

Chapter 14 State aid for research and development and innovation

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1 Introduction

1.1 Objectives of State aid for Research and Development and Innovation

Promoting Research and Development and Innovation (hereinafter: R&D&I) is an important objective of common interest within the European Economic Area¹. Article 163 of the EC Treaty stipulates that “[t]he Community shall have the objective of strengthening the scientific and technological bases of Community industry and encouraging it to become more competitive at international level, while promoting all the research activities deemed necessary...”. Articles 164 to 173 of the EC Treaty determine the activities to be carried out in this respect and the scope and implementation of the multi-annual framework programme.

Article 78 of the EEA Agreement provides that the Contracting Parties shall strengthen and broaden co-operation in the framework of the Community’s activities in the fields of research and technological development. Article 80 of the EEA Agreement further specifies that the co-operation provided for in Article 78 of the EEA Agreement shall namely take the form of participation by EFTA States in EC Framework programmes, specific programmes, projects or other actions. Finally, Protocol 31 to the EEA Agreement on cooperation in specific fields outside the four freedoms provides for the participation and cooperation of the EFTA States in the field of research and technological development.

When meeting in Barcelona in March 2002, the European Council adopted a clear goal for the future development of research spending. It agreed that overall spending on Research and Development (hereinafter: R&D) and innovation in the Community should be increased with the aim of approaching 3% of gross domestic product by 2010. It further clarified that two-thirds of this new investment should come from the private sector. To reach this objective, research investment should grow at an average of 8% every year, shared between a 6% growth rate for public expenditure² and a 9% yearly growth rate for private investment³.

The objective is through state aid to enhance economic efficiency⁴ and thereby, contribute to sustainable growth and jobs. Therefore, state aid for R&D&I shall be compatible if the aid can be expected to lead to additional R&D&I and if the distortion of competition is not considered to be contrary to the common interest, which the Authority equates for the purposes of this chapter with economic efficiency. The aim of this chapter is to ensure this objective and in particular, to make it easier for EFTA States to better target the aid to the relevant market failures⁵.

¹ Hereafter referred to as the “EEA”.

² It must be kept in mind that only a part of the public expenditure on R&D will qualify as state aid.

³ Cf. “Investing in research: an action plan for Europe”. Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, COM(2003)226 final, p.7.

⁴ In economics, the term “*efficiency*” (or “*economic efficiency*”) refers to the extent to which total welfare is optimised in a particular market or in the economy at large. Additional R&D&I increases economic efficiency by shifting market demand towards new or improved products, processes or services, which is equivalent to a decrease in the quality adjusted price of these goods.

⁵ A “*market failure*” is said to exist when the market, if left to its own devices, does not lead to an economically efficient outcome. It is in those circumstances that state intervention, including state aid, has the potential to improve the market outcome in terms of prices, output and use of resources.

Article 61(1) of the EEA Agreement lays down the principle that state aid is prohibited. In certain cases, however, such aid may be compatible with the functioning of the EEA Agreement on the basis of Article 61(2) and (3). Aid for R&D&I will primarily be justified on the basis of its Article 61(3)(b) and 61(3)(c). In this chapter the Authority lays down rules which it will apply in the assessment of aid notified to it, thereby exercising its discretion and increasing legal certainty and transparency of its decision-making.

1.2 State aid policy and R&D&I

In the context of the Lisbon strategy, the level of R&D&I is considered not to be optimal for the economy in the Community, implying that an increase in the level of R&D&I would lead to higher growth in the Community. The Authority, in line with the developments in the Community, considers that the existing rules for state aid to R&D have to be modernised and enhanced to meet this challenge.

Firstly, the Authority, in this chapter, expands the existing possibilities of aid to R&D to new activities supporting innovation. Innovation is related to a process connecting knowledge and technology with the exploitation of market opportunities for new or improved products, services and business processes compared to those already available on the common market, and encompassing a certain degree of risk. For the purpose of state aid rules, the Authority considers however that state aid for innovation should be authorised not on the basis of an abstract definition of innovation but only to the extent that it relates to precise activities, which clearly address the market failures that are hampering innovation and for which the benefits of state aid are likely to outweigh any possible harm to competition and trade.

Secondly, the Authority aims at supporting a better administration of state aid to R&D&I. Plans are impending to extend the scope of the block-exemption for R&D, which is currently limited to aid to small and medium-sized enterprises (hereafter: SMEs)⁶. A future general block exemption regulation (hereafter: BER) will cover the less problematic aid measures in the area of R&D&I. This chapter will continue to apply for all measures notified to the Authority whether because the measure is not covered by the BER incorporated into the EEA Agreement, because of an obligation in the BER to notify aid individually, or because the EFTA State decides to notify a measure which could in principle have been exempted under the BER, as well as for the assessment of all non-notified aid.

Thirdly, in order to better focus the Authority's scrutiny, this chapter provides, for the assessment of measures falling within its scope, not only rules on the compatibility of certain aid measure (Section 5 below) but also, due to the increased risk of certain aid measures distorting competition and trade, additional elements concerning the analysis of the incentive effect and necessity of aid (Section 6 below) and an additional methodology to be applied in case of detailed assessment (Section 7 below).

In this context the Authority underlines that competitive markets should in principle, on their own, lead to the most efficient outcome in terms of R&D&I. However, this may not always be the case in the field of R&D&I and government intervention might then improve the outcome. Undertakings will invest more in research only to the extent that they can draw concrete commercial benefits from the results and are aware of the possibilities to do so. There are many reasons for low levels of R&D&I, which are partly

⁶ State Aid Action Plan. Less and better targeted State aid: a roadmap for State aid reform 2005-2009. COM(2005) 107 final – SEC (2005) 795; adopted on 7 June 2005.

due to structural barriers, and partly to the presence of market failures. Structural barriers should preferably be handled by structural measures⁷, whereas state aid may play a role in counter-weighting inefficiencies due to market failures. Furthermore, empirical evidence indicates that for state aid to be efficient it must be accompanied by favourable framework conditions, such as adequate intellectual property right systems, a competitive environment with research and innovation-friendly regulations and supportive financial markets.

However, state aid also distorts competition, and strong competition is at the same time a crucial factor for the market-driven stimulation of investment in R&D&I. Therefore, state aid measures must be carefully designed in order to limit the distortions. Otherwise, state aid can become counter-productive and reduce the overall level of R&D&I and economic growth.

The main concern related to R&D&I aid to undertakings is that rival undertakings' dynamic incentives to invest are distorted and possibly reduced. When an undertaking receives aid, this generally strengthens its position on the market and reduces the return on investment for other undertakings. When the reduction is significant enough, it is possible that rivals will cut back on their R&D&I activity. In addition, when the aid results in a soft budget constraint for the beneficiary, it may also reduce the incentive to innovate at the level of the beneficiary. Furthermore, the aid can support inefficient undertakings or enable the beneficiary to enhance exclusionary practices or market power.

1.3 The balancing test and its application to aid to Research and Development and Innovation

1.3.1 The State Aid Action Plan: less and better targeted aid, balancing test for the assessment of aid

In its State Aid Action Plan⁸, the Commission announced that “*to best contribute to the re-launched Lisbon Strategy for growth and jobs, the Commission will, when relevant, strengthen its economic approach to State aid analysis. An economic approach is an instrument to better focus and target certain State aid towards the objectives of the re-launched Lisbon Strategy*”.

In assessing whether an aid measure can be deemed compatible with the functioning of the EEA Agreement, the Authority, adopting the same approach as that of the Commission, balances the positive impact of the aid measure in reaching an objective of common interest against its potentially negative side effects by distortion of trade and competition. The Commission's State Aid Action Plan, building on existing practice, has formalised this balancing exercise in what has been termed a “balancing test”⁹. It operates in three steps to decide upon the approval of a state aid measure; the first two steps are addressing the positive effects of state aid and the third is addressing the negative effects and resulting balancing of the positive and negative effects:

- (1) Is the aid measure aimed at a well-defined objective of common interest (e.g. growth, employment, cohesion, environment)?

⁷ Including: university education, research programmes and public research facilities, IPR rules favouring innovation, attractive framework conditions for undertakings to do R&D&I.

⁸ State aid Action Plan (footnote 6), paragraph 21.

⁹ Cf. State Aid Action Plan (footnote 5), paragraph 11 and 20, as elaborated in more detail already in the Communication on Innovation, COM (2005) 436 final of 21 September 2005.

- (2) Is the aid well designed to deliver the objective of common interest i.e. does the proposed aid address the market failure or other objective?
 - (i) Is state aid an appropriate policy instrument?
 - (ii) Is there an incentive effect, i.e. does the aid change the behaviour of firms?
 - (iii) Is the aid measure proportional, i.e. could the same change in behaviour be obtained with less aid?
- (3) Are the distortions of competition and effect on trade limited, so that the overall balance is positive?

This balancing test is applicable to the design of state aid rules as well as for the assessment of cases.

For a block exemption regulation, the state aid is compatible if the conditions laid down are fulfilled. The same applies in general to most cases addressed in this chapter.

However, for the individual aid measures which may have a high distortive potential due to high aid amounts, the Authority will make an overall assessment of the positive and negative effects of the aid based on the proportionality principle.

1.3.2 The objective of common interest addressed by the chapter

This chapter addresses the objective of common interest of promoting Research and Development and Innovation. It aims at enhancing economic efficiency by tackling well defined market failures, which prevent the economy in the EEA from reaching the optimal level of R&D&I.

To establish rules ensuring that aid measures achieve this objective, it is, first of all, necessary to identify the market failures hampering R&D&I. R&D&I takes place through a series of activities, which are upstream to a number of product markets, and which exploit available R&D&I capabilities to develop new or improved products¹⁰ and processes in these product markets, thus fostering growth in the economy. However, given the available R&D&I capabilities, market failures may prevent the market from reaching the optimal output and lead to an inefficient outcome for the following reasons:

- **Positive externalities/knowledge spill-overs:** R&D&I often generate benefits for society in the form of knowledge spill-overs. However, left to the market, a number of projects may have an unattractive rate of return from a private perspective, even though the projects would be beneficial for society because profit seeking undertakings neglect the external effects of their actions when deciding how much R&D&I they should undertake. Consequently, projects in the common interest may not be pursued unless the government intervenes.
- **Public good/knowledge spill-overs:** For the creation of general knowledge, like fundamental research, it is impossible to prevent others from using the knowledge (public good), whereas more specific knowledge related to production can be protected, for example through patents allowing the inventor a higher return on their invention. To find the appropriate policy to support R&D&I, it is important to distinguish between creation of general knowledge and knowledge that can be protected. Undertakings tend to free ride on the general knowledge created by others, which makes undertakings

¹⁰ This includes services.

unwilling to create the knowledge themselves. In fact, the market may not only be inefficient but completely absent. If more general knowledge was produced, the whole society could benefit from the knowledge spill-overs throughout the economy. For this purpose, governments may have to support the creation of knowledge by undertakings. In the case of fundamental research, they may have to pay fully for companies' efforts to conduct fundamental research.

