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Subject: State Aid SA.119555 (2025/EV) – Sweden
Evaluation Plan – Scheme on support measures for climate transition of industry (*Industriklivet*)

Excellency,

1. PROCEDURE

- (1) By electronic notification of 27 June 2025, Sweden submitted a summary information sheet pursuant to Article 11(a) of Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014 declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty ⁽¹⁾ ('GBER') concerning the aid scheme for support measures for climate transition of industry ('the scheme'). On 17 July 2025, Sweden submitted an evaluation plan linked to the scheme, which is the object of this Decision and which is registered by the Commission as State aid case SA.119555 (2025/EV).
- (2) The scheme was put into effect by Sweden on 12 June 2025 pursuant to the following GBER articles: Article 17 on investment aid to small and medium-sized enterprises ('SMEs'), Article 18 on aid for consultancy in favour of SMEs, Article 22 on aid for start-ups, Article 24 on SME aid - aid for scouting costs, Article 25 on aid for research and development ('R&D') projects, Article 25c on aid involved in co-funded R&D projects, Article 25d on aid for Teaming actions, Article 25e on aid involved in the co-funding of projects supported by the European Defence Fund

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 187, 26 June 2014, p. 1.

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or the European Defence Industrial Development Programme, Article 26 on investment aid for research infrastructures, Article 26a on investment aid for testing and experimentation infrastructures, Article 27 on innovation clusters, Article 28 on innovation aid for SMEs, Article 29 on aid for process and organisational innovation, Article 36 on investment aid for environmental protection, including decarbonisation, Article 36b on investment aid for the acquisition of clean vehicles or zero-emission vehicles and for the retrofitting of vehicles, Article 38 on investment aid for energy efficiency measures other than in buildings, Article 41 on investment aid for the promotion of energy from renewable sources, of renewable hydrogen and of high-efficiency cogeneration, Article 47 on investment aid for resource efficiency and for supporting the transition towards a circular economy, Article 48 on investment aid for energy infrastructure, Article 49 on aid for studies and consultancy services on environmental protection and energy matters, Article 56 on investment aid for local infrastructures, Article 56b on aid for maritime ports and Article 56c on aid for inland ports.

- (3) The budget of the scheme in 2025 amounts to SEK 3 535 million (approximately EUR 323 million) and for 2026 the estimated budget amounts to SEK 653 million (approximately EUR 60 million). According to Article 1(2)(a) GBER, the GBER does not apply to aid schemes with an average annual budget exceeding EUR 150 million from six months after their entry into force. However, the Commission may decide that the GBER shall continue to apply for a longer period to such aid schemes following the assessment of an evaluation plan of the scheme to be notified by the Member State concerned. Since the budget of the scheme exceeds EUR 150 million per year, the scheme is subject to the *ex post* evaluation requirement within the meaning of Article 1(2)(a) GBER.
- (4) Following the Commission's Joint Research Centre ('JRC') assessment of the evaluation plan, on 7 August 2025, 23 September 2025, 7 October 2025 and 23 October 2025, the Commission requested additional information, which Sweden submitted on 28 August 2025, 14 October 2025 and 30 October 2025.
- (5) By letter of 14 October 2025, Sweden agreed to exceptionally waive its rights deriving from Article 342 TFEU in conjunction with Article 3 of the Council Regulation 1/58 ⁽²⁾ and to have the present decision adopted and notified in English.

2. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE KEY ELEMENTS OF THE NOTIFIED EVALUATION PLAN

- (6) As required by Article 2(16) of the GBER and in line with the best practices established in the Commission Staff Working Document on Common methodology

⁽²⁾ Regulation No 1 determining the languages to be used by the European Economic Community (OJ 17, 6.10.1958, p. 385).

for State aid evaluation ⁽³⁾ ('Staff Working Document'), the evaluation plan contains the description of the following main elements: (i) the objectives of the scheme to be evaluated, (ii) the evaluation questions, (iii) the result indicators, (iv) the envisaged methodology to conduct the evaluation, (v) the data collection requirements, (vi) the proposed timing of the evaluation including the date for submission of the final evaluation report, (vii) the approach for the selection of the independent body conducting the evaluation, and (viii) the modalities for ensuring the publicity of the evaluation.

