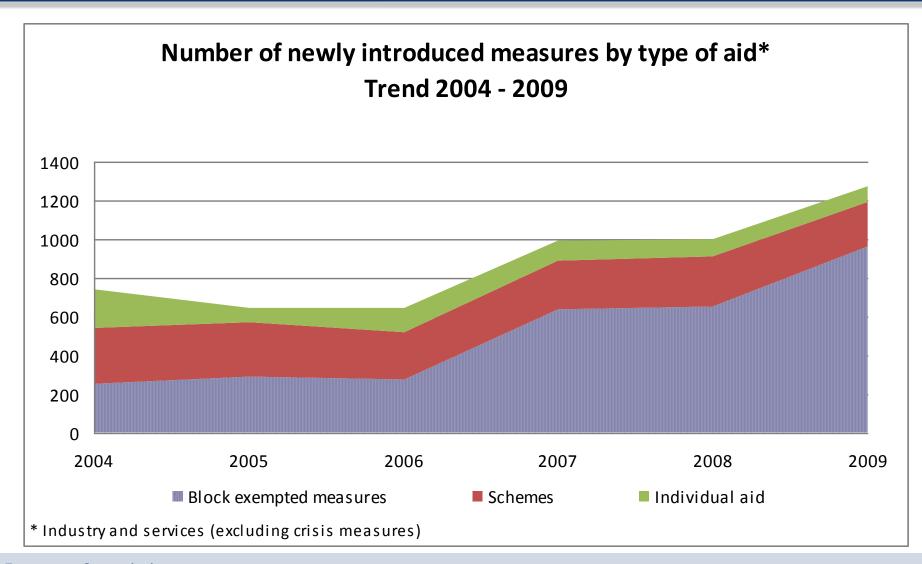
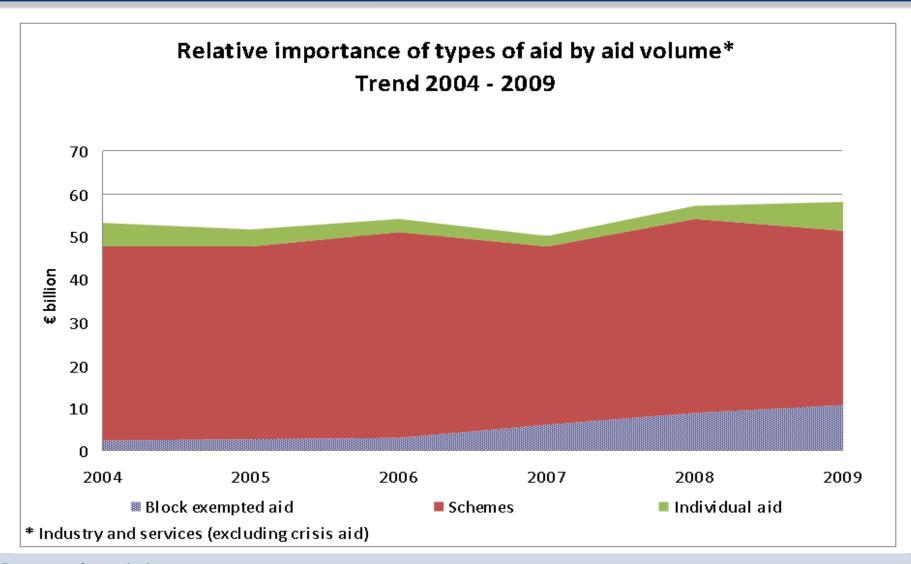