- **Imperfect and asymmetric information:** R&D&I are characterised by a high degree of risk and uncertainty. Due to imperfect and/or asymmetric information, private investors may be reluctant to finance valuable projects; highly-qualified personnel may be unaware of recruitment possibilities in innovative undertakings. As a result, the allocation of human resources and financial resources may not be adequate in these markets and valuable projects for the economy may not be carried out.
- **Coordination and network failures:** The ability of undertakings to coordinate with each other or at least interact, and thus deliver R&D&I may be impaired. Problems may arise for various reasons, including difficulties in coordinating R&D and finding adequate partners.

1.3.3 Appropriate instrument

It is important to keep in mind that there may be other, better placed instruments to increase the level of R&D&I in the economy, for example regulation, increase in funding of universities, general tax measures in favour of R&D&I¹¹. The appropriateness of a policy instrument in a given situation is normally linked to the main reasons behind the problem. Reducing market barriers may be more appropriate than state aid to deal with the difficulty of a new entrant to appropriate R&D&I results. Increased investment in universities may be more appropriate to deal with a lack of qualified R&D&I personnel than granting state aid to R&D&I projects. EFTA States should therefore choose state aid when it is an appropriate instrument on the basis of the problem they are trying to address. This means it is necessary to clearly identify the market failure they intend to target with the aid measure.

1.3.4 Incentive effect and necessity of aid

State aid for R&D&I must lead to the recipient of aid changing its behaviour so that it increases its level of R&D&I activity and R&D&I projects or activities take place which would not otherwise be carried out, or which would be carried out in a more restricted manner. The Authority considers that as a result of aid, R&D&I activity should be increased in size, scope, amount spent or speed. Incentive effect is identified by counterfactual analysis, comparing the levels of intended activity with aid and without aid. EFTA States must clearly demonstrate how they intend to ensure that the incentive effect is present.

1.3.5 Proportionality of the aid

Aid is considered to be proportional only if the same result could not be reached with a less distortive aid measure. In particular, the amount and intensity of the aid must be limited to the minimum needed for the aided R&D&I activity to take place.

¹¹ See Chapter 17.B of the State aid Guidelines, Application of State aid rules to measures relating to business taxation. This chapter is based on the Notice on the application of the state aid rules to measures relating to direct business taxation (OJ C 384, 10.12.1998, p. 3), taking into account the particular scope and objectives of the EEA Agreement.

1.3.6 Negative effects of the aid to R&D&I must be limited so that the overall balance is positive

The possible distortions of competition resulting from state aid for R&D&I can be categorised as:

- disrupting the dynamic incentives of undertakings and crowding out;
- supporting inefficient production;
- exclusionary practices and enhancing market power;
- effects on the localisation of economic activities across EEA States;
- effects on trade flows within the internal market.

The negative effects are normally higher for higher aid amounts and for aid granted to activities which are close to commercialisation of the product or the service. Therefore aid intensities should generally be lower for activities linked to development and innovation than for research related activities. Furthermore, in the definition of eligible costs it is important to ensure that costs that can be considered to cover routine company activities are not eligible for aid. Also, characteristics of the beneficiary and the relevant markets have an influence on the level of distortion. Such aspects will be taken into account in more detail for the cases which will undergo a detailed assessment.

1.4 Implementing the balancing test: legal presumptions and need for more specific assessment

This chapter will be used for the assessment of aid for research and development and innovation which is notified to the Authority. The Authority’s compatibility assessment will be conducted on the basis of the balancing test presented in Section 1. Accordingly, a measure will only be approved if, considering each of the elements in the balancing test, this leads to an overall positive evaluation. However, the Authority’s assessment may differ in the way this evaluation is conducted, as in each case the risks for competition and trade associated with certain types of measures may differ. Without prejudice to Articles 4 to 7 in Part II of Protocol 3 to the Agreement between the EFTA States on the Establishment of a Surveillance Authority and a Court of Justice¹², the Authority applies different legal presumptions according to the type of state aid measure notified.

All notified aid will be assessed firstly under the provisions in Section 5. In that section, the Authority has identified a series of measures for which it considers *a priori* that state aid targeting these measures will address a specific market failure hampering R&D&I. The Authority has furthermore elaborated a series of conditions and parameters, which aim at ensuring that state aid targeting these measures actually presents an incentive effect, is proportionate and has a limited negative impact on competition and trade. Section 5 thus contains parameters in respect of the aided activity, aid intensities and conditions attached to compatibility. In principle, only measures which fulfil the criteria specified in Section 5 are eligible for compatibility under Article 61(3)(c) of the EEA Agreement on the basis of this chapter.

In Section 6, the Authority presents more specifically how it will assess the necessity and incentive effect of the aid.

¹² Hereafter referred to as the “Surveillance and Court Agreement”.

In Section 7, the Authority presents more specifically in which cases and how it will conduct a detailed assessment.

This translates into different levels of assessment described in more detail below. For the first level, the Authority considers that it is in principle sufficient that the measures concerned are in line with the conditions described in Section 5, provided that the conditions in Section 6 to presume the incentive effect are fulfilled. For all other measures, the Authority considers that additional scrutiny is necessary, because of higher risks for competition and trade, due to the activity, aid amount, or type of beneficiary. The additional scrutiny will generally consist in further and more detailed factual analysis of the case in line with the provisions set out in Section 6 in respect of necessity and incentive effect or in Section 7, in respect of the assessment for aid exceeding the Authority may approve the aid, declare it incompatible with the functioning of the EEA Agreement or declare that it is compatible with the functioning of the EEA Agreement subject to conditions.

Firstly, the Authority considers that for certain aid measures, fulfilling the provisions set out in Sections 5 and 6 will generally be sufficient for securing compatibility, as it is presumed that for such a measure the result of the application of the balancing test would be positive. Whether a measure falls into this category depends upon the type of beneficiary, the activity aided and the amount of aid granted. The Authority considers that the following measures will be declared compatible on the basis of Sections 5 and 6 if (i) they fulfil all the conditions and parameters mentioned in Section 5 and (ii) the aid is only granted after the aid application has been made to the national authorities:

- project aid and feasibility studies where the aid beneficiary is an SME and where the aid amount is below EUR 7,5 million per SME for a project (project aid plus aid for feasibility study);
- aid for industrial property rights costs for SMEs;
- aid for young innovative enterprises;
- aid for innovation advisory services; aid for innovation support services;
- aid for the loan of highly qualified personnel.

For the measures listed above, Section 6 clarifies that the incentive effect is presumed to be present if the condition mentioned above in (ii) is fulfilled.

Secondly, for notified aid **below** the thresholds set in Section 7.1. of this chapter, the additional scrutiny consists in a demonstration of the incentive effect and necessity as set out in Section 6. Such measures will therefore be declared compatible on the basis of Section 5 and Section 6 only if (i) they fulfil all the conditions and parameters mentioned in Section 5 and (ii) the incentive effect and necessity have been demonstrated in accordance with Section 6.

Thirdly, for notified aid **above** the thresholds set in Section 7.1. of this chapter, the additional scrutiny consists in a detailed assessment according to Section 7. These measures will therefore be declared compatible on the basis of Sections 5, 6 and 7 only if (i) they fulfil all the conditions and parameters mentioned in Section 5 and (ii) the balancing test pursuant to Section 7 results in an overall positive evaluation.

1.5 Motivation for specific measures covered by this chapter

Applying these criteria to R&D&I, the Authority has identified a series of measures for which state aid may, under specific conditions, be compatible with Article 61(3)(c) of the EEA Agreement.

- *Aid for projects covering fundamental and industrial research and experimental development* is mainly targeted at the market failure related to positive externalities (knowledge spill-overs), including public goods. The Authority considers it useful to maintain different categories of R&D&I activities regardless of the fact that the activities may follow an interactive model of innovation rather than a linear model. Different aid intensities reflect different sizes of market failures and how close the activity is to commercialisation. Furthermore, compared to the previous state aid rules in this field, certain innovation activities have been included in experimental development. In addition, the bonus system has been simplified. Due to expected larger implications of market failures and expected higher positive externalities, bonuses appear justified for SMEs, collaboration by and collaboration with SMEs, cross-border collaboration as well as public-private partnerships (collaborations of undertakings with public research organisations).

- *Aid for technical feasibility studies* related to R&D&I projects aims at overcoming the market failure related to imperfect and asymmetric information. These studies are considered to be further away from the market than the project itself, and therefore relatively high aid intensities can be accepted.

- *Aid for industrial property rights costs for SMEs* is targeted at the market failure related to positive externalities (knowledge spill-overs). The aim is to increase the possibilities for SMEs to sufficiently appropriate returns, thereby giving them greater incentive to undertake R&D&I.

- *Aid for young innovative enterprises* has been introduced to deal with the market failures linked with imperfect and asymmetric information, which harm these undertakings in a particularly acute way, damaging their ability to receive appropriate funding for innovative ventures.

- *Aid for process and organisational innovation in services* targets the market failures linked to imperfect information and positive externalities. It is meant to tackle the problem that innovation in services activities may not fit in the R&D categories. Innovation in service activities often results from interactions with customers and confrontation with the market, rather than from the exploitation and use of existing scientific, technological or business knowledge. Furthermore, innovation in service activities tends to be based on new processes and organisation rather than technological development. To that extent, process and organisational innovation in services is not properly covered by R&D project aid and requires an additional and specific aid measure to address the market failures that hamper it.

- *Aid for advisory services and innovation support services*, provided by innovation intermediaries, targets market failures linked with insufficient information dissemination, externalities and lack of coordination. State aid is an appropriate solution to change the incentives for SMEs to buy such services and to increase the supply and demand of the services provided by innovation intermediaries.

- *Aid for the loan of highly qualified personnel* addresses the market failure linked with imperfect information in the labour market in the EEA. Highly qualified personnel in the EEA are more likely to be hired by large undertakings, because they tend to perceive large undertakings as offering better working conditions, and more secure and more attractive careers. By contrast, SMEs could benefit from important knowledge transfer and from increased innovation capabilities, if they were able to recruit highly qualified personnel to conduct R&D&I activities. Creating bridges between large undertakings or universities and SMEs may also contribute to addressing coordination market failures, and supporting clustering.