2.1. Description and duration of the aid scheme to be evaluated

- (7) The scheme is one of the key instruments of research and innovation policy in Sweden enabling the companies to develop solutions contributing to Sweden's climate objective of net zero greenhouse gases ('GHG') by 2045 and negative emissions thereafter.
- (8) The scheme covers (i) research and innovation including pilot and demonstration activities as well as environmental and feasibility studies and (ii) investments in innovative technologies in industrial installations resulting in reduction of direct GHG emissions or negative emissions.
- (9) Beneficiaries can be enterprises, public sector, universities and research institutes in all economic sectors.
- (10) Beneficiaries are selected through call for proposals. The Swedish Energy Agency publishes the calls for proposals on its external website. The Swedish Energy Agency examines the eligibility of applications while the assessment of applications is carried out by external experts advising the Swedish Energy Agency. During project implementation, the beneficiary submits progress reports. At the end of the project, the beneficiary submits the final report together with a financial statement on the project's costs which, where the grant exceeds SEK 3 million (approximately EUR 273 000), is accompanied by auditor's certificate.
- (11) The scheme provides aid in the form of direct grants.
- (12) The scheme was put into effect by Sweden on 12 June 2025. Sweden explains that (i) the scheme was set up in 2018, (ii) it was extended several times ⁽⁴⁾ and (iii) according to the national legal base, the scheme has no expiry date.
- (13) The expiration date of the GBER currently in place is 31 December 2026. It is the responsibility of the Swedish authorities to ensure that the scheme continues to comply with the provisions of the GBER applicable to the scheme after 30 June 2027. To that effect, the Swedish authorities commit to amend the scheme and submit a new information sheet, if necessary. Similarly, in that case, the Swedish

⁽³⁾ Commission Staff Working Document on Common methodology for State aid evaluation, Brussels, 28.5.2014, SWD (2014) 179 final.

⁽⁴⁾ Sweden explains that the following schemes are predecessors of the scheme: SA.112160, SA.106544, SA.119555, SA.61722, SA.55014, SA.50281

authorities commit to amend the evaluation plan accordingly and re-submit it to the Commission.

- (14) The national legal basis of the scheme is the Ordinance (2017: 1319) on support measures for climate transition of industry (*Industriklivet*) ⁽⁵⁾.
- (15) The granting authority of the scheme is the Swedish Energy Agency.

2.2. Objectives of the aid scheme to be evaluated

- (16) According to the Swedish authorities, the objective of the scheme is to contribute to Sweden's long-term climate targets by (i) supporting reduction of GHG emissions from industry, (ii) contributing to negative GHG emissions through support for capture, transport and geological storage of GHG of biogenic origin or GHG removed from the atmosphere and (iii) support for new technologies or other innovative solutions in industry.
- (17) Sweden explains that the evaluation can be used to inform future aid schemes and other climate policy measures with a view to achieving Sweden's target of net zero GHG emissions by 2045.

2.3. Evaluation questions and result indicators

- (18) The evaluation plan explains the issues to be addressed by the evaluation and provides a list of evaluation questions and result indicators, which will form the basis of the evaluation of the scheme. The evaluation questions address both the incentive effect of the aid on the beneficiaries and the scheme's indirect effects (in terms of both positive and negative externalities).
- (19) Sweden submits that the evaluation will demonstrate whether and to what extent the objectives of the scheme have been met, will assess the incentive effect of the aid on the beneficiary and provide an indication of the effects of the scheme. In addition, the proportionality and appropriateness will be covered by the evaluation to assess whether the aid is appropriate in relation to the problems or needs the aid is intended to address and whether the same effects could have been achieved, for example, by another instrument and whether the scheme was the most effective aid.
- (20) With regard to support for research and innovation, including pilot and demonstration projects the following evaluation questions will be analysed:
 - (a) Direct effects: has the scheme supported research and innovation, including pilots and demonstration that can contribute to knowledge production, skills development and the development and verification of technologies and processes to reduce GHG emissions from new technologies or innovative solutions? (evaluation question no 1); has the support contributed to knowledge production, skills development and the development and

