STATE AID FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDELINES

Community guidelines on State aid for environmental protection - Official Journal C 37 3.2.2001, p. 3

Four main goals:

- Reinforce Polluter pays principle
- Consistency with other policies
- Clear rules

INVESTMENT AID

Definition eligible costs

- limited list of eligible costs
- only extra costs are eligible
- benefits have to be deducted

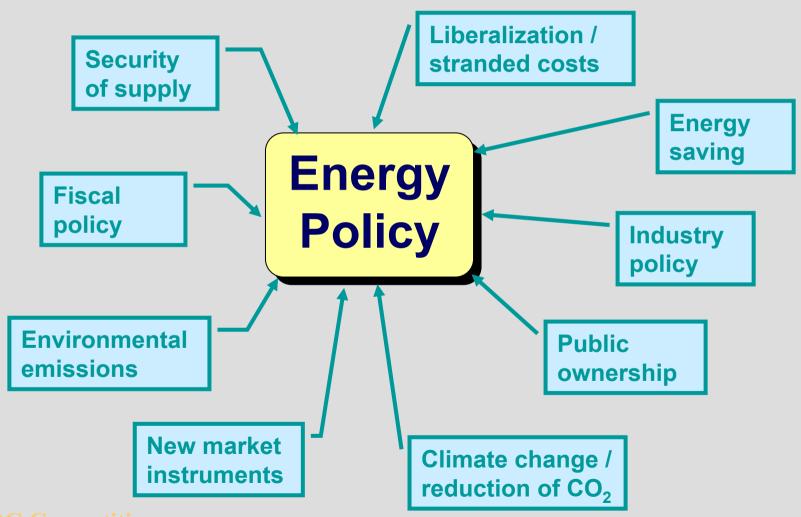
Aid Intensities

- 30% regular investments, 40% for energy saving / renewable energy / CHP
- Bonuses for assisted regions and SMEs

OPERATING AID

- General rules for operating aid: 50% or degressive, maximum 5-year
- Tax reductions/exemptions
 - Community tax or not?
 - New or existing tax?
 - Binding voluntary agreements
- Four options for renewable energy sources
 - 1: to cover the difference in production costs and market price
 - 2: market mechanism (in particular green certificates)
 - 3: aid calculated on the basis of the avoided external costs
 - 4: general rules of operating aids

STATE AID AND THE ENERGY SECTOR





STRANDED COSTS

Definition: costs incurred by firms upon the changeover from

- □ a regulated market in which the setting of tariffs by the State ensures that any investment will be profitable into
- a liberalised market in which competition implies lower prices and that only the most efficient investment projects will be profitable.

Methodology adopted on 25 July 2001. Key points are:

- Only aid to offset costs from commitments entered into prior to the entry into force of Directive 96/92/EC (February 1997).
- ☐ The commitments must be irrevocable.
- Maximum amount of aid must be fixed a priori.
- Compensation may be granted only for a limited period.

Further remarks

- Not everything is aid: e.g. Supply Obligations and PreußenElektra Ruling (but beware!)
- □ Review of guidelines has started

UP TO DATE LEGISLATION AND INFORMATION:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/competition/index_en.html