- *Aid for innovation clusters* aims at tackling market failures linked with coordination problems hampering the development of clusters, or limiting the interaction and knowledge flows within clusters. State aid could contribute in two ways to this problem: firstly, by supporting the investment in open and shared infrastructures for innovation clusters, and secondly by supporting cluster animation, so that collaboration, networking and learning is enhanced.

2 Scope of application and definitions

2.1 Scope of application of the chapter

According to general EEA Agreement principles, state aid cannot be approved if the aid measure is discriminatory to an extent not justified by its state aid character. With regard to R&D&I, it should in particular be underlined that the Authority will not approve an aid measure which excludes the possibility of exploitation of R&D&I results in other EEA States.

Public authorities may commission R&D from companies or buy the results of R&D from them. If such R&D is not procured at market price, this will normally involve state aid within the meaning of Article 61(1) of the EEA Agreement. If, on the other hand, these contracts are awarded according to market conditions, an indication for which may be that a tender procedure in accordance with the applicable directives on public procurement, in particular Directive 2004/17/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 coordinating the procurement procedures of entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors¹³, incorporated into the EEA Agreement through Annex XVI point 4 by decision of the EEA Joint Committee No 68/2006 (OJ No L 245, 7.9.2006, p.22 and EEA Supplement No 44, 7.9.2006, p.18), and Directive 2004/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 on the coordination of procedures for the award of public works contracts, public supply contracts and public service contracts¹⁴, incorporated into the EEA Agreement through Annex XVI point 2 by decision of the EEA Joint Committee No. 68/2006 (OJ No L 245, 7.9.2006, p.22 and EEA Supplement No 44, 7.9.2006, p.18), has been carried out, the Authority will normally consider that no state aid within the meaning of Article 61(1) of the EEA Agreement is involved.

This chapter applies to aid to support research and development and innovation in all sectors governed by the EEA Agreement. It also applies to those sectors which are subject to specific rules on state aid, unless such rules provide otherwise.

¹³ OJ L 134, 30.4.2004, p. 1.

¹⁴ OJ L 134, 30.4.2004, p. 114.

This chapter applies to state aid for R&D&I in the environmental field¹⁵, as there are many synergies to exploit between innovation for quality and performance and innovation to optimise energy use, waste and safety.

Following the entry into force of Commission Regulation (EC) No 364/2004 of 25 February 2004 amending Regulation (EC) No 70/2001 as regards the extension of its scope to include aid for research and development¹⁶, incorporated into the EEA Agreement through Annex XV point 1.f by decision of the EEA Joint Committee No.131/2004 (OJ No L 64, 10.3.2005, p.67 and EEA supplement No 12, 10.3.2005, p.49), aid for research and development to SMEs is exempt from the notification requirement under the conditions stipulated in Commission Regulation (EC) No 70/2001 of 12 January 2001 on the application of Articles 87 and 88 of the EC Treaty to State aid to small and medium-sized enterprises¹⁷, incorporated into the EEA Agreement through Annex XV point 1.f. EFTA States, however, remain free to notify such aid. If they decide to do so, this chapter will continue to be used for the assessment of such notified aid.

While personnel costs are eligible in several of the measures covered by this chapter and a measure on aid for the loan of highly qualified personnel has been introduced, general employment and training aid for researchers continue to fall under the specific state aid instruments for employment and training aid, currently Commission Regulation (EC) No 68/2001 of 12 January 2001 on the application of Articles 87 and 88 of the EC Treaty to training aid¹⁸, incorporated into the EEA Agreement through Annex XV point 1.d by decision of the EEA Joint Committee No. 88/2002 (OL L 266, 3.10.2002, p.37 and EEA Supplement No 49, 3.10.2002, p.13), and Commission Regulation (EC) No 2204/2002 of 12 December 2002 on the application of Articles 87 and 88 of the EC Treaty to state aid for employment¹⁹, incorporated into the EEA Agreement through Annex XV point 1.g by decision of the EEA Joint Committee No. 83/2003.

Aid for research and development and innovation for undertakings in difficulty within the meaning of Chapter 16 of the State aid Guidelines, Aid for rescuing and restructuring firms in difficulty²⁰ is excluded from the scope of this chapter.

2.2 Definitions

For the purpose of this chapter the following definitions apply:

- (a) **“small and medium-sized enterprises”**, or "SMEs", **“small enterprises”** and **“medium-sized enterprises”** means such undertakings within the meaning of Regulation (EC) No 70/2001, incorporated into the EEA Agreement through Annex XV point 1.f, or any act replacing that act;
- (b) **“large enterprises”** means undertakings not coming under the definition of small and medium-sized enterprises;

¹⁵ See Chapter 15 of the State Aid Guidelines, Aid for Environmental Guidelines corresponding to the Community guidelines on State aid for environmental protection, (OJ C 37, 3.2.2001, p. 3, point 7). In addition, in the context of the revision of the environmental guidelines, the Authority will consider the opportunity to integrate new measures that can also cover eco-innovation.

¹⁶ OJ L 63, 28.2.2004, p. 22.

¹⁷ OJ L 10, 13.1.2001, p. 33. Regulation as amended by Regulation (EC) No 364/2004.

¹⁸ OJ L 10, 13.1.2001, p. 20. Regulation as amended by Regulation (EC) No 363/2004, (OJ L 63, 28.2.2004, p. 20).

¹⁹ OJ L 337, 13.12.2002, p. 3.

²⁰ Chapter 16 of the State Aid guidelines corresponds to the Community Guidelines on State Aid for rescue and restructuring undertakings in difficulty (currently OJ C 244, 1.10.2004, p. 2).

- (c) **“aid intensity”** means the gross aid amount expressed as a percentage of the project’s eligible costs. All figures used shall be taken before any deduction of tax or other charge. Where aid is awarded in a form other than a grant, the aid amount shall be the grant equivalent of the aid. Aid payable in several instalments shall be discounted to its value at the moment of granting. The interest rate to be used for discounting purposes and for calculating the aid amount in a soft loan shall be the reference rate applicable at the time of grant. The aid intensity is calculated per beneficiary;
- (d) **“research organisation”** means an entity, such as university or research institute, irrespective of its legal status (organised under public or private law) or way of financing, whose primary goal is to conduct fundamental research, industrial research or experimental development and to disseminate their results by way of teaching, publication or technology transfer; all profits are reinvested in these activities, the dissemination of their results or teaching; undertakings that can exert influence upon such an entity, in the quality of, for example, shareholders or members, shall enjoy no preferential access to the research capacities of such an entity or to the research results generated by it;
- (e) **“fundamental research”** means experimental or theoretical work undertaken primarily to acquire new knowledge of the underlying foundations of phenomena and observable facts, without any direct practical application or use in view;
- (f) **“industrial research”** means the planned research or critical investigation aimed at the acquisition of new knowledge and skills for developing new products, processes or services or for bringing about a significant improvement in existing products, processes or services. It comprises the creation of components of complex systems, which is necessary for the industrial research, notably for generic technology validation, to the exclusion of prototypes as covered by point (g);
- (g) **“experimental development”** means the acquiring, combining, shaping and using of existing scientific, technological, business and other relevant knowledge and skills for the purpose of producing plans and arrangements or designs for new, altered or improved products, processes or services. These may also include, for example, other activities aiming at the conceptual definition, planning and documentation of new products, processes and services. The activities may comprise producing drafts, drawings, plans and other documentation, provided that they are not intended for commercial use.

The development of commercially usable prototypes and pilot projects is also included where the prototype is necessarily the final commercial product and where it is too expensive to produce for it to be used only for demonstration and validation purposes. In case of a subsequent commercial use of demonstration or pilot projects, any revenue generated from such use must be deducted from the eligible costs.

The experimental production and testing of products, processes and services are also eligible, provided that these cannot be used or transformed to be used in industrial applications or commercially.

Experimental development does not include the routine or periodic changes made to products, production lines, manufacturing processes, existing services and other operations in progress, even if such changes may represent improvements;

- (h) “**repayable advance**” means a loan for a project which is paid in one or more instalments and the conditions for the reimbursement of which depend on the outcome of the R&D&I project;
- (i) “**process innovation**”²¹ means the implementation of a new or significantly improved production or delivery method (including significant changes in techniques, equipment and/or software). Minor changes or improvements, an increase in production or service capabilities through the addition of manufacturing or logistical systems which are very similar to those already in use, ceasing to use a process, simple capital replacement or extension, changes resulting purely from changes in factor prices, customisation, regular seasonal and other cyclical changes, trading of new or significantly improved products are not considered innovations;
- (j) “**organisational innovation**”²² means the implementation of a new organisational method in the undertaking’s business practices, workplace organisation or external relations. Changes in business practices, workplace organisation or external relations that are based on organisational methods already in use in the undertaking, changes in management strategy, mergers and acquisitions, ceasing to use a process, simple capital replacement or extension, changes resulting purely from changes in factor prices, customisation, regular seasonal and other cyclical changes, trading of new or significantly improved products are not considered innovations;
- (k) “**highly qualified personnel**” means researchers, engineers, designers and marketing managers with tertiary education degree and at least five years of relevant professional experience. Doctoral training may count as relevant professional experience;
- (l) “**secondment**” means temporary employment of personnel by a beneficiary during a period of time, after which the personnel has the right to return to its previous employer;
- (m) “**innovation clusters**” means groupings of independent undertakings - innovative start-ups, small, medium and large undertakings as well as research organisations - operating in a particular sector and region and designed to stimulate innovative activity by promoting intensive interactions, sharing of facilities and exchange of knowledge and expertise and by contributing effectively to technology transfer, networking and information dissemination among the undertakings in the cluster. Preferably, the EFTA State should intend to create a proper balance of SMEs and large undertakings in the cluster, to achieve a certain critical mass, notably through specialisation in a certain area of R&D&I and taking into account existing clusters in the EFTA State and at EEA level.

²¹ Cf. definition in the OSLO manual, Guidelines for Collecting and Interpreting Innovation Data, 3rd Edition, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2005, page 49.

²² Cf. definition in the OSLO manual, page 51.

3 State aid within the meaning of Article 61(1) of the EEA Agreement

Generally, any funding meeting the criteria of 61(1) of the EEA Agreement will be considered to be state aid. For the sake of providing further guidance, situations typically arising in the field of Research, Development and Innovation activities are considered below.

3.1 Research organisations and innovation intermediaries as recipients of state aid within the meaning of Article 61(1) of the EEA Agreement

The question whether research organisations are recipients of state aid must be answered in accordance with general state aid principles.