⁽⁵⁾ [Ordinance \(2017:1319\) on State aid for measures that contribute to the industry's climate transition | The Swedish Parliament](#)

verification of technologies and processes to reduce GHG emissions from new technologies or innovative solutions? (evaluation question no 2).

- (b) Indirect effects: has the aid contributed to the dissemination of the knowledge and skills that have been developed to other actors and sectors? (evaluation question no 3)
- (c) Proportionality and appropriateness of the aid: has the support for research and innovation, including pilot and demonstration, been granted to those projects that have the greatest potential to contribute to knowledge production, skills development and the development and verification of technologies and processes to reduce GHG emissions from new technologies or innovative solutions? (evaluation question no 4)

(21) With regard to investment aid, the following evaluation questions will be analysed:

- (a) Direct effects: has the scheme delivered investments that can sustainably reduce GHG emissions? (evaluation question no 5); to what extent has the investment support contributed to reducing GHG emissions? (evaluation question no 6)
- (b) Indirect effects: To what extent the aid resulted in positive or negative spillover effects, such as the application of the same solution by other undertakings, or other indirect effects? (evaluation question no 7)
- (c) Proportionality and appropriateness of the aid: has the aid been granted to those projects which have the greatest potential to contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions from industry and society? (evaluation question no 8); to which extent the aid was proportionate and appropriate in relation to reducing GHG emissions; could the same result have been achieved by less aid or other forms of aid, e.g. loans instead of grants? (evaluation question no 9)

(22) With regard to these evaluation questions, the result indicators listed in Table 1 will be used.

Evaluation question	Indicator	Source	Frequency	Level	Population
All questions	Aid applicants (broken down by characteristics of applicants such as organisation, size, sector, location)	Ipax ⁽⁶⁾	Annually	Project	Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries
	Projects awarded (broken down by characteristics of beneficiaries e.g. organisation, size, sector, location)	Ipax	Annually	Project	Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries
	Amount claimed (broken down by characteristics of beneficiaries such as size, sector, location, etc.)	Ipax	Annually	Project	Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries

⁽⁶⁾ Ipax is the case management system of the Swedish Energy Agency

	Amount awarded (broken down by characteristics of beneficiaries e.g. organisation, size, sector, location)	Ipax	Annually	Project	Beneficiary
1.	Projects that have been awarded aid for research and innovation including pilot and demonstration	Ipax	Annually	Project	Beneficiary
	Amounts awarded to research and innovation projects including pilot and demonstration projects	Ipax	Annually	Project	Beneficiary
2.	Number of patent applications	Survey	Once	Project	Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries
	Number of patents	Survey	Once	Project	Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries
	Number of scientific publications	Survey	Once	Project	Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries
	Number of researchers and doctoral candidates involved	Survey	Once	Project	Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries
	Technology Readiness Level (TRL)	Ipax, questionnaire if necessary	Once	Project	Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries
	Number of techniques or processes developed and tested/verified	Survey	Once	Project	Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries
	The market introduction of new products or services, i.e.: number of new products/services launched as a result of the aid, proportion of those who have reached commercial use.	Survey	Once	Project	Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries
3.	Number of dissemination activities: seminars, conferences, webinars.	Ipax, Survey	Once period	Project	Beneficiary
	Number and type of actors involved: companies, public authorities, trade associations, academics.	List of participants from activities, Survey	Once	Project	Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries
	Degree of further use or implementation of knowledge: new projects, changing ways of working, policy changes.	Case studies, Survey, ipax	Once	Project	Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries
	Networking and collaboration, examples: new cooperation between actors from different sectors.	Survey of beneficiaries; Analysis of project partnerships	Once	Project	Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries
4.	Assessing the perceived needs of the target group in relation to actual support; Assessment of whether the aid corresponded to actual needs.	Survey Interviews Expert judgement -comparative analysis of other instruments	Once period	Project	Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries

5.	Investment has been made	ISAX ⁽⁷⁾ progress and final reports	Annually	Enterprise level	Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries
	The investment is deemed to be additional	Surveys for beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries	Total survey once during the evaluation period	Enterprise level	Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries
	Beneficiaries invest more than others	Regression analysis based on Ipax data and economic statistics	Once	Enterprise level	Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries
6.	Estimated potential emission reductions in process industry and negative or emission reductions in other sector/industry	Ipax data and data from the Swedish Emissions Registry, Business Register;	Once	Projects; business	Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries
	Technology parcels implemented	Final reports (IIPEX)	Once	Projects; business	Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries
	Realised investments	Survey of applicants, interviews if necessary	Once	Projects; business	Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries
	Market impact and competition between operators	The same as above	Once	Projects; business	Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries
7.	Dissemination to other companies, impact on markets (e.g. increased private or public investment in the area, presence of risk capital or strategic partnerships, number of new market entrants, changes in market shares).	Survey of beneficiaries, interviews if necessary, documentary studies; media analysis	Once	Projects; business	Beneficiaries, companies in relevant sectors
8.	Potential GHG emissions (CO ₂ eq), size of the investment	Ipax data and final accounts, Statistics from Statistics Sweden	Once	Projects, companies	Applicants and companies not applying for aid
9.	Expert assessment of needs and of alternative instruments	Surveys, interviews, expert judgement, comparative analysis of other policies Statistics from Statistics Sweden	Varies	Projects, companies	Applicants and companies not applying for aid

Table 1 Performance indicators to measure the outcomes of the scheme

⁽⁷⁾ ISAX is Swedish Energy Agency project management system

2.4. Envisaged methodology to conduct the evaluation

- (23) Sweden submits that the envisaged methodology for the evaluation will combine a counterfactual evaluation with the analysis of qualitative data and assessments by independent experts.
- (24) Support for research and innovation, including pilots and demonstration, will be evaluated in accordance with the methodology used for the evaluation of the European Framework Programme (Horizon Europe) based on qualitative data derived from project reporting, surveys and public registers.
- (25) Investment aid will be evaluated through causal impact evaluation using control group methods. Sweden explains that the causal effects of the aid refer to the difference between the result of the aid and the result without aid. To measure the causal effect of the aid, it is necessary to build a counterfactual scenario based on one or more control groups and carry out systematic analysis over time. The control group approach involves comparing the outcomes of all operators and companies that have received and not received support from the scheme. Sweden considers the following methods using control group approaches: Regression Discontinuity, Difference-in-Difference approaches and the Synthetic Control Methodology as well as so-called event study, which is a variant of Difference in Difference.
- (26) Sweden submits that the evaluation will be designed to measure the causal effects of the aid as accurately as possible, in accordance with the Staff Working Document. In addition, to complement and confirm the quantitative counterfactual analysis, qualitative analysis will be carried out using methods such as theory of change where the effects of the aid are described in an impact chain and then confirmed by empirical data, interviews and surveys.

2.5. Data collection requirements

- (27) Sweden collects information from beneficiaries at various stages through electronic forms (application process, project monitoring, interim reports, final reports) and stores it in its case management systems. In addition, Sweden will use external data sources, such as information from credit reporting agencies, Statistics Sweden, and data from other public authorities such as environmental emissions data from the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency.
- (28) Data collected from beneficiaries include organizational numbers, decision dates, project start and end dates, approved aid amounts, data on funding, project GHG emission reduction potential and project location. Most data for the evaluation will be sourced from the Swedish Energy Agency's case management systems and the mandatory annex submitted by applicants with their aid application ⁽⁸⁾.

