	 Possibilities for tech specific schemes in line with RED II 			



GBER articles on **RES**

CURRENT GBER	REVISED GBER	THRESHOLD
Art. 39 - Investment aid for energy efficiency projects in buildings	Art. 39 - Investment aid for energy efficiency projects in buildings	20/30 M EUR per project at the level of the final beneficiaries
Art. 40 - Investment aid for high-efficiency cogeneration	Art. 41 - Investment aid for the promotion of energy	20 M EUR per undertaking investment project
Art. 41 - Investment aid for the promotion of energy from renewable sources	from renewable sources, renewable hydrogen and high-efficiency cogeneration	
Art. 42 - Operating aid for the promotion of electricity from renewable sources	Art. 42 - Operating aid for the promotion of electricity from renewable sources	20 M EUR per undertaking project
Art. 43 - Operating aid for the promotion of energy from renewable sources in small scale installations	Art. 43 - Operating aid for the promotion of energy from renewable sources and renewable hydrogen in small scale installations and for the promotion of renewable energy communities	250 M EUR combined budget



Thank you



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