In line with Article 61(1) of the EEA Agreement and the case-law of the EFTA Court and Community Courts, public financing of R&D&I activities by research organisations will qualify as state aid, if all conditions of Article 61(1) of the EEA Agreement are fulfilled. In accordance with the case-law, this requires *inter alia* that the research organisation qualifies as an undertaking within the meaning of Article 61(1) of the EEA Agreement. This does not depend upon its legal status (organised under public or private law) or economic nature (i.e. profit making or not). What is decisive for its qualification as an undertaking is whether the research organisation carries out an economic activity, which is an activity consisting of offering goods and/or services on a given market²³. Accordingly, any public funding of economic activities falls under Article 61(1) of the EEA Agreement, should all other conditions be fulfilled.

3.1.1 Public funding of non-economic activities

If the same entity carries out activities of both economic and non-economic nature, in order to avoid cross-subsidisation of the economic activity, the public funding of the non-economic activities will not fall under Article 61(1) of the EEA Agreement, if the two kinds of activities and their costs and funding can be clearly separated²⁴. Evidence that the costs have been allocated correctly can consist of annual financial statements of the universities and research organisations.

The Authority nevertheless considers that the primary activities of research organisations are normally of a non-economic character, notably:

- education for more and better skilled human resources;
- the conduct of independent R&D for more knowledge and better understanding, including collaborative R&D;
- the dissemination of research results.

The Authority furthermore considers that technology transfer activities (licensing, spin-off creation or other forms of management of knowledge created by the research organisation)

²³ Case 118/85 *Commission v. Italy* [1987] ECR 2599, paragraph 7, Case C-35/96 *Commission v. Italy* [1998] ECR I-3851, CNSD, paragraph 36; Case C-309/99 *Wouters* [2002] ECR I-1577 paragraph 46.

²⁴ Economic activities comprise in particular research carried out under contract with industry, the renting out of research infrastructure and consultancy work.

are of non-economic character if these activities are of an internal nature²⁵ and all income from these activities is reinvested in the primary activities of the research organisations²⁶.

3.1.2 Public funding of economic activities

If research organisations or other not-for-profit innovation intermediaries (for example, technology centres, incubators, chambers of commerce) perform economic activities, such as renting out infrastructures, supplying services to business undertakings or performing contract research, this should be done on normal market conditions, and public funding of these economic activities will generally entail state aid.

However, if the research organisation or not-for-profit innovation intermediary can prove that the totality of the state funding that it received to provide certain services has been passed on to the final recipient, and that there is no advantage granted to the intermediary, the intermediary organisation may not be recipient of state aid.

For aid to the final recipients, normal state aid rules apply.

3.2 Indirect State aid within the meaning of Article 61(1) of the EEA Agreement to undertakings through publicly funded research organisations

This section is intended to clarify under which conditions undertakings obtain an advantage within the meaning of Article 61(1) of the EEA Agreement in cases of contract research by a research organisation or collaboration with a research organisation. As far as the other elements of Article 61(1) of the EEA Agreement are concerned, the normal rules apply. In particular, it will have to be assessed in accordance with the relevant case-law whether the behaviour of the research organisation can be attributed to the State²⁷.

3.2.1 Research on behalf of undertakings (Contract research or research services)

This point concerns the situation in which a project is carried out by a research organisation on behalf of an undertaking. The research organisation, acting as an agent, renders a service to the undertaking acting as principal in situations where (i) the agent receives payment of an adequate remuneration for its service and (ii) the principal specifies the terms and conditions of this service. Typically, the principal will own the results of the project and carry the risk of failure. When a research organisation carries out such a contract, there will normally be no state aid passed to the undertaking through the research organisation, if one of the following conditions is fulfilled:

- (1) the research organisation provides its service at market price; or

²⁵ By internal nature, the Authority means a situation where the management of the knowledge of the research organisation(s) is conducted either by a department or a subsidiary of the research organisation or jointly with other research organisations. Contracting the provision of specific services to third parties by way of open tenders does not jeopardise the internal nature of such activities.

²⁶ For all remaining kinds of technology transfer receiving State funding, the Authority does not consider itself in a position, on the basis of its current knowledge, to decide in a general manner upon the state aid character of the funding of such activities. It underlines the obligation of the EFTA States under Protocol 3 to the Surveillance and Court Agreement to assess the character of such measures in each case and to notify them to the Authority, in case they consider them to represent state aid.

²⁷ Cf. Case C-482/99 *France v. Commission* [2002] ECR I-4397, on the issue of imputability to the State.

- (2) if there is no market price, the research organisation provides its service at a price which reflects its full costs plus a reasonable margin.

3.2.2 Collaboration of undertakings and research organisations

In a collaboration project, at least two partners participate in the design of the project, contribute to its implementation and share the risk and the output of the project.

In the case of collaboration projects carried out jointly by undertakings and research organisations, the Authority considers that no indirect state aid is granted to the industrial partner through the research organisation due to the favourable conditions of the collaboration if one of the following conditions is fulfilled:

- (1) the participating undertakings bear the full cost of the project.
- (2) The results which do not give rise to intellectual property rights may be widely disseminated and any intellectual property rights to the R&D&I results which result from the activity of the research organisation are fully allocated²⁸ to the research organisation.
- (3) The research organisation receives from the participating undertakings compensation equivalent to the market price for the intellectual property rights²⁹ which result from the activity of the research organisation carried out in the project and which are transferred to the participating undertakings. Any contribution of the participating undertakings to the costs of the research organisation shall be deducted from such compensation.

If none of the previous conditions are fulfilled, the EFTA State may rely on an individual assessment of the collaboration project³⁰. There may also be no state aid where the assessment of the contractual agreement between the partners leads to the conclusion that any intellectual property rights to the R&D&I results as well as access rights to the results are allocated to the different partners of the collaboration and adequately reflect their respective interests, work packages, and financial and other contributions to the project. If conditions (1), (2) and (3) are not fulfilled and the individual assessment of the collaboration project does not lead to the conclusion that there is no state aid, the Authority will consider the full value of the contribution of the research organisation to the project as aid to undertakings.

4 Compatibility of aid under Article 61(3)(b) of the EEA Agreement

Aid for R&D&I to promote the execution of an important project of common European interest may be considered to be compatible with the functioning of the EEA Agreement pursuant to Article 61(3)(b) of the EEA Agreement.

²⁸ “*Full allocation*” means that the research organisation enjoys the full economic benefit of those rights by retaining full disposal of them, notably the right of ownership and the right to license. These conditions may also be fulfilled if the organisation decides to conclude further contracts concerning these rights including licensing them to the collaboration partner.

²⁹ “*Compensation equivalent to the market price for the intellectual property rights*” refers to compensation for the full economic benefit of those rights. In line with general State aid principles and given the Authority will consider this condition fulfilled if the research organisation as seller negotiates in order to obtain the maximum benefit at the moment when the contract is concluded.

³⁰ This provision does not intend to modify the obligation of the EFTA States to notify certain measures on the basis of Protocol 3 to the Surveillance and Court Agreement.

The Authority will conclude that Article 61(3)(b) of the EEA Agreement applies if the following cumulative conditions are fulfilled:

- (1) the aid proposal concerns a project which is clearly defined in respect of the terms of its implementation including its participants as well as its objectives. The Authority may also consider a group of projects as together constituting a project.
- (2) the project must be in the common European interest: the project must contribute in a concrete, clear and identifiable manner to the European interest. The advantage achieved by the objective of the project must not be limited to one EFTA State or the EFTA States implementing it, but must extend to the territory covered by the EEA Agreement as a whole. The project must present a substantive leap forward for the European objectives, for instance by being of great importance for the European Research Area or being a lead project for European industry. The fact that the project is carried out by undertakings in different countries is not sufficient. The positive effects of the aid could be shown for example by important spill-overs for society, through the contribution of the measure to the improvement of the European situation regarding R&D&I in the international context, through creation of new markets or the development of new technologies. The benefits of the project should not be confined to the industry directly concerned but its results should be of wider relevance and application to the economy within the EEA (up or downstream markets, alternative uses in other sectors, etc.).
- (3) the aid is necessary to achieve the defined objective of common interest and presents an incentive for the execution of the project, which must also involve a high level of risk. This could be shown by looking at the level of profitability of the project, at the amount of investment and time path of cash flows and at feasibility studies, risk assessments and expert opinions.
- (4) the project is of great importance with respect to its character and its volume: it must be a meaningful project with regard to its objective and a project of substantial size.

The Authority will consider notified projects more favourably if they include a significant own contribution of the beneficiary to the project. It will equally consider more favourably notified projects involving undertakings or research entities from a significant number of EEA States.

In order to allow for the Authority to properly assess the case, the common European interest must be demonstrated in practical terms: for example, it must be demonstrated that the project enables significant progress to be made towards achieving specific European objectives.

5 Compatibility of aid under Article 61(3)(c) of the EEA Agreement

State aid for research and development and innovation shall be compatible with the functioning of the EEA Agreement within the meaning of Article 61(3)(c) of the EEA Agreement, if, on the basis of the balancing test, it leads to increased R&D&I activities without adversely affecting trading conditions to an extent contrary to the common interest. The Authority will view favourably notifications of aid measures which are supported by rigorous evaluations of similar past aid measures demonstrating the incentive

effect of the aid. The following measures are eligible for compatibility under Article 61(3)(c) of the EEA Agreement.

5.1 Aid for R&D projects

Aid for R&D projects will be considered compatible with the functioning of the EEA Agreement within the meaning of Article 61(3)(c) of the EEA Agreement provided that the conditions set out in this section are fulfilled.

5.1.1 Research categories

The aided part of the research project must completely fall within one or more of the following research categories: fundamental research, industrial research, experimental development.

When classifying different activities, the Authority will refer to its own practice as well as the specific examples and explanations provided in the Frascati Manual on the Measurement of Scientific and technological Activities, Proposed Standard Practice for Surveys on Research and Experimental Development³¹.

When a project encompasses different tasks, each task must be qualified as falling under the categories of fundamental research, industrial research or experimental development or as not falling under any of those categories at all.

This qualification need not necessarily follow a chronological approach, moving sequentially over time from fundamental research to activities closer to the market. Accordingly, nothing will prevent the Authority from qualifying a task which is carried out at a late stage of a project as industrial research, while finding that an activity carried out at an earlier stage of the project constitutes experimental development or is not research at all.

5.1.2 Basic aid intensities

The aid intensity, as calculated on the basis of the eligible costs of the project, shall not exceed:

- (a) 100% for fundamental research;
- (b) 50% for industrial research;
- (c) 25% for experimental development.

The aid intensity must be established for each beneficiary of aid, including in a collaboration project.