⁽⁸⁾ For example, the annex contains information on the estimated GHG emission reductions of each project and those estimates are reviewed and, if necessary, corrected by the Swedish Energy Agency.

- (29) In case of surveys and semi-structured interviews, their design and the sample selection are conducted by the evaluator in dialogue with the Swedish Energy Agency.
- (30) Data for the counterfactual analysis are collected partly through companies' own reporting, surveys and interviews. In addition, microdata publicly available, including at Statistics Central Bureau and the European Emissions Registry, the Industrial Emissions Portal ⁽⁹⁾ will be used.
- (31) In addition, public statistics on business investment and other economic variables will be used for the purpose of the evaluation. For the empirical analysis, statistics from different databases will be combined at company level. For example, microdata at company level on enterprises' investments, economic performance and number of employees will be derived from Statistics Sweden's database LISA ⁽¹⁰⁾ and used to construct outcome variables and control groups, while Statistics Sweden's database FRIDA ⁽¹¹⁾ will be used to identify companies participating in the EU ETS. Information on applications to the scheme will be obtained from the Swedish Energy Agency.

2.6. Proposed timing of the evaluation

- (32) The evaluation plan covers years 2018-2028.
- (33) The Swedish authorities have committed to submitting an interim evaluation report by 15 December 2026 and the final evaluation report by 31 December 2030.
- (34) Sweden submits that the interim report will cover the proposed methodology for the evaluation and the available data sources for the counterfactual analysis; it will test the methodology and data collection to identify possible development needs.
- (35) The Swedish authorities explain that the selection of the contractor to carry out the evaluation of the scheme is planned to take place in Q4 2028. Data collection will be carried out in 2029-2030. Data collection through surveys and interviews will start in mid-2029 and finalise in Q2 2030. In Q2 2030, the analysis of collected data will start.
- (36) The Swedish authorities confirm that, should significant modifications to the evaluation plan become necessary, they will notify to the Commission an updated

⁽⁹⁾ <https://industry.eea.europa.eu/>

⁽¹⁰⁾ Longitudinal Integration Database for Health Insurance and Labour Market Studies (LISA). Sweden explains that all statistics available at company level are subject to statistical confidentiality. These includes GHG emissions statistics, energy statistics and business economics. The company-specific data, or data derived from a small number of enterprises, may not be published. Enterprise level statistics, on the other hand, are made available for research purposes.

⁽¹¹⁾ Business Register and Individual Data Bases. FRIDA is a micro-level data base, see [Firm Register and Individual Data Bases \(FRIDA\)](#)

evaluation plan. The Swedish authorities also commit to inform the Commission of any element that may affect the implementation of the evaluation plan.

2.7. Body conducting the evaluation

- (37) The body conducting the evaluation will be independent from the Swedish Energy Agency and from beneficiaries of the scheme. According to Sweden, the independence will be ensured and any conflicts of interest avoided.
- (38) Sweden explains that, to carry out the evaluation, the Swedish Energy Agency will contract consultancy services and/or researchers through a tender. The Swedish Energy Agency will formulate tender's selection criteria. In particular, the proposals will be ranked based on criteria such as work experience in socio-economic analyses and previous evaluations in the area of research, industrial innovation and climate change. The consultant and/or other independent party (e.g. researcher) will be impartial and will carry out the evaluation based on the evaluation questions and methods set out in the evaluation plan. This is additionally ensured by the fact that the Swedish Energy Agency has a high level of evaluation expertise and will administer and monitor the tendering procedure and implementation of the evaluation.

2.8. Publicity of the evaluation

- (39) Sweden commits to publish the evaluation plan and the evaluation on a website of the Swedish Energy Agency accessible to the general public without restriction. The evaluation is expected to provide useful suggestions and ideas for the continued optimisation of the scheme and development of the climate policy.