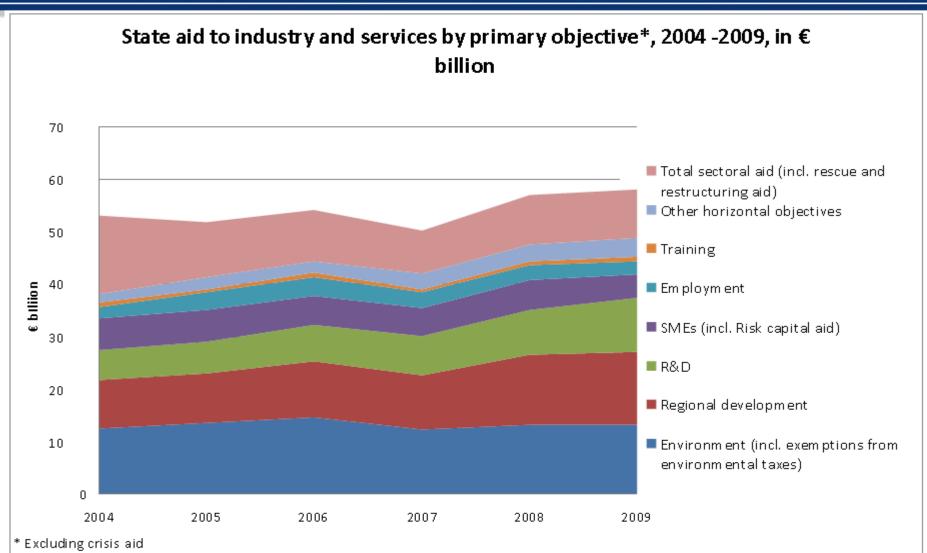
# A more efficient notification process

Budapest, 12 May 2011 Humbert DRABBE



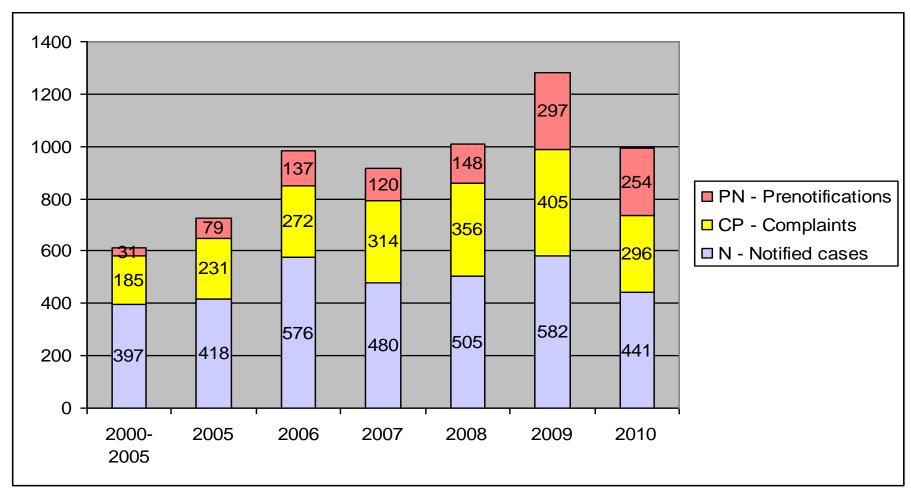






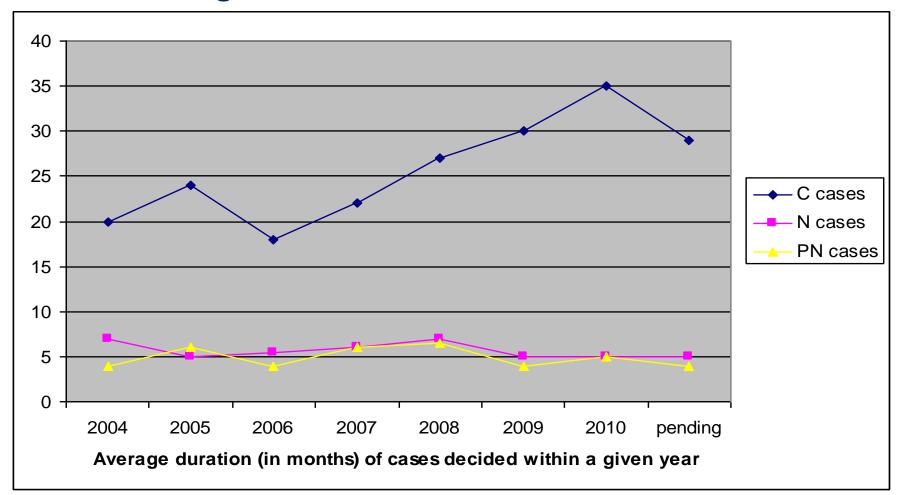


## New cases by origine 2005 - 2010





#### Average duration PN+N cases 2005-2010



## Conclusion:

- Schemes are the essential aid instrument for MS to achieve policy objectives
- GBER is effective tool in reducing number of notifications and reducing administrative burden
- MS continue to introduce high number of new measures → inflow of PN and N cases remains high; steady increase of PN-'s
- Average approval duration is 5 months (after PN)

Can we do better?

## What has Commission done so far?

- SAAP: extended block exemptions review guidelines
- Best practices 2009
  - Guidelines for PN-phase, Mutually Agenda Planning,
    C-phase to streamline (and discipline) notification process.
  - Simplified Procedure
  - Streamlining internal procedures
  - = Mixed results: PN-phase on average 5 months, 5 months also for 1<sup>st</sup>-phase (target 2 months), c-phase.



## Can Commission do more?

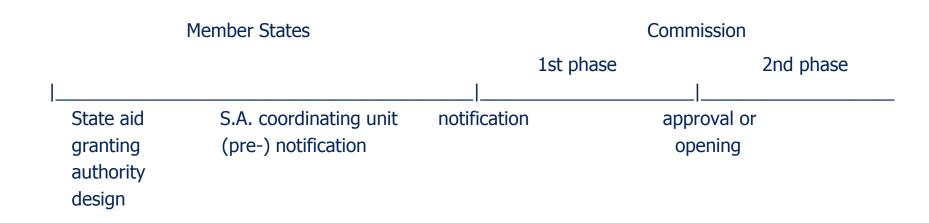
(on basis existing rules)

#### In principle:

- Apply Best Practice
- increase De Minimis
- move on scope block-exemption (thresholds)
- strengthen "substantive" support to MS
  - clear rules
  - bilateral/multilateral contacts

# What can Member States do? (1)

#### Time line State Aid measure



# What can Member States do? (2)

Issue: strengthen quality notifications

Role coordinating units in Member States

- different set-up, different responsibilities but at least: coordination of contacts with Commission and
- often an advisory role vis-à-vis state aid granting authorities

# What can Member States do? (3)

- Time line for decision making process can be considerably shortened and predictability strengthened, if state aid/compatibility issues are dealt with when <u>designing</u> measures
- Examples: Jessica, co-funded measures
- Scope for strengthened advisory role?
- What support from Commission?