In the case of state aid for an R&D project being carried out in collaboration between research organisations and undertakings, the combined aid deriving from direct government support for a specific research project and, where they constitute aid (see Section 3.2), contributions from research organisations to that project may not exceed the applicable aid intensities for each benefiting undertaking.

³¹ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2002.

5.1.3 Bonuses

The ceilings fixed for industrial research and experimental development may be increased as follows:

- (a) where the aid is to be given to SMEs, the aid intensity may be increased by 10 percentage points for medium-sized enterprises and by 20 percentage points for small enterprises;
- (b) up to a maximum aid intensity of 80%, a bonus of 15 percentage points may be added if³²:
 - (i) the project involves effective collaboration between at least two undertakings which are independent of each other and the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - no single undertaking must bear more than 70% of the eligible costs of the collaboration project;
 - the project must involve collaboration with at least one SME or be cross-border, that is to say, the research and development activities are carried out in at least two different EEA States.
 - (ii) the project involves effective collaboration between an undertaking and a research organisation, particularly in the context of co-ordination of national R&D policies, and the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - the research organisation bears at least 10% of the eligible project costs;
 - the research organisation has the right to publish the results of the research projects insofar as they stem from research implemented by that organisation.
 - (iii) only in case of industrial research, if the results of the project are widely disseminated through technical and scientific conferences or published in scientific or technical journals or in open access repositories (databases where raw research data can be accessed by anyone), or through free or open source software.

For the purposes of points (i) and (ii) subcontracting is not considered to be effective collaboration. In case of collaboration between an undertaking and a research organisation, the maximum aid intensities and bonuses specified in this chapter do not apply to the research organisation.

Table illustrating the aid intensities:

| | Small enterprise | Medium-sized enterprise | Large Enterprise |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Fundamental research</i> | 100% | 100% | 100% |

³² Projects funded under the Framework programme of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities will automatically qualify for a bonus for collaboration due to the minimum conditions for participation in such projects.

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|------|
| <i>Industrial research</i> | 70% | 60% | 50% |
| <i>Industrial research</i> subject to: - collaboration between undertakings; for large undertakings: cross-border or with at least one SME or - collaboration of an undertaking with a research organisation or - dissemination of results | 80% | 75% | 65 % |
| <i>Experimental development</i> | 45% | 35% | 25% |
| <i>Experimental development</i> subject to: - collaboration between undertakings; for large undertakings, with cross-border or at least one SME or - collaboration of an undertaking with a research organisation | 60% | 50% | 40% |

5.1.4 Eligible costs

The aid intensity will be calculated on the basis of the costs of the research project to the extent that they can be considered as eligible. All eligible costs must be allocated to a specific category of R&D.

The following costs shall be eligible:

- (a) personnel costs (researchers, technicians and other supporting staff to the extent employed on the research project);
- (b) costs of instruments and equipment to the extent and for the period used for the research project. If such instruments and equipment are not used for their full life for the research project, only the depreciation costs corresponding to the life of the research project, as calculated on the basis of good accounting practice, are considered as eligible;

- (c) costs for building and land, to the extent and for the duration used for the research project. With regard to buildings, only the depreciation costs corresponding to the life of the research project, as calculated on the basis of good accounting practice are considered as eligible. For land, costs of commercial transfer or actually incurred capital costs are eligible;
- (d) cost of contractual research, technical knowledge and patents bought or licensed from outside sources at market prices, where the transaction has been carried out at arm's length and there is no element of collusion involved, as well as costs of consultancy and equivalent services used exclusively for the research activity;
- (e) additional overheads incurred directly as a result of the research project;
- (f) other operating expenses, including costs of materials, supplies and similar products incurred directly as a result of the research activity.

5.1.5 Repayable advance

If an EFTA State grants a repayable advance which qualifies as state aid within the meaning of Article 61(1) of the EEA Agreement, the following rules shall apply.

Where an EFTA State can demonstrate, on the basis of a valid methodology based on sufficient verifiable data, that it is possible to calculate the gross grant equivalent of such aid granted in the form of a repayable advance and to accordingly design a scheme where this gross grant equivalent fulfils the conditions on maximum intensities in this section, it may notify this scheme and the associated methodology to the Authority. If the Authority accepts the methodology and deems the scheme compatible, the aid may be granted on the basis of the gross grant equivalent of the repayable advance, up to the aid intensities permissible under this section.

In all other cases, the repayable advance is expressed as a percentage of the eligible costs; it may then exceed the rates indicated in this section provided that the following rules are fulfilled.

In order to allow the Authority to assess the measure, it must provide for detailed provisions on the repayment in case of success and clearly define what will be considered as a successful outcome of the research activities. All these elements must be notified to the Authority. The Authority will examine that the definition of a successful outcome has been established on the basis of a reasonable and prudent hypothesis.

In case of a successful outcome, the measure must provide that the advance is repaid with an interest rate at least equal to the applicable rate resulting from the application of Chapter 34 of the State Aid Guidelines, reference and discount rates and interest rates to be applied for the recovery of unlawful aid³³.

In case of a success exceeding the outcome defined as successful, the EFTA State concerned should be entitled to request payments beyond repayment of the advance amount including interest according to the reference rate foreseen by the Authority.

³³ Chapter 34 of the State Aid Guidelines corresponds to the Commission notice on the method for setting the reference and discount rates (OJ C 273, 9.9.1997, p. 3.) also published under: http://ec.europa.eu/comm/competition/state_aid/legislation/reference.html.

In case the project fails, the advance does not have to be fully repaid. In case of partial success, the Authority will normally require that the repayment secured is in proportion to the degree of success achieved.

The advance may cover up to a maximum of 40% of the eligible costs for the experimental development phase of the project and up to 60% for the industrial research phase, to which bonuses can be added.

5.1.6 Fiscal measures

On the basis of evaluation studies³⁴ provided by EFTA States in the notification, the Authority will consider that R&D&I fiscal aid schemes have an incentive effect by stimulating higher R&D&I spending by undertakings.

The aid intensity of an R&D&I fiscal state aid measure can be calculated either on the basis of individual R&D&I projects or, at the level of an undertaking, as the ratio between the overall tax relief and the sum of all eligible R&D&I costs incurred in a period not exceeding three consecutive fiscal years. In the latter case, the R&D&I fiscal state aid measure may apply without distinction to all eligible R&D&I activities; the applicable aid intensity for experimental development must then not be exceeded³⁵.

At the time of notification, the EFTA State must provide an estimate of the number of beneficiaries.

5.1.7 Matching clause

In order to address actual or potential direct or indirect distortions of international trade, higher intensities than generally permissible under this section may be authorised if – directly or indirectly – competitors located outside the territory covered by the EEA Agreement have received (in the last three years) or are going to receive, aid of an equivalent intensity for similar projects, programmes, research, development or technology. However, where distortions of international trade are likely to occur after more than three years, given the particular nature of the sector in question, the reference period may be extended accordingly.

If at all possible, the EFTA State concerned will provide the Authority with sufficient information to enable it to assess the situation, in particular regarding the need to take account of the competitive advantage enjoyed by a third country competitor. If the Authority does not have evidence concerning the granted or proposed aid, it may also base its decision on circumstantial evidence.

5.2 Aid for technical feasibility studies

Aid for technical feasibility studies preparatory to industrial research or experimental development activities shall be compatible with the functioning of the EEA Agreement within the meaning of Article 61(3)(c) of the EEA Agreement provided that the aid intensity, as calculated on the basis of the study costs, does not exceed the following aid intensities:

³⁴ EFTA States will be expected to provide evaluation studies on the incentive effects of their own fiscal measures.

³⁵ Conversely, where an R&D&I fiscal state aid measure distinguishes between different R&D&I categories, the relevant aid intensities must not be exceeded.

- (a) for SMEs, 75% for studies preparatory to industrial research activities and 50% for studies preparatory to experimental development activities,
- (b) for large undertakings, 65% for studies preparatory to industrial research activities and 40% for studies preparatory to experimental development activities.

5.3 Aid for industrial property rights costs for SMEs

Aid to SMEs for the costs associated with obtaining and validating patents and other industrial property rights shall be compatible with the functioning of the EEA Agreement within the meaning of Article 61(3)(c) of the EEA Agreement up to the same level of aid as would have qualified as R&D aid in respect of the research activities which first led to the industrial property rights concerned.

Eligible costs are:

- (a) all costs preceding the grant of the right in the first legal jurisdiction, including costs relating to the preparation, filing and prosecution of the application as well as costs incurred in renewing the application before the right has been granted;
- (b) translation and other costs incurred in order to obtain the granting or validation of the right in other legal jurisdictions;
- (c) costs incurred in defending the validity of the right during the official prosecution of the application and possible opposition proceedings, even if such costs occur after the right is granted.

5.4 Aid for young innovative enterprises

Aid to young innovative enterprises shall be compatible with the common market within the meaning of Article 61(3)(c) of the EEA Agreement if the following conditions are fulfilled³⁶:

- (a) the beneficiary is a small enterprise that has been of existence for less than six years at the time when the aid is granted and
- (b) the beneficiary is an innovative enterprise, on the basis that:
 - (i) the EFTA State can demonstrate, by means of an evaluation carried out by an external expert, notably on the basis of a business plan, that the beneficiary will in the foreseeable future develop products, services or processes which are technologically new or substantially improved compared to the state of the art in its industry in the territory covered by the EEA Agreement, and which carry a risk of technological or industrial failure, or
 - (ii) the R&D expenses of the beneficiary represent at least 15% of its total operating expenses in at least one of the three years preceding the granting of the aid or in the case of a start-up enterprise without any financial history, in the audit of its current fiscal period, as certified by an external auditor.

³⁶ This is without prejudice to the application of Chapter 25.B national regional aid, 2007-2013, corresponding to the Community Guidelines on national regional aid for 2007—2013, (OJ C 54, 4.3.2006, p. 13).

- (c) the aid is not higher than EUR 1 million. This aid may not exceed EUR 1,25 million in regions eligible for the derogation in Article 61(3)(c) of the EEA Agreement.

The beneficiary may receive the aid only once during the period in which it qualifies as a young innovative enterprise. This aid may be cumulated with other aid under this chapter, with aid for research and development and innovation exempted by Regulation (EC) No 364/2004, incorporated into the EEA Agreement through Annex XV, point 1.f, or any successor regulation and with aid approved by the Authority under the risk capital guidelines.

The beneficiary may receive state aid other than R&D&I aid and risk capital aid only three years after the granting of the young innovative enterprise aid.

5.5 Aid for process and organisational innovation in services

Innovation in services may not always fall within the research categories defined in Section 5.1 but is typically less systematic and stems frequently from customer interaction, market demand, adoption of business and organisational models and practices from more innovative sectors or from other similar sources.