3. ASSESSMENT OF THE EVALUATION PLAN

- (40) The correct application of the GBER is the responsibility of the Member State. This decision on the evaluation plan does not assess whether the scheme to be evaluated was put into effect by the Member State in full respect of all applicable provisions of the GBER. It does therefore neither create legitimate expectations nor prejudge the position that the Commission might take regarding the conformity of the scheme with the GBER when monitoring it or assessing complaints against individual aid granted under it.
- (41) Pursuant to Article 1(2)(a) GBER, certain aid schemes ⁽¹²⁾ within the meaning of Article 2(15) GBER, with an average annual State aid budget exceeding EUR 150 million, are subject to evaluation. The Commission notes that the average annual budget of the aid scheme at hand exceeds the threshold of EUR 150 million laid down in Article 1(2)(a) of the GBER (recital (3)). Chapter I and Sections 4 (Article 25) and 7 (Article 36) of Chapter III of the GBER constitute the legal basis for the aid scheme to benefit from the exemption from notification provided for in Article

⁽¹²⁾ Schemes under Sections 1 (with the exception of Article 15), 2 (with the exception of Articles 19c and 19d), 3, 4, 7 (with the exception of Article 44) and 10 of Chapter III GBER (Article 1(2)(a) GBER).

108(3) of the TFEU. However, in the absence of a positive Commission decision on the notified evaluation plan, pursuant to Article 1(2)(a) of the GBER, the exemption expires six months after the entry into force of the measure and may continue to apply for a longer period only if the Commission decides to authorise this explicitly in a decision.

- (42) As the Commission explained in recital 8 of the GBER, the evaluation of large schemes is required “*in view of the greater potential impact of large schemes on trade and competition*”. The required evaluation should “*aim at verifying whether the assumptions and conditions underlying the compatibility of the scheme have been achieved, as well as the effectiveness of the aid measure in the light of its general and specific objectives and should provide indications on the impact of the scheme on competition and trade*”. State aid evaluation should in particular allow the assessment of the direct incentive effect of the aid on the beneficiary (i.e. whether the aid has caused the beneficiary to take a different course of action, and how significant the impact has been). It should also provide an indication of the general positive and negative effects of the aid scheme on the attainment of the desired policy objective and on competition and trade and could examine the proportionality and appropriateness of the chosen aid instrument ⁽¹³⁾.
- (43) In the light of these considerations, Article 2 (16) of the GBER defines an “evaluation plan” as “*a document containing at least the following minimum elements: the objectives of the aid scheme to be evaluated, the evaluation questions, the result indicators, the envisaged methodology to conduct the evaluation, the data collection requirements, the proposed timing of the evaluation including the date of submission of the final evaluation report, the description of the independent body conducting the evaluation or the criteria that will be used for its selection and the modalities for ensuring the publicity of the evaluation*”. ⁽¹⁴⁾
- (44) The Commission considers that the notified evaluation plan contains these minimum elements, as described in section 2 of this Decision.
- (45) The evaluation plan contains a concise description of the key objectives of the scheme and provides sufficient information to understand the underlying “intervention logic”. The scope of the evaluation is defined in an appropriate way (recitals (8) to(16)).
- (46) The evaluation questions are designed in a way as to assess the direct effects of the scheme on the beneficiaries compared to non-beneficiaries, to measure the incentive effect of the scheme (recitals (18) to (21)). The evaluation questions addressing indirect effects are linked to the specificities of the scheme, whose main objective is supporting the reduction of GHG emissions from industrial activities and support innovative industrial technologies (recitals (20)(b) and (21)(b)). The

⁽¹³⁾ See Staff Working Document referred to in footnote 5 above.

⁽¹⁴⁾ Further guidance is given in the Staff Working Document referred to in footnote 5 above.

Commission notes that the evaluation will also cover appropriateness and proportionality of the aid (recitals (20) and (21))(22).

- (47) The evaluation plan identifies and justifies the result indicators that integrate the evaluation questions for the scheme (recital (22)) and explains the data collection requirements and availabilities necessary in this context as well as data sources to be used for the evaluation (recitals (27) to (31)).
- (48) The evaluation plan sets out and explains the main methods that will be used to identify the effects of the scheme and justifies why these methods are likely to be appropriate for the scheme at hand. The proposed evaluation methodology sufficiently allows identifying the causal impact of the scheme (recitals (23) to (26)). The main envisaged evaluation methods are Regression Discontinuity, Difference-in-Difference approaches and the Synthetic Control Methodology. The Commission considers that the proposed evaluation methodology should allow for a proper evaluation of the scheme.
- (49) The proposed timeline of the evaluation is reasonable in view of the characteristics of the scheme concerned and the relevant implementation periods for projects supported under the scheme (recitals (32) to (36))(37)).
- (50) The criteria for the selection of the evaluation body are adequate to ensure the required independence and skills (recitals (37) and (38))(38). In particular, the Commission takes note of the commitment of the Swedish authorities to submit an interim evaluation report by 15 December 2026 (recital (33)).
- (51) The proposed modalities for the publication of the evaluation results are appropriate and ensure transparency. In particular, the Commission takes note of the commitment of the Swedish authorities to disseminate and make publicly available the final evaluation report (recital (39))(39).
- (52) In view of the above, the Commission considers that the evaluation plan meets all the requirements laid down in the GBER, is established in line with the common methodology proposed in the Staff Working Document ⁽¹⁵⁾ and is suitable given the specificities of the scheme to be evaluated.
- (53) The Commission takes note of the commitment made by the Swedish authorities to conduct the evaluation in accordance with the evaluation plan described in this decision and to inform the Commission of any element that might compromise the implementation of the evaluation plan (recital (36)).
- (54) The Commission takes note of the commitment made by the Swedish authorities to take into account the evaluation results to inform future aid schemes and other climate policy measures (recital (17)). The Commission recalls that the application of the scheme has to be suspended if the final evaluation report is not submitted in good time and sufficient quality.

⁽¹⁵⁾ As referred to in footnote 5 above.

- (55) Pursuant to Article 1(2)(a) of the GBER, the Commission decides that the GBER shall continue to apply to the aid scheme for which the evaluation plan was submitted until six months after the final date of applicability of the GBER, laid down in its Article 59 GBER, that is until 30 June 2027. The Commission takes note of the commitment made by the Swedish authorities to submit the final evaluation report by 31 December 2030 and reminds to making changes to the evaluation plan, should this be required under the GBER applicable from 2027.
- (56) The Commission reminds the Swedish authorities that alterations to the evaluated scheme, other than modifications which cannot affect the compatibility of the scheme under the GBER or cannot significantly affect the content of the approved evaluation plan, are, pursuant to Article 1(2)(b) of the GBER, excluded from the scope of the GBER and must therefore be notified to the Commission.

4. CONCLUSION

The Commission has accordingly decided

- that Regulation (EU) No 651/2014 of 17 June 2014, as amended, declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty will continue to apply to the aid scheme until six months after the final date of applicability of that Regulation, laid down in its Article 59, that is until 30 June 2027;
- to publish this decision on the Internet site of the Commission.

If this letter contains confidential information which should not be disclosed to third parties, please inform the Commission within fifteen working days of the date of receipt. If the Commission does not receive a reasoned request by that deadline, you will be deemed to agree to the disclosure to third parties and to the publication of the full text of the letter in the authentic language on the Internet site: <https://competition-cases.ec.europa.eu/search?caseInstrument=SA>.

Your request should be sent electronically to the following address:

European Commission,
Directorate-General Competition
State Aid Greffe
B-1049 Brussels
Stateaidgreffe@ec.europa.eu

Yours faithfully,

For the Commission

Teresa RIBERA
Executive Vice-President