Aid for process and organisational innovation in services shall be compatible with the functioning of the EEA Agreement within the meaning of Article 61(3)(c) of the EEA Agreement with a maximum aid intensity of 15% for large enterprises, 25% for medium enterprises and 35% for small enterprises. Large enterprises are only eligible for such aid if they collaborate with SMEs in the aided activity, whereby the collaborating SMEs must incur at least 30% of the total eligible costs.

Routine or periodic changes made to products, production lines, manufacturing processes, existing services and other operations in progress, even if such changes may represent improvements, do not qualify for state aid.

The following conditions must be fulfilled:

- (a) organisational innovation must always be related to the use and exploitation of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) to change the organisation;
- (b) the innovation must be formulated as a project with an identified and qualified project manager, as well as identified project costs;
- (c) the result of the aided project must be the development of a standard, of a business model, methodology or concept, which can be systematically reproduced, possibly certified, and possibly patented;
- (d) the process or organisational innovation must be new or substantially improved compared to the state of the art in its industry in the territory covered by the EEA Agreement. The novelty could be demonstrated by the EFTA States for instance on the basis of a precise description of the innovation, comparing it with state of the art process or organisational techniques used by other undertakings in the same industry;
- (e) the process or organisational innovation project must entail a clear degree of risk. This risk could be demonstrated by the EFTA State for instance in terms of: project costs in relation to company turnover, time required to develop the new

process, expected gains from the process innovation by comparison with the project costs, probability of failure.

Eligible costs are the same as for aid to R&D projects (cf. Section 5.1). In case of organisational innovation, however, costs of instruments and equipment cover costs of ICT instruments and equipment only.

5.6 Aid for innovation advisory services and for innovation support services

Aid for innovation advisory services and for innovation support services shall be compatible with the functioning of the EEA Agreement within the meaning of Article 61 (3)(c) of the EEA Agreement if each of the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (1) the beneficiary is an SME;
- (2) the aid does not exceed a maximum of EUR 200 000 per beneficiary within any three year period³⁷;
- (3) the service provider benefits from a national or European certification. If the service provider does not benefit from a national or European certification, the aid may not cover more than 75% of the eligible costs;
- (4) the beneficiary must use the state aid to buy the services at market price (or if the service provider is a not-for-profit entity, at a price which reflects its full costs plus a reasonable margin).

The following costs shall be eligible:

- as regards innovation advisory services the following costs: management consulting; technological assistance; technology transfer services; training; consultancy for acquisition, protection and trade in Intellectual Property Rights and for licensing agreements; consultancy on the use of standards;
- as regards innovation support services the following costs: office space; data banks; technical libraries; market research; use of laboratory; quality labelling, testing and certification.

If the service provider is a not-for-profit entity, the aid may be given in the form of a reduced price, as the difference between the price paid and the market price (or a price which reflects full costs plus a reasonable margin). In such a case, the EFTA States shall set up a system ensuring transparency about the full costs of the innovation advisory and innovation support services provided, as well as about the price paid by the beneficiary, so that the aid received can be measured and monitored.

5.7 Aid for the loan of highly qualified personnel

Aid for the loan of highly qualified personnel seconded from a research organisation or a large enterprise to an SME shall be compatible with the functioning of the EEA Agreement within the meaning of Article 61(3)(c) of the EEA Agreement, provided the following conditions are fulfilled:

The seconded personnel must not be replacing other personnel, but must be employed in a newly created function within the beneficiary undertaking and must have been employed for at least two years in the research organisation or the large enterprise, which is sending

³⁷ Without prejudice to the possibility of also receiving *de minimis* aid in respect of other eligible expenses.

the personnel on secondment. The seconded personnel must work on R&D&I activities within the SME receiving the aid.

Eligible costs are all personnel costs for borrowing and employing highly qualified personnel, including the costs of using a recruitment agency, as well as a mobility allowance for the seconded personnel. The maximum aid intensity shall be 50% of the eligible costs, for a maximum of three years per undertaking and per person borrowed.

This provision does not allow covering consultancy costs (payment of the service rendered by the expert, without employing the expert in the undertaking) as such, which are covered under the rules for SME-aid³⁸.

5.8 Aid for innovation clusters

Investment aid may be granted for the setting up, expansion and animation of innovation clusters exclusively to the legal entity operating the innovation cluster. This entity shall be in charge of managing the participation and access to the cluster's premises, facilities and activities. Access to the cluster's premises, facilities and activities must not be restricted and the fees charged for using the cluster's facilities and for participating in the cluster's activities should reflect their costs.

Such aid may be granted for the following facilities:

- facilities for training and research centre:
- open-access research infrastructures: laboratory, testing facility;
- broadband network infrastructures.

The maximum aid intensity is 15%.

In the case of aid being granted to an SME, the maximum intensities shall be increased by 20 percentage points for aid granted to a small enterprise and by 10 percentage points for aid granted to a medium-sized enterprise.

The eligible costs shall be the costs relating to investment in land, buildings, machinery and equipment.

Operating aid for cluster animation may be granted to the legal entity operating the innovation cluster. Such aid must be temporary and, as a general rule, must be abolished over time, so as to provide an incentive for prices to reflect costs reasonably rapidly.

Such aid may be granted for a limited duration of five years where the aid is degressive. Its intensity may amount to 100% the first year but must have fallen in a linear fashion to zero by the end of the fifth year. In the case of non-degressive aid, its duration is limited to five years and its intensity must not exceed 50% of the eligible costs. In duly justified cases, and on the basis of convincing evidence provided by the notifying EFTA State, aid for cluster animation may be granted for a longer period of time, not exceeding ten years.

The eligible costs shall be the personnel and administrative costs relating to the following activities:

³⁸ Currently point 1.f of Annex XV to the EEA Agreement.

- marketing of the cluster to recruit new companies to take part in the cluster,
- management of the cluster’s open-access facilities,
- organisation of training programmes, workshops and conferences to support knowledge sharing and networking between the members of the cluster.

When notifying investment aid or aid for cluster animation, the EFTA State must provide an analysis of the technological specialisation of the innovation cluster, existing regional potential, existing research capacity, presence of clusters in the territory covered by the EEA Agreement with similar purposes and potential market volumes of the activities in the cluster.

Cases where EFTA States fund innovation infrastructure to be operated on an open access basis within not-for-profit research organisations should be assessed using the provisions set out in Section 3.1.

6 Incentive effect and necessity of aid

State aid must have an incentive effect, i.e. result in the recipient changing its behaviour so that it increases its level of R&D&I activity. As a result of the aid, the R&D&I activity should be increased in size, scope, amount spent or speed.

The Authority considers that the aid does not present an incentive for the beneficiary in all cases in which the R&D&I activity³⁹ has already commenced prior to the aid application by the beneficiary to the national authorities.

If the aided R&D&I project has not started before the application, the Authority considers that the incentive effect is **automatically met** for the following aid measures:

- project aid and feasibility studies where the aid beneficiary is an SME and where the aid amount is below EUR 7,5 million for a project per SME,
- aid for industrial property rights costs for SMEs,
- aid for young innovative enterprises,
- aid for innovation advisory services and innovation support services,
- aid for the loan of highly qualified personnel.

For all other measures⁴⁰, the Authority will require that an incentive effect is demonstrated by the notifying EFTA States.

In order to verify that the planned aid will induce the aid recipient to change its behaviour so that it increases its level of R&D&I activity, the EFTA States shall provide an *ex ante* evaluation of the increased R&D&I activity **for all individual measures assessed by the Authority**, on the basis of an analysis comparing a situation without aid and a situation with aid being granted. The following criteria may be used, together with other relevant

³⁹ If the aid proposal is to grant aid for an R&D&I project, this does not exclude that the potential beneficiary has already carried out feasibility studies which are not covered by the request for state aid.

⁴⁰ I.e. project aid for large undertakings and for SMEs for aid exceeding EUR 7,5 million; aid for process and organisational innovation in services and aid for innovation clusters.

quantitative and/or qualitative factors submitted by the EFTA State that made the notification:

- *increase in project size*: increase in the total project costs (without decreased spending by the aid beneficiary by comparison with a situation without aid); increase in the number of people assigned to R&D&I activities;
- *increase in scope*: increase in the number of the expected deliverables from the project; more ambitious project illustrated by a higher probability of a scientific or technological break-through or a higher risk of failure (notably linked to the higher risk involved in the research project, to the long-term nature of the project and uncertainty about its results);
- *increase in speed*: shorter time before completion of the project as compared to the same project being carried out without aid;
- *increase in total amount spent on R&D&I*: increase in total R&D&I spending by the aid beneficiary; changes in the committed budget for the project (without corresponding decrease in the budget of other projects); increase in R&D&I spending by the aid beneficiary as a proportion of total turnover.

If a significant effect on *at least one* of these elements can be demonstrated, taking account of the normal behaviour of an undertaking in the respective sector, the Authority will normally conclude that the aid proposal has an incentive effect.

If the Authority undertakes a **detailed assessment** of an individual measure, these indicators may not be considered sufficient demonstration of an incentive effect, and the Authority may need to be provided with complementary evidence.

When **assessing an aid scheme**, the conditions relating to the incentive effect shall be deemed to be satisfied if the EFTA State has committed itself to grant individual aid under the approved aid scheme only after it has verified that an incentive effect is present and to submit annual reports on the implementation of the approved aid scheme. In the annual reports, the EFTA State must demonstrate how it has assessed the incentive effect of the aid before granting the aid through the use of the quantitative and qualitative indicators given above.

7 Compatibility of aid subject to a detailed assessment

The Authority considers that an increase in the level of R&D&I activity in the territory covered by the EEA Agreement is in the common interest as it can be expected to significantly contribute to growth, prosperity and sustainable development. In this context, the Authority recognises that state aid has a positive role to play when it is well targeted and creates the right incentive for undertakings to increase R&D&I. Nevertheless, state aid may also lead to significant distortions of competition which must be taken into consideration.

7.1 Measures subject to a detailed assessment

For the following measures, due to the higher risk of distortion of competition, the Authority will carry out a more detailed assessment.

For measures covered by a BER

- for all cases notified to the Authority following a **duty to notify aid individually** as prescribed in the BER.

For measures covered by this chapter:

Where the aid amount exceeds:

- for **project aid**⁴¹ and **feasibility studies**:
 - if the project is predominantly fundamental research⁴², EUR 20 million per undertaking, per project/feasibility study;
 - if the project is predominantly industrial research⁴³, EUR 10 million per undertaking, per project/feasibility study;
 - for all other projects, EUR 7,5 million per undertaking, per project/feasibility study.
- for **process or organisational innovation** in services activities, EUR 5 million per project per undertaking;
- for **innovation clusters** (per cluster), EUR 5 million.

The purpose of this detailed assessment is to ensure that high amounts of aid for R&D&I do not distort competition to an extent contrary to the common interest, but actually contribute to the common interest. This happens when the benefits of state aid in terms of additional R&D&I outweigh the harm for competition and trade.

The detailed assessment is a proportionate assessment, depending on the distortion potential of the case. Accordingly, the fact that a detailed assessment will be carried out does not necessarily imply the need to open a formal investigation procedure, although this may be the case for certain measures.

Provided EFTA States ensure full co-operation and provide adequate information in a timely manner, the Authority will use its best endeavours to conduct the investigation in a timely manner.

7.2 Methodology of the detailed assessment: R&D&I criteria for economic assessment of certain individual cases

Below, the Authority presents guidance as to the kind of information it may require and the methodology it would follow for measures subject to a detailed assessment. This guidance is intended to make the Authority's decisions and their reasoning transparent and foreseeable in order to create predictability and legal certainty.

⁴¹ For EUREKA projects, this ceiling is set at twice the amount.

⁴² A project is considered to consist “*predominantly*” of fundamental research, if more than half of the eligible project costs is incurred through activities which fall within the category of fundamental research.

⁴³ A project is considered to consist “*predominantly*” of industrial research, if more than half of the eligible project costs is incurred through activities which fall within the categories of industrial research or fundamental research.

Detailed assessment will be conducted on the basis of the following positive and negative elements which will apply in addition to the criteria set out in Section 5. In some cases, the applicability and the weight attached to these elements may depend on the form or objective of the aid. The level of the Authority's assessment will be proportional to the risk of distortion of competition. This means that the scope of the analysis will depend on the nature of the case. State aid for activities that are far away from the market is therefore less likely to give rise to very extensive scrutiny.

EFTA States are invited to provide all the elements that they consider useful for the assessment of the case. The EFTA States are, in particular, invited to rely on evaluations of past state aid schemes or measures, impact assessments made by the granting authority, risk assessments, financial reports, internal business plans that any company should realise for important projects, expert opinions and other studies related to R&D&I.

7.3 Positive effects of the aid

The fact that the aid induces undertakings to pursue R&D&I in the territory covered by the EEA Agreement which they would not otherwise have pursued constitutes the main positive element to take into consideration when assessing the compatibility of the aid.

In this context, the Authority will notably pay attention to the following elements:

- the net increase of R&D&I conducted by the undertaking,
- the contribution of the measure to the global improvement of the sector concerned as regards the level of R&D&I,
- the contribution of the measure to the improvement of the situation in the territory covered by the EEA Agreement regarding R&D&I in the international context.

7.3.1 Existence of a market failure

As indicated in Section 1, state aid may be necessary to increase R&D&I in the economy only to the extent that the market, on its own, fails to deliver an optimal outcome. It is established that certain market failures hamper the overall level of R&D&I in the territory covered by the EEA Agreement. However, not all undertakings and sectors in the economy are confronted to these market failures to the same extent. Consequently, as regards measures subject to a detailed assessment, the EFTA State should provide adequate information whether the aid refers to a general market failure regarding R&D&I in the territory covered by the EEA Agreement, or to a specific market failure.

Depending on the specific market failure addressed, the Authority will take into consideration the following elements:

- **Knowledge spill-overs:** the level of information dissemination foreseen; the specificity of the knowledge created; the availability of IPR protection.
- **Imperfect and asymmetric information:** level of risk and complexity of research; need for external finance; characteristics of the aid beneficiary to receive external finance.

- **Coordination failures:** number of collaborating undertakings; intensity of collaboration; diverging interest between collaborating partners; problems in designing contracts; problems of third parties to coordinate collaboration.

For state aid targeting R&D&I projects or activities located in assisted areas, the Authority will take into account: (i) disadvantages caused by the peripherality and other regional specificities, (ii) specific local economic data, social and/or historic reasons for a low level of R&D&I activity in comparison with the relevant average data and/or situation at national and/or EEA level as appropriate; and (iii) any other relevant indicator showing an increased degree of market failure.

7.3.2 Appropriate Instrument

State aid for R&D&I can be authorised under Article 61(3)(c) of the EEA Agreement when it is necessary to achieve an objective of common interest, as an exception to the general prohibition of state aid. An important element in the balancing test is whether and to what extent state aid for R&D&I can be considered an appropriate instrument to increase R&D&I activities, given that other less distortive instruments may achieve the same results.

In its compatibility analysis, the Authority will take particular account of any impact assessment of the proposed measure which the EFTA State has made. Measures for which the EFTA State has considered other policy options and for which the advantages of using a selective instrument such as state aid are established and submitted to the Authority, are considered to constitute an appropriate instrument.

7.3.3 Incentive effect and necessity of aid

Analysing the incentive effect of the aid measure is the most important condition in analysing state aid for R&D&I. Identifying the incentive effect **translates** into assessing whether the planned aid will induce undertakings to pursue R&D&I which they would not otherwise have pursued.

Section 6 provides a series of indicators that can be used by EFTA States to demonstrate an incentive effect. However, when a measure undergoes a detailed assessment, the Authority will require that the incentive effect of the aid is substantiated more precisely, to avoid undue distortions of competition.

In its analysis, the Authority will, in addition to the indicators mentioned in Section 6, take into consideration the following elements:

- **Specification of intended change:** the intended change in behaviour state aid aims at in the notified case has to be well specified (new project triggered, size, scope or speed of a project enhanced).
- **Counterfactual analysis:** the change of behaviour has to be identified by counterfactual analysis: what would be the level of intended activity with and without aid? The difference of the two scenarios is considered to be the impact of the aid measure and describes the incentive effect.
- **Level of profitability:** if a project would not, in itself, be profitable to undertake for a private undertaking, but would generate important benefits for society, it is more likely that the aid has an incentive effect. To evaluate the overall

profitability (or lack thereof) of the project, evaluation methodologies can be used which are standard practice in the particular industry concerned⁴⁴.

- **Amount of investment and time path of cash flows:** High start-up investment, low level of appropriable cash flows and a significant fraction of cash flows arising in the very far future will be considered positive elements in assessing the incentive effect.
- **Level of risk involved in the research project:** On the basis of e.g. feasibility studies, risk assessments and expert opinions, the assessment of risk will in particular take into account the irreversibility of the investment, the probability of commercial failure, the risk that the project will be less productive than expected, the risk that conducting the project would undermine other activities and the risk that the project costs undermine the undertaking's financial viability. For state aid targeting R&D&I projects or activities located in assisted areas, the Authority will take into account disadvantages caused by the peripherality and other regional specificities, which negatively impact on the level of risk in the research project.
- **Continuous evaluation:** measures for which (low scale) pilot projects are foreseen, or which define well specified milestones resulting in termination of the project in case of failure and where a publicly available *ex post* monitoring is foreseen will be considered more positively as regards the assessment of the incentive effect.

7.3.4 Proportionality of the aid

Independently of the criteria mentioned in Section 5, the EFTA State concerned should provide the additional following information:

- **Open selection process:** Where there are multiple (potential) candidates for undertaking the R&D&I project in an EFTA State, the proportionality requirement is more likely to be met if the project has been allocated on the basis of transparent, objective and non-discriminatory criteria.
- **Aid to the minimum:** EFTA States have to explain how the amount given has been calculated to ensure that it is limited to the minimum necessary.

7.4 Analysis of the distortion of competition and trade

State aid for R&D&I may impact on competition at two levels: (i) competition in the innovation process, i.e. competition in terms of R&D&I which takes place upstream of product markets and (ii) competition in the product markets where the results of the R&D&I activities are exploited.

In assessing the negative effects of the aid measure, the Authority will focus its analysis of the distortions of competition on the foreseeable impact the R&D&I aid has on

⁴⁴ These may include methods to evaluate the Net Present Value of the project (that is to say, the sum of the discounted expected cash flow resulting from the investment minus the investment cost), the internal rate of return (IRR) or the return of capital employed (ROCE). Financial reports and internal business plans containing information on demand forecasts; cost forecasts; financial forecasts (for example, NPV, IRR, ROCE), documents that are submitted to an investment committee and that elaborate on various investment scenarios or documents provided to the financial markets could serve as evidence.

competition between undertakings in the product markets concerned. The Authority will give more weight to risks for competition and trade that arise in a predictable future and with particular likelihood.

The impact on competition in the innovation process will be relevant insofar as it has a foreseeable impact on the outcome of future product market competition. In certain cases the results of R&D&I, for example, in the form of intellectual property rights, are themselves traded in so-called technology markets, for instance through patent licensing. In these cases, the Authority may also consider the effect of the aid on competition in the technology markets.

The impact of R&D&I on product markets is largely dynamic and the analysis will therefore be of a forward-looking nature. Frequently, the same innovative activity will be associated with multiple future product markets. If so, the impact of state aid will be looked upon on the set of markets concerned.

There are three distinct ways in which R&D&I aid can distort competition in product markets:

- (1) R&D&I aid can distort the dynamic incentives of market players to invest (crowding out effect);
- (2) R&D&I aid can create or maintain positions of market power;
- (3) R&D&I aid can maintain an inefficient market structure.

State aid may also have a negative effect on trade in the market covered by the EEA Agreement. In particular where R&D&I aid leads to the crowding out of competitors, the aid measures may essentially result in a shift of trade flows and location of economic activity.

7.4.1 Distorting dynamic incentives

The main concern related to R&D&I aid to undertakings is that competitors' dynamic incentives to invest are distorted. When an undertaking receives aid, this generally increases the likelihood of successful R&D&I on the part of this undertaking leading to an increased presence on the product market(s) in the future. This increased presence may lead competitors to reduce the scope of their original investment plans (crowding out effect).

In its analysis, the Authority will consider the following elements:

- **Aid amount:** Aid measures which involve significant amounts of aid are more likely to lead to significant crowding out effects. The significance of the aid amount will be measured with reference to total private R&D expenditure in the sector, and the amount spent by the main players.
- **Closeness to the market/category of the aid:** The more the aid measure is aimed at R&D&I activity close to the market, the more it is liable to develop significant crowding out effects.
- **Open selection process:** Where the grant is given on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria, the Authority will take a more positive stance.

- **Exit barriers:** Competitors are more likely to maintain (or even to increase) their investment plans when exit barriers to the innovation process are high. This may be the case when many of the competitors' past investments are locked into a particular R&D&I trajectory.
- **Incentives to compete for a future market:** R&D&I aid may lead to a situation where competitors to the aid beneficiary renounce competing for a future market, because the advantage provided by the aid (in terms of the degree of technological advance or in terms of timing) reduces the possibility for them to profitably enter this future market.
- **Product differentiation and intensity of competition:** Where product innovation is rather about developing differentiated products (related, for example, to distinct brands, standards, technologies, consumer groups) competitors are less likely to be affected. The same is true if there are many effective competitors in the market.

7.4.2 Creating market power

Aid in support of R&D&I may have distortive effects in terms of increasing or maintaining the degree of market power in product markets. Market power is the power to influence market prices, output, the variety or quality of goods and services, or other parameters of competition on the market for a significant period of time, to the detriment of consumers. The Authority will assess the market power before the aid is granted, and the change in market power, which can be expected as a result of the aid.

The Authority is concerned mainly about those R&D&I measures allowing the aid beneficiary to transfer or strengthen market power held on existing product markets to future product markets. The Authority is therefore unlikely to identify competition concerns related to market power in markets where each aid beneficiary has a market share below 25% and in markets having a market concentration with Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) below 2000.

In its analysis, the Authority will consider the following elements:

- **Market power of aid beneficiary and market structure:** Where the recipient is already dominant on a product market, the aid measure may reinforce this dominance by further weakening the competitive constraint that competitors can exert on the recipient undertaking. Similarly, state aid measures may have significant impact in oligopolistic markets where only a few players are active.
- **Level of entry barriers:** In the field of R&D&I, significant entry barriers may exist for new entrants. These barriers include legal entry barriers (in particular intellectual property rights), economies of scale and scope, access barriers to networks and infrastructure, and other strategic barriers to entry or expansion.
- **Buyer power:** The market power of an undertaking may also be limited by the market position of the buyers. The presence of strong buyers can serve to counter a finding of a strong market position if it is likely that the buyers will seek to preserve sufficient competition in the market.
- **Selection process:** Aid measures which allow undertakings with a strong market position to influence the selection process, for example, by having the right to recommend undertakings in the selection process or influencing the research path

in a way which disfavours alternatives path on unjustified grounds, is liable to raise concern by the Authority.

7.4.3 Maintaining inefficient market structures

R&D&I aid may, if not correctly targeted, support inefficient undertakings and hence lead to market structures where many market players operate significantly below efficient scale. In its analysis, the Authority will consider whether the aid is granted in markets featuring overcapacity, in declining industries or in sensitive sectors. Concerns are less likely in situations where state aid for R&D&I aims at changing the growth dynamics of the sector, notably by introducing new technologies.

7.5 Balancing and decision

In the light of these positive and negative elements, the Authority balances the effects of the measure and determines whether the resulting distortions adversely affect trading conditions to an extent contrary to the common interest. The analysis in each particular case will be based on an overall assessment of the foreseeable positive and negative impacts of the state aid. For that purpose the Authority will not use the criteria set out in Sections 7.3 and 7.4 mechanically but will make an overall assessment based on the proportionality principle.

The Authority may raise no objections to the notified aid measure without entering into the formal investigation procedure or, following the formal investigation procedure laid down in Article 6 in Part II of Protocol 3 to the Surveillance and Court Agreement, decide to close the procedure with a decision pursuant to Article 7 of that Protocol. If it takes a conditional decision within the meaning of Article 7(4) in Part II of Protocol 3, it may in particular consider attaching the following conditions, which must reduce the resulting distortions or effect on trade and be proportionate:

- lower aid intensities than the maximum intensities allowed in Section 5, including claw-back mechanisms and different conditions for repaying reimbursable advances,
- diffusion of results, collaboration and other behavioural commitments,
- separation of accounts in order to avoid cross-subsidization from one market to another market, when the beneficiary is active in multiple markets,
- no discrimination against other potential beneficiaries (reduce selectivity).

8 Cumulation

As regards cumulation, the aid ceilings fixed under this chapter shall apply regardless of whether the support for the aided project is financed entirely from State resources or is partly financed by the Community, except in the specific and limited context of the conditions established for Community funding under the RTD Framework Programmes, adopted respectively in accordance with Title XVIII of the EC Treaty or Title II of the Euratom Treaty.

Where the expenditure eligible for aid for R&D&I is eligible in whole or in part for aid for other purposes, the common portion will be subject to the most favourable ceiling under the applicable rules. This limitation does not apply to aid granted in accordance with

Chapter 10.B of the State Aid Guidelines, State Aid to promote risk capital investments in small and medium-sized enterprises⁴⁵.

Aid for R&D&I shall not be cumulated with *de minimis* support in respect of the same eligible expenses in order to circumvent the maximum aid intensities laid down in this chapter.

9 Final provisions

9.1 Reporting and monitoring

9.1.1 Annual reports

In line with the requirements of Article 21(1) in Part II of Protocol 3 to the Surveillance and Court Agreement and Article 5 of Decision No. 195/04 of 14 July 2004⁴⁶, EFTA States must submit annual reports to the Authority.

Beyond the requirements stipulated in those provisions, annual reports for R&D&I aid measures shall contain for each measure, including the granting of aid under an approved scheme, the following information:

- the name of the beneficiary,
- the aid amount per beneficiary,
- the aid intensity,
- the sectors of activity where the aided projects are undertaken.

In case of fiscal aid, the EFTA State must only provide a list of those beneficiaries who have received an annual tax relief in excess of EUR 200 000.

In case of clusters, the report must also give a brief description of the activity of the cluster and its effectiveness in attracting R&D&I activity. The Authority may request additional information regarding the aid granted, to check whether the conditions of the Authority's decision approving the aid measure have been respected.

The annual reports will be published on the internet site of the Authority.

For all aid granted under an approved scheme to large undertakings, EFTA States must also explain in the annual report how the incentive effect has been respected for aid given to such undertakings, notably using the indicators and criteria mentioned in Section 6 above.

9.1.2 Access to full text of schemes

The Authority considers that further measures are necessary to improve the transparency of state aid in the Community. In particular, it appears necessary to ensure that the EFTA

⁴⁵ Chapter 10.B of the State Aid Guidelines corresponds to the Community Guidelines on state aid to promote risk capital investment in SME (OJ C 194, 18.8.2006, p. 2).

⁴⁶ Corresponding to Regulation (EC) No 659/1999 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 794/2004 of 21 April 2004 implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 659/1999 laying down detailed rules for the application of Article 93 of the EC Treaty (OJ L 140, 30.4.2004, p. 1. Regulation as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1627/2006 (OJ L 302, 1.11.2006, p. 10).

States, economic operators, interested parties and the Authority itself have easy access to the full text of all applicable R&D&I aid schemes.

This can easily be achieved through the establishment of linked internet sites. For this reason, when examining R&D&I aid schemes, the Authority will systematically require the EFTA State concerned to publish the full text of all final aid schemes on the internet and to communicate the internet address of the publication to the Authority. The scheme must not be applied before the information is published on the internet.

9.1.3 Information sheets

Besides, whenever aid for R&D&I is granted on the basis of aid schemes without falling under the duty for individual notification, and exceeds EUR 3 million, EFTA States must, within 20 working days starting from the granting of the aid by the competent authority, provide the Authority with the information requested in the standard form laid down in the Annex to this chapter. The Authority will make summary information available to the public through its website (<http://www.eftasurv.int/fieldsOfWork/fieldStateAid/>).

EFTA States must ensure that detailed records regarding the granting of aid for all R&D&I measures are maintained. Such records, which must contain all information necessary to establish that the eligible costs and maximum allowable aid intensity have been observed, must be maintained for ten years from the date on which the aid was granted.

The Authority will ask EFTA States to provide this information in order to carry out an impact assessment of this chapter three years after its entry into force⁴⁷.

9.2 Appropriate Measures

The Authority herewith proposes to EFTA States, on the basis of Article 1(1) in Part I of Protocol 3 to the Surveillance and Court Agreement, the following appropriate measures concerning their respective existing research and development aid schemes:

In order to comply with the provisions of this chapter, EFTA States should amend, where necessary, such schemes in order to bring them into line with this chapter within twelve months after its entry into force, with the following exceptions:

- EFTA States have twenty four months to introduce amendments regarding the provisions covered in point 3.1.1 of this chapter;
- the new threshold for large individual projects will apply as from the entry into force of this chapter;
- the duty to provide more detailed annual reports pursuant to point 9.1.1. and the duty to submit information sheets pursuant to point 9.1.3. will apply to existing aid schemes six months after the entry into force of this chapter.

The EFTA States are invited to give their explicit unconditional agreement to these proposed appropriate measures within two months from the date of publication of this chapter. In the absence of any reply, the Authority will assume that the EFTA State in question does not agree with the proposed measures.

⁴⁷ In that process, EFTA States may want to support the Authority by providing their own *ex post* assessment of schemes and individual measures.

9.3 Entry into force, validity and revision

This chapter will enter into force on the date of adoption⁴⁸.

This chapter will be applicable until 31 December 2013. After consulting the EFTA States, the Authority may amend it before that date on the basis of important competition policy or research policy considerations or in order to take account of other Community policies or international commitments. The Authority intends to carry out a review of the chapter three years after its entry into force.

The Authority will apply this chapter to all aid projects notified in respect of which it is called upon to take a decision after the chapter is adopted, even where the projects were notified prior to its adoption. This includes individual aid granted under approved aid schemes and notified to the Authority following an obligation to notify such aid individually.

In line with the Commission notice on the determination of the applicable rules for the assessment of unlawful State aid⁴⁹, the Authority will apply in the case of non-notified aid,

- this chapter if the aid was granted after its entry into force,
- the chapter in force when the aid was granted in all other cases.

⁴⁸ Adopted by College Decision No. 14/07/COL on 7 February 2007.

⁴⁹ OJ C 119, 22.5.2002, p. 22.

ANNEX

Form for the provision of summary information for aid under the extended reporting obligation (Section 9.1)

- (1) Aid in favour of (name of the undertaking/undertakings receiving the aid, SME or not):
- (2) Aid scheme reference (Authority reference of the existing scheme or schemes under which the aid is awarded):
- (3) Public entity/entities providing the assistance (name and co-ordinates of the granting authority or authorities):
- (4) EFTA State where the aided project or measure is carried out:
- (5) Type of project or measure:
- (6) Short description of project or measure:
- (7) Where applicable, eligible costs (in EUR):
- (8) Discounted aid amount (gross) in EUR:
- (9) Aid intensity (% in gross grant equivalent):
- (10) Conditions attached to the payment of the proposed aid (if any):
- (11) Planned start and end date of the project or measure:
- (12) Date of award of the aid: