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SUBSIDIES

NEW AND FULL NOTIFICATION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE XVI:1 OF THE GATT 1994 AND ARTICLE 25 OF THE AGREEMENT ON SUBSIDIES AND COUNTERVAILING MEASURES

EUROPEAN UNION

Addendum

The following addendum to the notification of the European Union, dated and received on 24 September 2021, relates to subsidy programmes of **Hungary**.

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HUNGARY 2019

1 CORPORATE TAX ALLOWANCES TO ASSIST STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1.1 Tax Incentive Related to Development Projects

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Tax incentive related to development projects.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The objective of this scheme is to stimulate investment activities.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

This tax incentive has been provided for by Section 22/B of Act LXXXI of 1996 on the Corporate Tax and Dividend Tax.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of deduction from the corporate tax.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

In the frames of the tax incentive related to development projects, tax credit shall be granted to taxpayers:

- a) for investment projects valued at three billion forints or more at current prices;
- b) for investment projects started and operated within the administrative jurisdiction of a favoured municipal government that satisfies the criteria specified in the Government Decree on Development Tax Benefit adopted under authorization conferred by this Act (hereinafter referred to as government decree), valued at one billion forints or more at current prices;
- c) for investment projects valued at 100 million forints or more at current prices concerned with bringing an existing food facility producing foodstuffs of animal origin into compliance with the requirements laid down in the relevant legislation concerning food hygiene;
- d) for independent environmental projects valued at 100 million forints or more at current prices;
- e) for investment projects concerning basic research, applied research and experimental development, if valued at 100 million forints or more at current prices;
- f) for investment projects valued at 100 million forints or more at current prices exclusively for motion picture and video production;
- g) for investment projects serving to create new jobs;

- h) for investment projects valued at 100 million forints or more at current prices, if started following the day of introduction (first day of trading) of shares issued to increase its subscribed capital (or a part of such shares) to a regulated market that fits the definition contained in the Act on the Capital Market (hereinafter referred to as regulated market), not later than the last day of the third year following that day;
- i) for investment projects valued at 300 million forints or more at current prices, implemented by small-sized enterprises;
- j) for investment projects valued at 400 million forints or more at current prices, implemented by medium-sized enterprises;
- k) for investment projects valued at 100 million forints or more at current prices, implemented in a free enterprise zone;
- l) for investment projects valued at six billion forints or more at current prices;
- m) for investment projects serving to create new jobs, valued at three billion forints or more at current prices;

if operated in accordance with the government decree.

Tax relief for the projects a)-b) and l)-m) above shall be granted if during the four tax years following the first year in which the tax allowance is used if the average number of workers employed or the taxpayers annualized wage costs is increased by the taxpayer.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount

The support granted to a specific development project may not be higher than the amount computed by the ratio stipulated in the legislation from the total cost of the project.

The tax incentive may be claimed up to 80% of the corporate income tax otherwise payable.

The amount of tax benefit was HUF 40.8 billion.

8. Duration of the subsidy

The tax incentive may be applied in the tax year following the year when the project was launched - or in the same tax year at the taxpayer's discretion - and in the following 12 tax years, at the latest during the sixteenth tax year following the tax year in which the notification or the application was submitted.

This tax relief was introduced in 2003. No explicit time limit is attached to this subsidy.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

1.2 Accelerated Depreciation for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Accelerated depreciation for small and medium-sized enterprises.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The objective of this scheme is to promote investment activities in any free enterprise zone.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

This tax relief has been provided for by Annex 1, point 14 of Act LXXXI of 1996 on the Corporate Tax and Dividend Tax.

5. Form of the subsidy

This subsidy is in the form of deduction from the corporate tax base.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Small and medium-sized enterprises making investments in any free enterprise zone.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount

Small and medium-sized enterprises may claim 100% tax depreciation on the value of machinery, equipment and vehicles (except passenger cars), which have never been used previously, if these tangible assets are used in any free enterprise zone.

The effect of the tax benefit was less than HUF 1.1 billion.

8. Duration of the subsidy

This tax relief was introduced on 10 May 2005. No explicit time limit is attached to this subsidy.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

2 RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION FUND 2019

1. Title of the subsidy programme

National Research, Development and Innovation Fund (hereinafter: NRDIFund).

2. Period covered by the notification

2019.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The RDI law (Act LXXXVI of 2014) created a unified NRDIFund to provide state support for research, development and innovation, and can be used solely for this purpose. According to the Law on Public Finance the NRDIFund is a separate state fund and is intended to improve the competitiveness and innovation performance of the Hungarian economy. Its main objectives are the following:

- to increase and concentrate the innovation activities of enterprises with the emphasis on utilisation of innovative, marketable and competitive products;
- to increase academia-industry cooperation by improving the conditions of the ecosystem of research, development and innovation, and boost knowledge transfer;
- to support the development of regional innovation ecosystems centred around universities;
- to support individual and institutional (thematic) excellence-based research projects implemented by individual researchers/research groups;
- to support the development of research infrastructures;
- to foster international cooperation.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Act 2014/LXXVI on scientific research, development and innovation (hereinafter: Act);
- Govt. decree No. 80/2014. (XII. 31.) on the Rules of Operation and Utilisation of the National Research, Development and Innovation Fund.

5. Form of the subsidy

Grant.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Public and private research organisations, large companies, small and medium-sized enterprises, non-profit organisations and natural persons may receive subsidy. Joint projects conducted by companies in consortia with other applicants may also receive subsidy.

Support from the NRD Fund may be received through open tender procedures for the purposes specified in the Act.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount

Payments under this programme amounted to HUF 47.91 billion in 2019.

8. Duration of the subsidy

No explicit time limit is attached to the programme.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N. A.

3 BUDGETARY SCHEME EARMARKED FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 2019 - 2020

1. Title of the subsidy programme, if relevant, or brief description or identification of the subsidy.

Budgetary scheme earmarked for economic development.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019-2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The aim of the program is to involve domestic supplier SMEs with low value added products, into the development and production of high value added goods or services, as well as increasing their productivity; with the application of modern Industry 4.0 technologies, organizational development, training, innovation, research and development activities.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

The subsidy is provided for by the Act XXXIV of 2004 on the Small and Medium Sized Enterprises and on the Support of their Development, the acts on annual state budgets, the Decree 14/2019. (VI. 12.) of the Minister for Innovation and Technology on the detailed rules for the use of certain budgetary schemes.

5. Form of the subsidy

According to the Act XXXIV of 2004 on the Small and Medium Sized Enterprises and on the Support of their Development the support may be provided for in the form of non-repayable subsidy, interest subsidy, factoring fee subsidy, leasing fee subsidy, surety fee subsidy, acquisition of ownership interest in venture capital funds. In 2019-2020 according to the Decree 14/2019. (VI. 12.) of the

Minister for Innovation and Technology the support was provided for in the form of non-repayable subsidy.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided (whether to producers, to exporters, or others; through what mechanism; whether a fixed or fluctuating amount per unit; if the latter, how determined).

According to the Decree 14/2019. (VI. 12.) of the Minister for Innovation and Technology support could be granted for large enterprises (integrator companies) and for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (suppliers) that are cooperating with the integrator. An application is only eligible if the integrator signed Cooperation Agreements with a minimum of five micro, small, medium-sized enterprises, so altogether five SMEs requested the grant. The beneficiaries have to achieve one of the following main goals:

- implementation of new knowledge or technology;
- significant innovation and intellectual added value;
- utilization of existing knowledge or function in a new way;
- significant increase in performance;
- reducing production costs without sacrificing performance;
- making the material flow process more efficient in production;
- prototyping new or fundamentally redesigned products, services and processes;
- introducing new or fundamentally redesigned products, services and processes on the domestic market;
- optimization of organizational and management processes;
- increase efficiency in a production or operational process of the enterprise;
- improving the Industry 4.0. abilities in the enterprise.

7. Subsidy per unit

A beneficiary may be granted between HUF 20 million and HUF 200 million. The total amount accounted for HUF 3,99 billion.

8. Duration of the subsidy

2019-2020.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

3.1. Irinyi plan – The directions of innovative industrial development in Hungary – 2019

1. Title of the subsidy programme, if relevant, or brief description or identification of the subsidy.

Irinyi Plan for the Development of Hungarian industry (hereinafter: Irinyi Plan).

2. Period covered by the notification

2019.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The Government seeks to use a complex set of tools to assist re-industrialisation and the development of the Hungarian industry. The Hungarian Government adopted the Irinyi Plan in 2016. The Irinyi Plan focuses on the development and marketing of high value-added products that can compete on international markets.

The programme aims to support projects that contributes to the growth of key manufacturing sectors in Hungary (vehicle manufacturing, special machinery and vehicle manufacturing, food industry, health economy, green economy, ICT sector)

The programme lays down the five pillars along which the development of Hungary's manufacturing industry can be ensured during the next period:

- development of new, innovative, high Hungarian value-added products;
- use of new technologies, digital technologies;
- striving to resolve territorial inequalities;
- utilisation of domestic resources (high value-added domestic processing of domestic raw materials);
- encouraging energy and material efficiency, as well as wise and economical land use based on landscape conditions - the use of renewable energy and the use of energy efficiency equipment (e.g. building services).

The following activities are eligible under Irinyi Plan programme:

- a) the extension of the capacity of an existing establishment;
- b) the setting-up of a new establishment;
- c) the diversification of the output of an establishment;
- d) a fundamental change in the overall production process of an existing establishment;
- e) the launch of a new product on the domestic market;
- f) research and development projects;
- g) the protection of industrial property rights related to points f) and h);
- h) the implementation of the innovation partnership procedure according to Act CXLIII of 2015 on Public Procurement;
- i) energy efficiency investments related to points (a) to (e);
- j) investment in the use of energy from renewable sources related to points (a) to (e).

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Act CXCV of 2011 on Public Finances,
- Government Decree No. 368/2011 on the implementation of the Act on Public Finances,
- Act LXXVI of 2014 on Scientific Research, Development and Innovation,
- Act C of 2000 on Accounting,

- Act CXLIII of 2015 on Public Procurement,
- Decree of the Minister for Innovation and Technology 14 of 2019 on the management and utilisation of chapter-managed appropriations and centrally managed appropriations,
- [Commission Regulation \(EU\) No. 1407/2013](#) of 18 December 2013 on the application Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to de minimis aid,
- [Commission Regulation \(EU\) No. 651/2014](#) of 17 June 2014 on declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in the Application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty

5. Form of the subsidy

Non-repayable subsidy.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises may receive subsidy that belong to a sector identified as a priority sector in the Irinyi Plan or their project is in accordance with the objectives of the Irinyi Plan.

Call for proposals was launched in 2019 by the Ministry for Innovation and Technology. Grants may be awarded to beneficiaries who submit their application under the terms of calls for proposals. The financial source of subsidies is provided by the Ministry for Innovation and Technology, the grant procedure is managed by a state-owned non-profit company (IFKA Public Benefit Non-Profit Ltd.)

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount

Payments under this programme amounted to HUF 2.5 billion in 2019.

8. Duration of the subsidy

No explicit time limit is attached to the programme.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N. A.

4 SUBSIDY FOR JOB-CREATION

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Subsidy for job-creation.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019.

3. Policy objective and / or purpose of the subsidy

Promoting creation of new jobs through investments.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

The subsidy is provided by 18. § of the Act IV of 1991 on Job Assistance and Unemployment Benefits and the 18. § of the Decree No. 6/1996. (VII. 16.) of the Minister of Labour on employment subsidies and subsidy for crisis management.

5. Form of the subsidy

Non-reimbursable subsidy.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

All kinds of subsidy are awarded through tender procedures. At least 25% of the expenditure of investment must be financed from own source.

Support may be granted for those employers who create new jobs, connected to investment. Support may be granted for those employers who undertake to:

- realize the investment in a year after its initiation;
- sustain and operate capacities and services produced by the investment continuously at least for three years in accordance of the original purpose and;
- maintain the employee number indicated in the application for at least two years after hiring them, without decreasing the number of employees during this period.

The subsidy may not be in excess of 25-50% of the programme's total costs depending on the regional classification. This upper limit can be increased by 20% for small enterprises, and by 10% for medium sized enterprises.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount

The total amount accounted for HUF 10,000 million.

8. Duration of the subsidy

No explicit time limit is attached to this program.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

In 2019, 3.84 billion HUF support was provided for 246 enterprises. The support allowed the creation of nearly 1.4 thousand new jobs, and more than 2,500 jobs has been preserved by the subsidy.

5 SUBSIDY FOR WORKERS' HOSTELS

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Subsidy for workers' hostels.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019.

3. Policy objective and / or purpose of the subsidy

Promoting employee mobility by creating new workers' hostels.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

The subsidy is provided according to Government Decree 23/2017. (II. 3.) on subsidies for constructing workers' hostels supporting employee mobility.

5. Form of the subsidy

Partially or wholly non-reimbursable subsidy.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Local governments (municipalities) and their associations are eligible for the subsidy, which may be provided for the construction of new workers' hostels or for the renovation of building according to that purpose. At least 20% of the expenditure of investment shall be financed from own source.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount

The intensity of the subsidy shall be in accordance with relevant EU regulation.

8. Duration of the subsidy

No explicit time limit is attached to this program.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

In 2019, non-reimbursable subsidy amounting to more than 5.276 billion HUF was provided for ten municipalities or associations owned by municipalities. At present, as three larger projects have been unsuccessfully terminated, seven workers' hostels are to be created with the help of the subsidy amounting to nearly 2 billion HUF, providing accommodation for a total of 637 workers.

6 CO-FINANCED SUBSIDY PROGRAMMES 2019

6.1 Economic Development Operational Programme (EDOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Economic Development Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

Overall objectives:

The main objective of the programme is to encourage the permanent growth of the Hungarian economy, by strengthening the competitiveness of the production sector and the permanent growth factors.

To create a base for the growth of the Hungarian economy, the following four specific objectives have been defined:

- increase R & D and innovation capacity, activity, as well as cooperation;
- complex development of corporate capacities;
- development of the business environment;
- facilitate SMEs' access to financing resources.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1260/1999;
- Government Decree 4/2011 (I.28.) on the procedures of absorption of support from the ERDF, the ESF and the CF;
- Government Decree 547/2013 (XII. 30.) on the single operational manual.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of repayable and non-repayable subsidy. Repayable subsidies are granted from credit, guarantee and venture capital SME programmes.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Public and private enterprises with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

Non-repayable support may be received through open tender procedures. Majority of repayable schemes are provided through financial intermediate bodies.

The typical subsidy may not be in excess of 50% of the total eligible costs.

The average contribution of the Hungarian government was around 6%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid was HUF 0.0 million.

8. Duration of the subsidy

These grant schemes may not be applied after the year 2015.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

6.2 Environment and Energy Operational Programme (EEOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Environment and Energy Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The developments identified in the Environment and Energy Operational Programme are intended to mitigate the country's environmental problems, thus improving the quality of life of the society and promoting the adaptation of the economy to the environmental processes:

- creation and maintenance of an environment suitable for living in;
- protection and conservation of our assets;
- prevention, economy, energy efficiency.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1260/1999;
- Government Decree 4/2011 (I.28.) on the procedures of absorption of support from the ERDF, the ESF and the CF;
- Government Decree 547/2013 (XII. 30.) on the single operational manual.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is granted from non-repayable support schemes.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Public and private institutions and enterprises with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

Non-repayable support may be received through open tender procedures.

The typical subsidy may not be in excess of 56% of the total eligible costs.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

Grant paid from national budget: HUF 0,0 million.

8. Duration of the subsidy

These grant schemes may not be applied after the year 2015.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

6.3 Social Renewal Operational Programme (SROP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Social Renewal Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The overall objective of the *SROP* is to increase labour market participation. The *SROP* contributes to the achievement of the expansion of employment and the promotion of permanent growth (the overall objectives of the NHDP) primarily through the development of human resources and by measures aimed at the supply side of the labour market. The possibilities inherent in available labour supply cannot be exploited unless job-seeking increases, labour market and social discrimination decreases, the harmony between qualifications, skills sought and supplied improve, and the proportion of healthy labour force grows owing to the development of health culture. The road to enhanced employment leads through increasing activity.

The above described objective is to be achieved with the improvement of the quality of the human resources primarily with the help of employment, education and training, the social field, health care, culture and general education, and anti-discrimination instruments.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1260/1999;
- Government Decree 4/2011 (I.28.) on the procedures of absorption of support from the ERDF, the ESF and the CF;
- Government Decree 547/2013 (XII. 30.) on the single operational manual.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Public and private enterprises with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

Non-repayable support may be received through open tender procedures - and through the selection of key projects - for the purposes set in the application calls.

Typically, the subsidy may not be in excess of 97% of the project's total eligible costs. The average contribution of the Hungarian government was around 15%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid was HUF 0,0 million.

8. Duration of the subsidy

These grant schemes may not be applied after the year 2015.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

6.4 Social Infrastructure Operational Programme (SIOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Social Infrastructure Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

For the success of the interventions supporting the enhancement of labour market participation and the substantial improvement of the quality of human resources, it is necessary to perform coordinated development activities and the comprehensive reform of public services in the field of education, health care, employment and social services. This is the only way to ensure that the systems of public services operate in an efficient and sustainable manner on the one hand and provide equal opportunities to all for accessing quality services, on the other. The substantial elements of the reform will be supported partly by the Social Renewal OP, and for the success of the implementation of these interventions and for reaching the best results, it is inevitable to ensure the physical infrastructural background linked to them.

The SIOP, therefore, contributes to the achievement of the objectives of the New Hungary Development Plan through the modernisation and development of

- the infrastructure of the education and training system, including non-formal and informal learning;
- the health care system;
- the institutional system of employment and social services.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1260/1999;
- Government Decree 4/2011 (I.28.) on the procedures of absorption of support from the ERDF, the ESF and the CF;
- Government Decree 547/2013 (XII. 30.) on the single operational manual.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Public and private enterprises with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

Non-repayable support may be received through open tender procedures - and through the selection of key projects - for the purposes set in the application calls.

Typically, the subsidy may not be in excess of 93% of the project's total eligible costs. The average contribution of the Hungarian government was around 14%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid was 7 HUF 0,0.

8. Duration of the subsidy

These grant schemes may not be applied after the year 2015.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

6.5 Transport Operational Programme (TOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Transport Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The comprehensive objective of transport developments is to improve accessibility with a view to increasing global and regional competitiveness and strengthening socio-economic and territorial cohesion. It is intended to improve the alternative accessibility of regions and the accessibility of economic and business centres by enabling the linking of the various modes of transport.

In the field of transport development six priority axes have been determined to serve the above objectives:

- improving the international road accessibility of the country and the regional centres. This priority involves the development, modernisation of the trans-European road transport corridors (TEN-T);
- improving the international railway and waterway accessibility of the country and the regional centres. The aim of this priority is to develop the Hungarian railway lines that constitute part of the trans-European railway network (TEN);
- improving regional accessibility. This priority targets the development of the main road network (1-, 2- and 3-digit roads) improving the accessibility within the region;
- linking the modes of transport and improving the intermodality and the transport infrastructure of the economic centres;
- improving urban and suburban public transport.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1260/1999;
- Government Decree 4/2011 (I.28.) on the procedures of absorption of support from the ERDF, the ESF and the CF;
- Government Decree 547/2013 (XII. 30.) on the single operational manual.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Public and private enterprises with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

Non-repayable support may be received through open tender procedures for the purposes set in the application calls.

Typically, the subsidy may not be in excess of 99% of the project's total eligible costs. The average contribution of the Hungarian government was around 15%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid was HUF 76,4 million.

8. Duration of the subsidy

These grant schemes may not be applied after the year 2015.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

6.6 Electronic Public Administration Operational Programme (EPAOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Electronic Public Administration Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The overall strategic objective of the operational programme is to improve efficiency in public administration. By the reorganisation and simplification of the government processes and their subsequent support by means of info-communication it is intended to make the operation of the state more efficient and provide the same amount of services with the use of less resource. The operational programme includes the modernisation of the procedures, processes and services of public administration and the judiciary system with the use of info-communication technology, as well as the interventions aimed at the identification of the clients as a common element of all public services provided by info-communication devices.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1260/1999;
- Government Decree 4/2011 (I.28.) on the procedures of absorption of support from the ERDF, the ESF and the CF;
- Government Decree 547/2013 (XII. 30.) on the single operational manual.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Central administrative bodies; Territorial bodies of the central administrative bodies; Local governments; Municipalities; Micro-regional associations; Other administrative bodies, Companies in state ownership; NGOs fulfilling the tasks of the state; Courts, Prosecution and Defence public bodies with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

Non-repayable support may be received through open tender procedures for the purposes set in the application calls.

Typically, the subsidy may not be in excess of 100% of the project's total eligible costs. The average contribution of the Hungarian government was around 15%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid was HUF 0,0.

8. Duration of the subsidy

These grant schemes may not be applied after the year 2015.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

6.7 South Great Plain Operational Programme (SGPOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

South Great Plain Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The overall objective for the South Great Plain Region is to ensure sustainable growth and increased employment as well as to redress regional imbalances. Based on comparative territorial advantages, the specific objectives of the development programme are the following:

- improving and increasing the competitiveness of the regional economy, promotion of change in economic structure based on innovation;
- improvement of municipal and environmental conditions which determine living conditions for the population, in order to boost regional cohesion.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1260/1999;
- Government Decree 4/2011 (I.28.) on the procedures of absorption of support from the ERDF, the ESF and the CF;
- Government Decree 547/2013 (XII. 30.) on the single operational manual.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes, except for the "Regional Capital Investment Fund Programme", which grants refundable equity contribution.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Public and private enterprises with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project. Refundable subsidy is only eligible for the private sector. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

- support may be received through open tender procedures for the purposes set in the application calls;
- the typical subsidy may not be in excess of 57% of the total eligible costs. The average contribution of the Hungarian government was around 11%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid was HUF 0,0.

8. Duration of the subsidy

These grant schemes may not be applied after the year 2015.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

6.8 South Transdanubia Operational Programme (STDOP)1. Title of the subsidy programme

South Transdanubia Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The overall long-term objective of the South Transdanubia Operational Programme (until 2020) is the South Transdanubia region's convergence to the country's more developed areas. Accordingly, the strategic objective of this programme (until 2013) is to stop the South Transdanubia region's falling behind, i.e., to keep the region on the nation's growth path for the sake of a convergence process to be launched subsequently. Three specific objectives were determined for the sake of accomplishing the strategic objective:

- protection of the natural and built environment in the region;
- competitive economy based on local characteristics;
- to stop the increase of social differences within the region.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1260/1999;
- Government Decree 4/2011 (I.28.) on the procedures of absorption of support from the ERDF, the ESF and the CF;
- Government Decree 547/2013 (XII. 30.) on the single operational manual.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes, except for the "Regional Capital Investment Fund Programme", which grants refundable equity contribution.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Public and private enterprises with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project. Refundable subsidy is only eligible for the private sector. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

Support may be received through open tender procedures for the purposes set in the application calls.

The typical subsidy may not be in excess of 57% of the total eligible costs. The average contribution of the Hungarian government was around 6%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid was HUF 0,0.

8. Duration of the subsidy

These grant schemes may not be applied after the year 2015.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

6.9 North Great Plain Operational Programme (NGPOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

North Great Plain Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The NOGPOP sets the following long-term overall objective:

Based on the natural and social heritage and the characteristics of the settlement network of the North Great Plain Region, to strengthen regional competitiveness and redress territorial imbalances within the region.

Accordingly, the strategic objective of this programme is preventing the North Great Plain Region from falling behind; i.e., keeping the region on a national growth trajectory in order that a process of convergence may later begin.

In order for the strategic objective to be achieved, the following objectives have been set:

- strengthening the region's SME sector;
- improving the income generating ability of tourism;
- improving the population's mobility;
- developing the region's human resources;
- improving the environmental status of the built and natural environment.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1260/1999;
- Government Decree 4/2011 (I.28.) on the procedures of absorption of support from the ERDF, the ESF and the CF;
- Government Decree 547/2013 (XII. 30.) on the single operational manual.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes, except for the "Regional Capital Investment Fund Programme", which grants refundable equity contribution.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Public and private enterprises with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project. Refundable subsidy is only eligible for the private sector. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

Non-repayable support may be received through open tender procedures for the purposes set in the application calls.

The typical subsidy may not be in excess of 58% of the total eligible costs. The average contribution of the Hungarian government was around 12%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government) (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid was HUF 0,0.

8. Duration of the subsidy

These grant schemes may not be applied after the year 2015.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

6.10 North Hungary Operational Programme (NHOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

North Hungary Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The overall objective of the programme is:

To improve the economic competitiveness of the region while decreasing territorial and social-economic differences within the region.

The programme formulates the following specific objectives for the period 2007-2013:

- to improve competitiveness of the economy making use of local resources, cooperation;
- improving the capacity of tourism to produce income;
- to enhance social cohesion and to develop an attracting economic and residential environment.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1260/1999;
- Government Decree 4/2011 (I.28.) on the procedures of absorption of support from the ERDF, the ESF and the CF;
- Government Decree 547/2013 (XII. 30.) on the single operational manual.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes, except for the "Regional Capital Investment Fund Programme", which grants refundable equity contribution.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Public and private enterprises with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project. Refundable subsidy is only eligible for the private sector. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

Support may be received through open tender procedures for the purposes set in the application calls.

The typical subsidy may not be in excess of 59% of the total eligible costs. The average contribution of the Hungarian government was around 13%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid was HUF 0,0.

8. Duration of the subsidy

These grant schemes may not be applied after the year 2015.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

6.11 Central Transdanubia Operational Programme (CTDOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Central Transdanubia Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

An overall objective of CETOP is to ensure that, making an efficient use of socio-economic innovation and relying on on-going revival efforts, the Central Transdanubia Region maintains its outstanding economic position and revenue-generation ability among Hungarian regions.

Achievement of this overall objective is promoted by specific development goals as follows:

- create an innovative and competitive economic environment;
- improve the tourist potential of the region;
- sustainable development of the settlement network in the region;
- amplify regional cohesion through investments in environment, and transport infrastructure;
- establish efficient and renewable human infrastructure background.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1260/1999;

- Government Decree 4/2011 (I.28.) on the procedures of absorption of support from the ERDF, the ESF and the CF;
- Government Decree 547/2013 (XII. 30.) on the single operational manual.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes, except for the "Regional Capital Investment Fund Programme", which grants refundable equity contribution.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Public and private enterprises with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project. Refundable subsidy is only eligible for the private sector. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

Non-repayable support may be received through open tender procedures for the purposes set in the application calls.

The typical subsidy may not be in excess of 52% of the total eligible costs. The average contribution of the Hungarian government was around 6%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid was HUF 0,0.

8. Duration of the subsidy

These grant schemes may not be applied after the year 2015.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

6.12 Central Hungary Operational Programme (CHOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Central Hungary Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The overall objective of the operational programme is to improve the international competitiveness of the Central Hungary Region, with due regard to the principle of sustainable development.

With an eye to achieving the overall objective, two specific objectives have been set:

- to develop factors influencing the Region's competitiveness;
- to develop the Region's internal cohesion and the harmony of its spatial structure.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1260/1999;

- Government Decree 4/2011 (I.28.) on the procedures of absorption of support from the ERDF, the ESF and the CF;
- Government Decree 547/2013 (XII. 30.) on the single operational manual.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes, except for the "Regional Capital Investment Fund Programme", which grants refundable equity contribution.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Public and private enterprises with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project. Refundable subsidy is only eligible for the private sector. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

Non-repayable support may be received through open tender procedures for the purposes set in the application calls.

The typical subsidy may not be in excess of 44% of the total eligible costs. The average contribution of the Hungarian government was around 11%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid was HUF 0,0.

8. Duration of the subsidy

These grant schemes may not be applied after the year 2015.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

6.13 West Pannon Operational Programme (WPOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

West Pannon Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

Overall objective of the OP: to establish an economic and public service infrastructure in line with the regional environment through environmentally consciously planned development in order to promote growth and employment.

Five specific development objectives support this overall objective:

- economy built on local innovative resources and corporate networks;
- tourism based on high quality services and leveraging heritage;
- network of towns comprised of liveable towns providing efficient support for regional centres;

- high quality environment and safe access to regional centres and sub-centres;
- infrastructure supporting public services based on the local environment.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1260/1999;
- Government Decree 255/2006 (XII. 8.) on the basic rules of the use of the ERDF, ESF and CF subsidies and responsible institutions in the 2007-2013 programming period;
- MEHVM-PM Ministerial Decree 16/2006 (XII. 28.) on the procedures of absorption of support from the ERDF, the ESF and the CF
- Government Decree 281/2006 (XII.23.) on rules concerning establishing systems of financial management and controls in relation with receiving support from the ERDF, the ESF and the CF in the programming period 2007-2013
- Government Decree 4/2011 (I.28.) on the procedures of absorption of support from the ERDF, the ESF and the CF

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes, except for the "Regional Capital Investment Fund Programme", which grants refundable equity contribution.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Public and private enterprises with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project. Refundable subsidy is only eligible for the private sector. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

Non-repayable support may be received through open tender procedures for the purposes set in the application calls.

The typical subsidy may not be in excess of 47% of the total eligible costs. The average contribution of the Hungarian government was around 12%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid was HUF 0,0.

8. Duration of the subsidy

These grant schemes may not be applied after the year 2015.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

6.14 Interreg V-A Slovakia-Hungary Programme 2014-2020

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Interreg V-A Slovakia-Hungary Cooperation Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019-2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The entire Programme strategy is built around the concept of a sustainable development, some objectives, priorities and individual interventions are directly focused on the promotion of technology development and infrastructural developments for the low carbon economy, resource efficient and environmental-friendly developments. Requirements of *sustainable development* are reflected not just in planning specific objectives, but also they are integrated to the Programme as horizontal principles, which ensure to shift the Programme area towards the quality prevention of environmental resources. The clear contribution to sustainable development will be an eligibility criterion in the selection procedure for all actions. The principle of *equal opportunities* is also reflected in the design of the indicators for monitoring and evaluation, and in the eligibility and project selection criteria to be applied under various measures. In order to pursue the above targets, the following priority axes have been determined:

- priority axis 1: Nature & Culture;
- priority axis 2: enhancing cross-border mobility;
- priority axis 3: promoting sustainable and quality employment;
- priority axis 4: enhancing cross-border cooperation of public authorities and people living in the border area.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Regulation (EU) No. 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund;
- Regulation (EU) No. 1301/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the European Regional Development Fund and on specific provisions concerning the Investment for growth and jobs goal and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1080/2006;
- Regulation (EU) No. 1299/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on specific provisions for the support from the European Regional Development Fund to the European territorial cooperation goal;
- Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No. 1296/2013, (EU) No. 1301/2013, (EU) No. 1303/2013, (EU) No. 1304/2013, (EU) No. 1309/2013, (EU) No. 1316/2013, (EU) No. 223/2014, (EU) No. 283/2014, and Decision No. 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No. 966/2012;

- Government Decree No. 238/2015 (IX. 4.) on the national institutions implementing certain programmes related to cross-border co-operation under the European Regional Development Fund, the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance and the European Neighbourhood Instrument in the period 2014-2020 (in Hungary);
- Government Decree No. 126/2016 (VI.7.) on the implementation of certain cross-border co-operation programmes financed under the European Regional Development Fund and the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance in the 2014-2020 programming period (in Hungary).

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is provided in the form of non-repayable subsidy.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

The programme funds cooperation among project partners which are public authorities, bodies governed by public law, non-profit organisations governed by private law.

National state co-financing is provided on a complementary basis to all Hungarian partners participating in projects selected for community co-financing. The rate of national state co-financing is determined taking into account of the status of the Hungarian partner and may not exceed 15%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government for priorities other than Technical Assistance)

The total amount paid in 2019-2020 was EUR 4 394 903,96.

8. Duration of the subsidy

From 2014-2023.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

6.15 Interreg V-A Hungary-Croatia Programme 2014-2020

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Hungary-Croatia Cross-border Cooperation Programme 2014-2020.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019-2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The focus of the current programme is slightly shifted towards supporting the reinforcement and expansion of the existing cooperative networks and contributing to the establishment of a sound basis for a dynamic and lasting cooperation across the border. Besides that, the programme increases the concentration on encouraging sustainable economic cooperation in the region, while maintaining continuity of activities. The programme comprises the following priorities in order to pursue the above goal:

- priority axis 1: enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs;
- priority axis 2: sustainable use of Natural and Cultural assets;
- priority axis 3: cooperation: enhancing institutional capacity and an efficient public administration;

- priority axis 4: education: investing in education, training, including vocational training for skills and lifelong learning by developing education and training infrastructure.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Regulation (EU) No. 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund;
- Regulation (EU) No. 1301/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the European Regional Development Fund and on specific provisions concerning the Investment for growth and jobs goal and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1080/2006;
- Regulation (EU) No. 1299/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on specific provisions for the support from the European Regional Development Fund to the European territorial cooperation goal;
- Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No. 1296/2013, (EU) No. 1301/2013, (EU) No. 1303/2013, (EU) No. 1304/2013, (EU) No. 1309/2013, (EU) No. 1316/2013, (EU) No. 223/2014, (EU) No. 283/2014, and Decision No. 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No. 966/2012;
- The Interreg V-A Co-operation Programme Hungary-Croatia, approved by the European Commission on 07 September 2015 by Decision Reg. No. C(2015)6228 (hereinafter referred to as the Programme);
- Government Decree No. 238/2015 (IX. 4.) on the national institutions implementing certain programmes related to cross-border co-operation under the European Regional Development Fund, the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance and the European Neighbourhood Instrument in the period 2014-2020 (in Hungary);
- Government Decree No. 126/2016 (VI.7.) on the implementation of certain cross-border co-operation programmes financed under the European Regional Development Fund and the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance in the 2014-2020 programming period (in Hungary).

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is provided in the form of non-repayable subsidy.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

The programme funds cooperation among project partners which are public authorities, bodies governed by public law, non-profit organisations governed by private law.

National state co-financing is provided on a complementary basis to all Hungarian partners participating in projects selected for community co-financing. The rate of national state co-financing is determined taking into account of the status of the Hungarian partner and may not exceed 15%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government for priorities other than Technical Assistance)

The total amount paid in 2019-2020 was EUR 502 792,05.

8. Duration of the subsidy

From 2014-2023.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

6.16 Interreg-IPA Hungary-Serbia Programme 2014-20201. Title of the subsidy programme

Interreg-IPA Cross-border Cooperation Programme Hungary-Serbia.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019-2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The Programme supports the development of a stable and co-operating region and the overall quality of life in the border region. It enables economic collaboration of organizations from the two countries, nurtures the common identity, and cultural and historical heritage of the border region, and contributes to its environmental sustainability and safety. In order to pursue the above goals, the following priority axes have been determined:

- priority axis 1: improving cross-border water management and risk prevention systems;
- priority axis 2: decreasing the bottlenecks of cross-border traffic;
- priority axis 3: encouraging cooperation in tourism and cultural heritage preservation;
- priority axis 4: enhancing SMEs' economic competitiveness through innovation-driven development.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Regulation (EU) No. 231/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014, establishing an Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA II);
- Regulation (EU) No. 236/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014, laying down common rules and procedures for the implementation of the Union's instruments for financing external action;
- Commission implementing regulation (EU) No. 447/2014 of 2 May 2014 on the specific rules for implementing Regulation (EU) No. 231/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing an Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA II);
- Regulation (EU) No. 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006;
- Regulation (EU) No. 1299/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on specific provisions for the support from the European Regional Development Fund to the European territorial cooperation goal;

- Commission delegated regulation (EU) No. 481/2014 of 4 March 2014 supplementing Regulation (EU) No. 1299/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to specific rules on eligibility of expenditure for cooperation programmes;
- Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No. 1296/2013, (EU) No. 1301/2013, (EU) No. 1303/2013, (EU) No. 1304/2013, (EU) No. 1309/2013, (EU) No. 1316/2013, (EU) No. 223/2014, (EU) No. 283/2014, and Decision No. 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No. 966/2012;
- Interreg-IPA Hungary-Serbia Cross-border Co-operation Programme, approved by the European Commission on the 15 December by Decision C(2015)9488 (hereinafter referred to as the Programme);
- Government Decree No. 238/2015 (IX. 4.) on the national institutions implementing certain programmes related to cross-border co-operation under the European Regional Development Fund, the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance and the European Neighbourhood Instrument in the period 2014-2020 (in Hungary);
- Government Decree No. 126/2016 (VI.7.) on the implementation of certain cross-border co-operation programmes financed under the European Regional Development Fund and the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance in the 2014-2020 programming period.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is provided in the form of non-repayable subsidy.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

On the basis of "shared management system" of the participating countries - Hungary and Serbia, the Programme funds and supports co-operation projects of non-profit organizations located in the Programme-eligible area, including Hungarian NUTS III level counties Csongrád and Bács-Kiskun, and Serbian NUTS III equivalent regions: West Bačka, North Bačka, South Bačka, North Banat, Central Banat, South Banat and Srem.

National state co-financing is provided on a complementary basis to all Hungarian partners participating in projects selected for community co-financing. The rate of national state co-financing is determined taking into account of the status of the Hungarian partner and may not exceed 15%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government for priorities other than Technical Assistance)

The total amount paid in 2019-2020 was EUR 417 467,12.

8. Duration of the subsidy

From 2014-2023.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

6.17 Interreg V-A Slovenia-Hungary Programme 2014-2020

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Cooperation Programme Interreg V-A Slovenia-Hungary.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019-2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

As declared in the preamble of the ETC Regulation, the cross-border cooperation is meant to tackle common challenges identified jointly in the border region and aim to exploit the untapped growth potential in the area, while enhancing the cooperation process for the overall harmonious development of the Union. The preparation of the Cooperation Programme was assigned to the Task Force composed of national, regional and local level representatives of the two cooperating Member States. In developing the strategy, the Task Force considered the policy framework provided by the European, national and regional development strategies, the characteristics of the programme area, the experiences of the previous programme periods and the opinion of the stakeholders collected through dedicated events and activities.

The Cooperation Programme Interreg V-A Slovenia-Hungary is the continuation of a cooperation process which started in the middle of the 90s under trilateral and bilateral compositions (Austria-Slovenia-Hungary, Slovenia-Hungary-Croatia, and Slovenia-Hungary Cross-Border Cooperation Programmes). This long tradition in CBC programmes resulted in an accumulation of valuable experiences regarding the EU territorial cooperation between the management bodies but also among relevant stakeholders from the two countries, which is taken into consideration by the current programme. The programme comprises the following priorities in order to pursue the above goal:

- priority axis 1: attractive region;
- priority axis 2: cooperative region.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- The EU regulations laying down provisions on the European Structural and Investment Funds, in particular Regulation (EU) No. 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 (hereinafter referred to as the Common Provisions Regulation), Regulation (EU) No. 1301/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 (hereinafter referred to as the ERDF Regulation), Regulation (EU) No. 1299/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 (hereinafter referred to as the ETC Regulation);
- Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No. 1296/2013, (EU) No. 1301/2013, (EU) No. 1303/2013, (EU) No. 1304/2013, (EU) No. 1309/2013, (EU) No. 1316/2013, (EU) No. 223/2014, (EU) No. 283/2014, and Decision No. 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No. 966/2012;
- Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 2015/207 of 20 January 2015;
- Pre-agreement on the content of the Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Interreg V-A Slovenia-Hungary 2014-2020 and confirmation of national co-financing according to Article 8 (9) of the ETC Regulation;
- Cooperation Programme Interreg V-A Slovenia-Hungary as approved by Commission Decision No. C(2015)6511 as of 18 September 2015;
- Decree on the implementation of procedures for the use of funds of the European Territorial Cooperation programmes in the Republic of Slovenia in the programme period 2014-2020, Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia No. 52/16, dated 29 July 2016 (hereafter referred to as Decree);
- Government Decree No. 238/2015 (IX. 4.) on the national institutions implementing certain programmes related to cross-border co-operation under the European Regional Development Fund, the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance and the European Neighbourhood Instrument in the period 2014-2020 (in Hungary);

- Government Decree No. 126/2016 (VI.7.) on the implementation of certain cross-border co-operation programmes financed under the European Regional Development Fund and the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance in the 2014-2020 programming period.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is provided in the form of non-repayable subsidy.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

The programme funds cooperation among project partners which are public authorities, bodies governed by public law, non-profit organisations governed by private law.

National state co-financing is provided on a complementary basis to all Hungarian partners participating in projects selected for community co-financing. The rate of national state co-financing is determined taking into account of the status of the Hungarian partner and may not exceed 15%

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government for priorities other than Technical Assistance)

The total amount paid in 2019-2020 was EUR 114 830,16.

8. Duration of the subsidy

From 2014-2023.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

6.18 Interreg V-A Austria-Hungary Programme 2014-2020

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Interreg V-A Austria-Hungary Cooperation Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019-2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The objective of the programme is to prepare strategic action and pilot projects in fields such as the improvement of poor accessibility or inappropriate business environment, the lack of networks among local and regional administrations, environmental pollution or risk prevention. A second focus is to exploit the untapped potentials in the border area and to concentrate on issues close to the needs of the population in the border region. In order to pursue the above goals, the following priority axes have been determined:

- priority axis 1: enhancing the competitiveness of SMES (TO3);
- priority axis 2: protecting the Environment and Promoting Resource Efficiency (TO6);
- priority axis 3: promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures (TO7);
- priority axis 4: enhancing institutional capacity and an efficient public administration (TO11).

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- The EU regulations laying down provisions on the Structural Funds, in particular Regulations (EU) No. 1303/2013 [CPR], No. 1301/2013 [ERDF] and No. 1299/2013 [ETC] of the European Parliament and of the Council;
- Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No. 1296/2013, (EU) No. 1301/2013, (EU) No. 1303/2013, (EU) No. 1304/2013, (EU) No. 1309/2013, (EU) No. 1316/2013, (EU) No. 223/2014, (EU) No. 283/2014, and Decision No. 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No. 966/2012;
- The Cooperation Programme Austria-Hungary 2014-2020 (CCI 2014TC16RFCB010), as approved by the European Commission on 30 June 2015 including the latest valid version and the agreement between the Member States with specific reference to Article 8 (9) of Regulation (EU) No. 1299/2013 [ETC];
- The Treaty according to Art. 15a of the Austrian Constitutional Act between the Austrian Federal and Länder Governments BGBl. I No. 76-2017 ("Vereinbarung zwischen dem Bund und den Ländern gemäß Art. 15 B-VG über das Verwaltungs- und Kontrollsystem in Österreich für die Durchführung der operationellen Programme des Ziels "Investitionen in Wachstum und Beschäftigung" und des Ziels "Europäische territoriale Zusammenarbeit" für die Periode 2014 2020") - further on referred to as "15a-Treaty";
- The Government Decree No. 238/2015 (IX. 4.) on the national institutions implementing certain programmes related to cross-border co-operation under the European Regional Development Fund, the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance and the European Neighbourhood Instrument in the period 2014-2020 (in Hungary);
- The Government Decree No. 126/2016 (VI. 7.) on the implementation of certain cross-border co-operation programmes financed under the European Regional Development Fund and the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance in the 2014-2020 programming period;
- The Government Decree No. 94/2018 (V.22.) on the scope and the responsibility of the Government's members.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is provided in the form of non-repayable subsidy.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

The programme funds cooperation among project partners which are public or public equivalent organisations, non-profit organisations, other institutions which on project level act in public interest and private institutions having legal personality.

National state co-financing is provided on a complementary basis to all Hungarian partners participating in projects selected for community co-financing. The rate of national state co-financing is determined taking into account of the status of the Hungarian partner and may not exceed 15%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government for priorities other than Technical Assistance)

The total amount paid in 2019-2020 was EUR 4 064 296,89.

8. Duration of the subsidy

From 2019-2020.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

6.19 Interreg V-A Romania-Hungary Programme 2014-20201. Title of the subsidy programme

Interreg V-A Romania-Hungary Cooperation Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019-2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The Programme carries on the financing of cross-border cooperation initiatives in the Romanian-Hungarian border area, with the support of European Union, through European Regional Development Fund, and with the contribution of the Governments of both Romania and Hungary. The Programme allocates non-refundable funding, in a competitive manner, in the framework of public calls for proposals, for joint cross-border projects aimed at:

- priority axis 1: joint protection and efficient use of common values and resources;
- priority axis 2: improve sustainable cross-border mobility and remove bottlenecks;
- priority axis 3: improve employment and promote cross-border labour mobility;
- priority axis 4: improving health-care services;
- priority axis 5: improve risk prevention and disaster management;
- priority axis 6: promoting cross-border cooperation between institutions and citizens.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Regulation(EU) No. 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund;
- Regulation (EU) No. 1301/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the European Regional Development Fund and on specific provisions concerning the Investment for growth and jobs goal and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1080/2006;
- Regulation (EU) No. 1299/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on specific provisions for the support from the European Regional Development Fund to the European territorial cooperation goal;
- Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No. 1296/2013, (EU) No. 1301/2013, (EU) No. 1303/2013, (EU) No. 1304/2013, (EU) No. 1309/2013, (EU) No. 1316/2013, (EU) No. 223/2014, (EU) No. 283/2014, and Decision No. 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No. 966/2012;
- Government Decree No. 238/2015 (IX. 4.) on the national institutions implementing certain programmes related to cross-border co-operation under the European Regional Development Fund, the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance and the European Neighbourhood Instrument in the period 2014-2020 (in Hungary);

- Government Decree No. 126/2016 (VI.7.) on the implementation of certain cross-border co-operation programmes financed under the European Regional Development Fund and the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance in the 2014-2020 programming period (in Hungary).

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is provided in the form of non-repayable subsidy.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

The programme funds cooperation among project partners which are public authorities, bodies governed by public law, non-profit organisations governed by private law.

National state co-financing is provided on a complementary basis to all Hungarian partners participating in projects selected for community co-financing. The rate of national state co-financing is determined taking into account of the status of the Hungarian partner and may not exceed 15%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government for priorities other than Technical Assistance)

The total amount paid in 2019-2020 was EUR 7 437 455,93.

8. Duration of the subsidy

From 2014-2023.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

6.20 Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine ENI Cross-border Co-operation Programme 2014-2020

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine ENI Cross-border Co-operation Programme 2014-2020.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019-2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The CBC in the European Neighbourhood extends the principles of Cross Border Cooperation within the EU, which is part of the [Interreg](#) programmes, but adapted to the specificities of the EU external cooperation. It contributes to the overall ENI objective of progress towards '*an area of shared prosperity and good neighbourliness*' between EU Member States and their neighbours.

- Thematic Objective 3: promotion of local culture and preservation of historical heritage;
- TO3 Priority 1: promoting local culture and historical heritage along with tourism functions.
- Thematic Objective 6: environmental protection, climate change mitigation and adaptation;
- TO6 Priority 1: sustainable use of the environment in the cross-border area - preservation of natural resources, actions to reduce GHG emission and pollution of rivers.

- Thematic Objective 7: improvement of accessibility to the regions, development of sustainable and climate-proof transport and communication networks and systems;
- TO7 Priority 1: development of transport infrastructure to improve the mobility of persons and goods;
- Thematic Objective 8: common challenges in the field of safety and security;
- TO8 Priority 1: support to joint activities for the prevention of natural and man-made disasters as well as joint action during emergency situations;

TO8 Priority 2: support to the development of health.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Regulation (EU) No. 232/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 establishing a European Neighbourhood Instrument (hereinafter referred to as ENI Regulation);
- Regulation (EU) No. 236/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 laying down common rules and procedures for the implementation of the Union's instruments for financing external action (hereinafter referred to as ENI CIR);
- Commission implementing regulation (EU) No. 897/2014 of 18 August 2014 laying down specific provisions for the implementation of cross-border cooperation programmes financed under Regulation (EU) No. 232/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council establishing a European Neighbourhood Instrument (hereinafter referred to as ENI CBC IR);
- Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No. 1296/2013, (EU) No. 1301/2013, (EU) No. 1303/2013, (EU) No. 1304/2013, (EU) No. 1309/2013, (EU) No. 1316/2013, (EU) No. 223/2014, (EU) No. 283/2014, and Decision No. 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No. 966/2012;
- Commission Implementing Decision C(2015) 9180 of 17.12.2015 on the Joint Operational Programme Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine 2014-2020 for the ENI Cross-Border Cooperation programme for the years 2014-2020 to be financed from the general budget of the European Union;
- Joint Operational Programme for the Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine Cross-border Cooperation Programme 2014-2020 adopted by the European Commission on 17 December 2015 Decision No. C (2015)9180 - and its modifications (hereinafter referred to as Joint Operational Programme);
- Government Decree No. 238/2015 (IX. 4.) on the national institutions implementing certain programmes related to cross-border co-operation under the European Regional Development Fund, the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance and the European Neighbourhood Instrument in the period 2014-2020;
- Government Decree No. 83/2018. (IV. 20.) on the implementation of the Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine ENI Cross-Border Cooperation Programme 2014-2020;
- Government Decree No. 94/2018. (V. 22.) on the scope of activities and responsibilities of members of the Government;

- Government Decision No. 398/2015 for establishing the institutional framework for coordination and management of European structural funds and investments and to ensure continuity of the institutional framework for coordination and management of Structural Instruments 2007-2013 and Government Decision No. 51/2018 on the organization and functioning of the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration identifies the programme management bodies at national level in Romania.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is provided in the form of non-repayable subsidy.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

The programme funds cooperation among project partners which are public authorities, bodies governed by public law, non-profit organisations governed by private law.

National state co-financing is provided on a complementary basis to all Hungarian partners participating in projects selected for community co-financing. The rate of national state co-financing is determined taking into account of the status of the Hungarian partner and may not exceed 10%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government for priorities other than Technical Assistance)

The total amount paid in 2019-2020 was EUR 546 160,98.

8. Duration of the subsidy

From 2014-2024.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

6.21 Agriculture and Rural Development Operational Programme

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Hungary- Rural Development Programme 2014-2020.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The primary objectives of the RDP are as follows:

- increasing the competitiveness of the agricultural enterprises;
- the sustainable development of the agriculture;
- asserting the rural areas and communities;
- improving the quality of life in the rural areas;
- and supporting the economic development.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Regulation (EU) No. 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the

European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006;

- Regulation (EU) No. 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No. 1698/2005;
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No. 807/2014 of 11 March 2014 supplementing Regulation (EU) No. 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and introducing transitional provisions;
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 808/2014 of 17 July 2014 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) No. 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD);
- Regulation (National) No. 272/2014 (XI.5.) of the Hungarian Government on the provisions of the use of support aid of certain European Union budget funds in the 2014-2020 programming period;
- Regulation (National) No. 549/2013 (XII. 30.) of the Hungarian Government on the use of directives regarding the European Union developments;
- Regulation (National) No. 255/2014. (X. 10.) of the Hungarian Government on State aid rules in the context of EU competition law on the use of funds allocated for the 2014-2020 programming period.

5. Form of the subsidy (i.e., grant, loan, tax concession, etc.)

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

The possible beneficiaries of the RDP are:

- individuals with tax identification number;
- sole proprietors;
- primary producers;
- micro,-small and medium enterprises;
- producer organisations;
- self-governments;
- churches, non-governmental organizations;
- central budget institutions.

The objectives of the RDP are realized through the implementation of its measures. The professional content of the calls for proposals of the measures are defined by the Managing Authority (MA) in accordance with the relevant legal framework and available professional knowledge. Beneficiaries are only able to submit their applications during the submission period. The MA provides a ratification of support to beneficiaries in the standard procedure but privileged projects are contracted instead. Both documents contain the details of the project and the amount of support for the project. The beneficiaries submit a payment claim in order to receive the support from the MA. Furthermore, there is a possibility to apply for advanced payment.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government for priorities other than Technical Assistance)

The total amount paid by the national budget accounted for HUF 37.461.533.985 (EUR 114.904. 913,15) in 2019 (incl. advance payment to the beneficiaries).

8. Duration of the subsidy

Duration of the subsidy varies by measure.

The duration of the Programme itself corresponds with the EU budgetary period 2014-2020. The official closing date of the Programme is 31 December 2020, but on the basis of the so-called n+3 rule, the allocation of year "n" may be paid by the end of year "n+3". Consequently, payments on the basis of the present Programme may be paid until 31 December 2023

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

6.22 Fisheries Operational Programme of Hungary

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Fisheries Operational Programme of Hungary.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The main objectives of the Fisheries Operational Programme of Hungary are the development of the small and medium-sized fisheries enterprises and the fish production bases created by the previous FOP, improving the competitiveness of traditional pond-farming, preserving or increasing the biodiversity and improving the sustainability of aquaculture by using alternative energy sources and reducing environmental load.

Another important objectives are to promote the production of new species and supporting fish production and aquaculture applying innovative and intensive technologies. In order to further promote fish consumption, the Managing Authority is planning to continue its marketing campaign "Kaj rá!" created in the previous programming period.

The measures of the Fisheries Operational Programme of Hungary are designed in line with these priorities and the calls for proposals as well. The unique target objectives of the operational programme are also in line with EU priorities. As a result of the implementation of these measures, an improvement is expected in production safety, industry competitiveness and in the stability and working conditions of small and medium-sized fisheries.

General objectives of the OP:

- improving the competitiveness of traditional pond farming, while preserving or increasing the biodiversity;
- improving the sustainability of aquaculture by using alternative energy sources and reducing environmental load;
- promoting aquaculture diversification and production of new species;
- developing precision aquaculture applying innovative intensive technologies. Promoting fish processing and the production of highly processed products. Promoting fisheries and aquaculture research and knowledge transfer;
- promoting the horizontal and vertical cooperation of actors in the fisheries sector by facilitating the creation of producer organizations and inter-sectoral organizations;
- increasing fish consumption, promoting fish products, supporting fish marketing. Supporting monitoring, data collection and control;

- increasing the number of spawning sites by habitat improvement in inland natural waters for the qualitative and quantitative improvement of fish populations.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Regulation (EU) No. 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006;
- Regulation (EU) No. 508/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No. 2328/2003, (EC) No. 861/2006, (EC) No. 1198/2006 and (EC) No. 791/2007 and Regulation (EU) No. 1255/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council;
- Regulation (EU) No. 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No. 1954/2003 and (EC) No. 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No. 2371/2002 and (EC) No. 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC;
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 763/2014 on laying down rules for applying Regulation (EU) No. 508/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on the Maritime and Fisheries Fund as regard the technical characteristics of information and publicity measures and instructions for creating the Union emblem;
- Regulation (National) No. 272/2014 (XI.5.) of the Hungarian Government on the provisions of the use of support aid of certain European Union budget funds in the 2014-2020 programming period;
- Regulation (National) No. 549/2013 (XII. 30.) of the Hungarian Government on the use of directives regarding the European Union developments.

5. Form of the subsidy (i.e., grant, loan, tax concession, etc.)

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support scheme.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

The possible beneficiaries of the OP are:

- individuals with tax identification number;
- sole proprietors;
- micro,-small and medium enterprises;
- producer organisations;
- central budget institutions.

The objectives of the Operational Programme (OP) are realized through the implementation of its measures. The professional content of the calls for proposals of the measures are defined by the Managing Authority (MA) in accordance with the relevant legal framework and available professional knowledge. Beneficiaries are only able to submit their applications during the submission period. The MA provides a ratification of support to beneficiaries in the standard procedure but privileged projects are contracted instead. Both documents contain the details of the project and the amount of support for the project. The beneficiaries submit a payment claim in order to receive the support from the MA. Furthermore, there is a possibility to apply for advanced payment.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid by the national budget accounted for HUF 827.711.852 (EUR 2.649.477 exchange rate HUF/EUR 312,4) in 2019 (incl. advance payment to the beneficiaries).

8. Duration of the subsidy

The duration of the Programme itself corresponds with the EU budgetary period 2014-2020. The official closing date of the Programme is 31 December 2020., but on the basis of the so-called n+3 rule, the allocation of year "n" may be paid by the end of year "n+3". Consequently, payments on the basis of the present Programme may be paid until 31 December 2023.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

6.23 Human Resource Development OP (HRDOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Human Resources Development Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The overall objective of the HRDOP is increasing human capital and improving the social environment. The OP has been designed to effectively address social and demographic challenges.

HRDOP contributes to social inclusion by integrating unused social resources and seeks to reinforce the social role of the family, as well as strengthens social cohesion. Interventions concerning health promotion and disease prevention improve infrastructure and the preventive capacity of the health care system. Another aim of HRDOP is to improve the quality of public education and in parallel to lower the number of early school leavers. The reform of tertiary education brings about increase in the number of people with tertiary qualification and strengthens the rising generation of researchers. In the framework on HRDOP interventions the staff of social institutions is also strengthened both quantitatively and qualitatively.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Regulation (EU) No. 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006;
- Government Decree 272 of 2014 (XI.5.) on the rules of use of supports from some EU funds in the programming period 2014-2020.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable and repayable support schemes.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Potential beneficiaries are local governments, minority local governments and their institutions and associations; budgetary organizations; public bodies; judicial organizations; nurseries, public educational institutions; tertiary educational institutions; research institutes of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; central content providers; public collections; scientific publishing houses; cultural institutions; health-care, social, child-welfare and child-protection service providers; tertiary educational health-care institutions; clinics; sports clubs; ecclesiastical legal entities; non-profit business stakeholders, SME's; social cooperatives.

Non-repayable support may be received through open calls for proposals - and through the selection of key projects - for the purposes set in the application calls. Organisations with eligible development projects may receive support for the implementation of the project. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

Typically, the subsidy may be 100% of the project's total eligible costs. The average contribution of the Hungarian government was around 15%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid was HUF 16,6 billion.

8. Duration of the subsidy

From 2014 to 2023.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N/A.

6.24 Economic Development and Innovation OP (EDIOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Economic Development and Innovation Operational Programme 2014-2020.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

Overall objectives:

- the main objective, scope of the programme is the improvement of the competitiveness of SMEs and the promotion of their growth;
- the second objective of EDIOP is to create jobs through competitive employment;
- the programme is based on the assumption that an improving economic environment and stabilisation macroeconomic situation will encourage enterprises to develop and enhance the quality of their activities.

The strategic objectives of the programme are as follows:

- improvement of the quality and enhancing the scope of operational factors: labour force, capital, infrastructure, information, and technological, natural and cultural resources, which are important for companies, should be increased; accessibility of foreign markets should be easier for them.

- strengthening of economic cooperation: mitigation of the disadvantages coming from low economies of scale through collective activities in development, production, market accessibility and the support of knowledge transfer.
- removal of competitiveness barriers: elimination of competitiveness hurdles coming from lack in financing, capital, information, or knowledge, or outmoded production and sales methods.

The EU regional policy defines 10+1 thematic objectives for the 2014-2020 budgeting period, the achievement of which must also be supported by the operational programmes of the Member States: of those EDIOP supports 7 thematic objectives, which cover R&D, ICT, SME, low CO₂ emission economy, tourism, employment, training and adult and vocational training.

EDIOP will draw on two of the structural funds: the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and European Social Fund. In their specific regulations, the Funds break down the thematic objectives in the further investment priorities.

In order to achieve the above high-level goals, the EDIOP designates eight priority axes covering the fields of (1) SMEs, (2) R+D+I, (3) ICT, (4) energy, (5) employment and (6) vocational training, (7) tourism and (8) the application of financial assets.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Regulation (EU) No. 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006;
- Regulation (EU) No. 1304/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the European Social Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No. 1081/2006;
- Regulation (EU) No. 1301/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the European Regional Development Fund and on specific provisions concerning the Investment for growth and jobs goal and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1080/2006;
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 215/2014 of 7 March 2014 laying down rules for implementing Regulation (EU) No. 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund with regard to methodologies for climate change support, the determination of milestones and targets in the performance framework and the nomenclature of categories of intervention for the European Structural and Investment Funds;
- Government Decree 272/2014 (XI.5.) on the procedures of absorption of support from the European Funds in the programming period 2014-2020. The framework for planning operational programmes is set out in Government Resolution No. 1600/2012. (XII. 17.) according to which the Ministry for National Economy is in charge of the coordination of planning all operational programmes, planning the use of the budgeted funds and enforcing the government's development goals. The integrated approach was applied also in the course of developing the operational programme, as the programme was prepared in the collaboration of several ministries and professional communities. The planning of individual priorities in the direct development of the operational programme was coordinated by the State Secretariat of the Ministry for National Economy in charge

of Planning Coordination with the support of the Prime Minister's Office. In order to ensure the consistency, a common panel was set up for the responsible experts and workgroups of the operational program(s) and the national strategy for smart specialization;

- In addition, professional planning was supported by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the National Innovation Office, the Hungarian Association for Innovation, and the IFKA Public Benefit Non-Profit Ltd. owned by the Ministry for National Economy.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of repayable and non-repayable subsidy.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Public and private enterprises with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project.

The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

The financial instruments priority contributes to the fulfilment of the specific objectives defined under EDIOP Priorities 1-7, complementing the results of grants:

enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs (TO3c), strengthening research, technology development and innovation (TO1b), supporting the shift towards the low-carbon economy (TO4b, c) and, moreover, enhancing access to, use and quality of ICT (TO2a,b) and promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility (TO8b). Where grants are solely insufficient to support the realization of a project, their combination with financial instruments is envisaged.

The highlighted target group of EDIOP in accordance with the re-industrialization strategy of the Hungarian Government and the European Union is the manufacturing sector also known as processing industry:

The first target group of EDIOP is the processing industry in which 47,676 entrepreneurs operate making up of 22,65% of GDP. Out of these 42,850 is supposed to be small or medium sized enterprises, making up of 7% of GDP. The number of EDIOP recipients is expected around 22,000, which will be capable of fulfilling developments fitting in the EU 2020 strategy. In this target group EDIOP does not focus on specific sectors, as specific sectors may change during the seven-year implementation period.

The success of the strategy is characterized by the growth of the value added, the growth of employment, the number of new viable companies, but it is also affected by the sector and location of the company. Therefore the aims of the subsidies are aligning to the life situation, motivations and demands of the life cycles of the companies. The circumstances of the growth of value added are supported by programs through quality improvements and broadening of operating factors and production processes.

The other main part of the strategy is the support of cooperations during research, market development, innovation, production and procurement so that the SMEs could offset the disadvantages coming from low economies of scale.

Article 3 of Regulation (EU) No. 1301/2013 on the ERDF provides for the eligibility of large enterprises for support under the EDIOP. Accordingly, production investments of large enterprises may be eligible for support only in the case of activities pursued in collaboration with SMEs that have direct benefits for the SME sector.

In the framework of the 3rd objective aiming at the development of SMEs, large enterprises can only receive limited support, and only if this is more beneficial to the SMEs than support given to them directly. These areas concerned are supplier integrators, logistic parks and clusters where the beneficiary may be a large enterprise, although products and services developed as a result of the

support cannot be offered at market price by the benefited large enterprise but only at a reduced price or sold free of charge.

In case of projects supported under the 3rd SME objective, products and services can only be sold at market price to large enterprises, as large enterprises should not gain from the effects of these projects due to potential market distortion.

By the 2nd objective (R&I) the support conditions of large enterprises are less strict. In this case it has to be ensured that the SME's, NGO's and public financed and non-profit research entities (research and knowledge dissemination organizations) participate in the projects and gain their fair share from the results.

In case of the 3rd (ICT) objective it is enough to ensure the participation of SMEs in the implementation.

According to Article 2 (10) and (12) of Regulation (EU) No. 1303/2013, no support may be granted to private individuals under the European Regional Development Fund and the European Social Fund. As the EDIOP is financed by these two funds, households may receive support from this operational programme only in case of financial instruments. Projects related to combating climate change are an exemption to this rule due to the high importance of the topic. In order to enhance energy efficiency and increase the usage of renewable energy, financial instruments may be combined with grants.

In terms of improving employability the EDIOP priority 5 provides support for those unemployed/inactive people who can be integrated into the labour market in a short term; and interventions and other active labour market instruments which directly assist the returning of target groups, threatened by the loss of their jobs to the primary labour market.

EDIOP focuses on the improvement of employability of job seekers and inactive, and the integration into the labour market of young people (including the implementation of the Youth Guarantee), the improvement of adaptability, and the development of social enterprises working for society. With the help of these interventions the chances of inactive and unemployed people to find a job, the employment of young people and also a modern employment environment can be developed.

The following EDIOP measure types contribute to the improvement of the labour market situation of those living in the underdeveloped areas:

- info-communication developments: community access points created at places where people have no Internet access;
- employment and training: access to work, digital skills, labour market integration of the youth.

The EDIOP focuses on supporting the training of employees and the training of people with low level educational qualifications; on developing labour market competences and digital skills of the working-age population of active age, as well as on the development of dual vocational training.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid was HUF 15,9 billion.

8. Duration of the subsidy

Based on Article 65(2) of Regulation (EU) No. 1303/2013, costs incurred between 1 January 2014 and 31 December 2023 are eligible for the purposes of EDIOP.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

6.25 Integrated Transport Development OP (ITOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Integrated Transport Development Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The comprehensive objective of transport developments is to improve accessibility with a view to the Integrated Transport Development Operational Programme (ITOP) aims Hungary's economic growth based on the foundations of sustainable, high added-value production and the expansion of employment as targeted in the Partnership Agreement between Hungary and the European Commission for the period between 2014 and 2020. ITOP serves the priorities of the Partnership.

Agreement as follows:

- the improvement of the competitiveness of economic actors and the enhancement of their international participation indirectly, through the development and modernisation of the transport infrastructure;
- the expansion of employment indirectly, through the availability of extended transport options and the enhancement of geographical mobility;
- the improvement of energy and resource efficiency directly, through the reinforcement of public transport and modes of transport that are more friendly to the environment;
- the implementation of local and regional developments promoting economic growth indirectly, through the modernisation of regional, urban and suburban transport.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Regulation (EU) No. 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006;
- Government Decree 272/2014 (XI.5.) on the procedures of absorption of support from the EU Funds in 2014-2020.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Public and private enterprises with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

Non-repayable support may be received through open tender procedures for the purposes set in the application calls.

Typically, the subsidy may not be in excess of 100% of the project's total eligible costs. The average contribution of the Hungarian government is around 15%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

Grant paid from national budget: HUF 32,4 billion.

8. Duration of the subsidy

These grant schemes may not be paid after 31 December 2023.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

6.26 Environment and Energy Efficiency OP (EEEOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Environment and Energy Efficiency Operational Programme (EEEOP).

2. Period covered by the notification

2019.

3. Policy objective and / or purpose of the subsidy

In line with the EU's 2020 Strategy and the UN's Millennium Development Goals, EEEOP contributes to sustainable economic growth, primarily by strengthening the environmental dimension of sustainability.

EEEOP has 5 priority axes:

- adaptation to climate change impacts;
- development of wastewater disposal and cleaning, wastewater management;
- waste management and environmental remediation related developments;
- nature protection and wildlife protection related developments;
- enhancing energy efficiency, use of renewing energy sources.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy (including identification of the legislation under which it is granted).

- Regulation (EU) No. 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006;
- Government Decree 272/2014. (XI. 5.) on the Rules of the Use of Funds from Certain European Union Funds in the 2014-2020 Programming Period.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is granted from non-repayable support schemes.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Mainly public, but also private institutions and enterprises with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

Non-repayable support may be received through open tender procedures.

The average subsidy is around 50% of the total eligible costs.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount

Grant paid from national budget: HUF 16,7 billion.

8. Duration of the subsidy

Grant schemes are available for the 2014-2020 period but may not be applied after the year 2023.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

6.27 Public Administration and Public Service Development OP (PASOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Public Administration and Public Service Development Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

Stimulating the economy has a key role in achieving Hungary's competitive advantage in the region. PADOP aims to contribute to that by reducing administrative burdens and increasing service level.

In accordance with the above objectives Priority 1 of PADOP focuses on reducing the administrative burdens, Priority 2 of PADOP supports strengthening service centricity and ethical behaviour in public services.

Developments take place in a complex framework: the optimization, simplification and digitalization of processes and organizations and the competence development of public service professionals, development of service level a measurement system will be elaborated ensuring for the examination of administrative burdens and thereby the reduction of administrative burdens will be measured at the end of the developments.

The Priority 3 of PADOP is responsible for Technical assistance linked to the implementation of the operational programmes funded by the ESF, ERDF and CF in the 2014-2020 the programming period.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Regulation (EU) No. 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006;
- Government Decree 272/2014 (XI.5.) on the procedures of absorption of support from the European Union funds.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Budgetary organs; State-owned companies (according to the definition of beneficiaries in the CPR); Government offices; Budgetary agencies; National University of Public Service; National Protective Service, Law enforcement agencies, Municipalities (limited) Government agencies appointed for the development and operation of the IPSI system, Academic and higher education institutions; Government agencies, Prime Minister's Office, Managing Authorities; Certifying Authority; Intermediate bodies, Other relevant actors of the implementation system.

Non-repayable support may be typically received through priority projects for the purposes set in the application calls.

Typically, the subsidy may not be in excess of 100% of the project's total eligible costs. The average contribution of the Hungarian government was around 15%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid was HUF 6,1 billion.

8. Duration of the subsidy

From 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2023.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

6.28 Supporting the Deprived OP (SDOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Supporting the Deprived Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The SDOP is directed in Hungary at the use of the Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived. The Fund is intended to mitigate the lack of proper meals and basic consumer goods, complemented with accompanying measures for reducing poverty. From among the two options provided in the EU Regulation on the Fund, the SDOP was set up according to the version with target-oriented benefits in kind and minimal accompanying services.

The SDOP covers three types of activities: the supply of proper meals; the purchase of basic consumer goods promoting social inclusion; and, secondarily, the provision of auxiliary services, as a non-stand-alone element.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Regulation (EU) No. 223/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 on the Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived;
- Government Decree 272 of 2014 (XI.5.) on the rules of use of supports from some EU funds in the programming period 2014-2020.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

The support is distributed to the deprived through beneficiaries of key projects, a state organization and a public foundation. The projects are in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

The subsidy is 100% of the project's total eligible costs. The average contribution of the Hungarian government is 15%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid was HUF 47,9 million.

8. Duration of the subsidy

From 2014 to 2023.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N/A.

6.29 Territorial and Settlement Development OP (TOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Territorial and Settlement Development Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

Regional, decentralised economic development and an increase in employment, opening possibilities for the population to find work locally are the primary objectives of the TOP. All priorities and measures of the operational programme contribute to that objective directly or indirectly.

The TOP allocates resources primarily to the development actions of local governments by supporting their economic development actions and town and urban development activities related to them.

Intervention fields relating to the two main strategic objectives:

- putting in place local conditions in order to stimulate the economy and increase employment;
- enterprise friendly and population preserving development of municipalities, putting in place local conditions required for improving the quality of life and social cohesion.

The implementation of the TOP is based on the county regional development concepts and regional development programmes (strategy and operational programmes) developed by the county governments for the 2014-2020 planning period - in the case of cities with county rights the integrated urban development strategies and in line with these and building on these the integrated territorial programmes that correspond with the development priorities of the TOP.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Government Decree 1702/2014. (XII. 3.);
- Government Decree 272/2014. (XI. 5.) on the utilisation of assistance from EU funds during the 2014-2020 programming period;
- Regulation (EU) No. 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006;

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Non-repayable support may be received through open tender procedures for the purposes set in the application calls.

According to which the beneficiaries of the TOP development actions are primarily local governments, the size of development actions, according to which the TOP finances primarily regional and local development actions and the regional integration of development actions, according to which the implementation of the TOP actions is territorially coordinated.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government) in 2019

The total amount paid was HUF 18,3 billion.

8. Duration of the subsidy

These grant schemes may not be applied after the year 2023.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

6.30 -Competitive Central Hungary OP (CCHOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Competitive Central Hungary Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2019.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The Competitive Central Hungary Operational Programme (CCHOP) includes the development resources of the Structural Funds (European Regional Development Fund and European Social Fund) to be used in the CHR and, within the individual sectoral operational programmes, the funds proportionate to the CHR area allocated to the developments and projects which are to be implemented as specified in Article 70 Regulation (EU) No. 1303/2013 (Article on operations located outside the programme area) and which have an impact at a national level.

The CCHOP allocates the available funding aligned with the following three strategic objectives:

- smart and sustainable increase of regional economic performance (economy of knowledge, innovation, entrepreneurial environment, development of SMEs, tourism and support of ICT investments);
- developing the social environment to help increase employment (institutions providing child day-care services, programmes promoting increased employment, developing education and training systems);
- community development projects that promote aspects such as competitiveness and social cooperation in order to create a healthier environment (enhancing the energy efficiency of households and transportation, town rehabilitation development projects, promoting social cooperation, improving the operation of public administration and public services and environmental protection).

The key mission and comprehensive objective of the CCHOP relate to ensuring the development of the Central Hungary Region and further improving its competitiveness, whilst simultaneously decreasing disparities in development within the region.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Government Decree 272/2014. (XI. 5.) on the utilisation of assistance from EU funds during the 2014-2020 programming period;
- Government Decree 1707/2014. (XII. 3.);
- Regulation (EU) No. 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes, except that use of financial instruments is planned with regard to these measures, which grants refundable equity contribution.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Public and private enterprises with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project. Refundable subsidy is only eligible for the private sector. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

Non-repayable support may be received through open tender procedures for the purposes set in the application calls.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount

The total amount paid was HUF 13,3 billion.

8. Duration of the subsidy

These grant schemes may not be applied after the year 2023.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

HUNGARY 2020

1 CORPORATE TAX CONCESSIONS TO ASSIST STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1.1 Tax Concession Related to Development Projects

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Tax relief for projects of small and medium enterprises.

2. Period covered by the notification

2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The objective of this scheme is to promote investment activities of small and medium enterprises.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

The tax relief is provided for by Section 7, paragraph (1) subparagraph zs) of Act LXXXI of 1996 on the Corporate Tax and Dividend Tax.

5. Form of the subsidy

This subsidy is in the form of deduction from the corporate tax base.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Investing small and medium enterprises, provided all of their members were private natural persons in the tax year.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount

The deduction from the corporate tax base is equal to the total amount of the project costs but may not be higher than the pre-tax profit.

The amount of tax benefit is not yet available.

8. Duration of the subsidy

This tax relief was introduced in 2001. No explicit time limit is attached to this subsidy.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

1.2 Accelerated Depreciation for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Accelerated depreciation for small and medium-sized enterprises.

2. Period covered by the notification

2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The objective of this scheme is to promote investment activities in any free enterprise zone.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

This tax relief has been provided for by Annex 1, point 14 of Act LXXXI of 1996 on the Corporate Tax and Dividend Tax.

5. Form of the subsidy

This subsidy is in the form of deduction from the corporate tax base.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Small and medium-sized enterprises making investments in any free enterprise zone.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount

Small and medium-sized enterprises may claim 100% tax depreciation on the value of machinery, equipment and vehicles (except passenger cars), which have never been used previously, if these tangible assets are used in any free enterprise zone.

The amount of tax benefit is not yet available.

8. Duration of the subsidy

This tax relief was introduced on 10 May 2005. No explicit time limit is attached to this subsidy.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

2 RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION FUND 2020

1. Title of the subsidy programme

National Research, Development and Innovation Fund (hereinafter: NRDIFund). Two separate sub-funds have been established. The Research Sub-fund and the Innovation Sub-fund are supervised by the National Science Policy Council, and set in the National Research, Development and Innovation Office's 2020 Programme Strategy.

2. Period covered by the notification

2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The RDI law (Act LXXVI of 2014) created a unified NRDIFund to provide state support for research, development and innovation, and can be used solely for this purpose. According to the Law on Public Finance the NRDIFund is a separate state fund and is intended to improve the competitiveness and innovation performance of the Hungarian economy. Its main objectives are the following:

- to increase and concentrate the innovation activities of enterprises with the emphasis on utilisation of innovative, marketable and competitive products;
- to increase academia-industry cooperation by improving the conditions of the ecosystem of research, development and innovation, and boost knowledge transfer;
- to support the development of regional innovation ecosystems centred around universities;
- to support thematic research projects implemented by individual researchers/research groups, financed under the Thematic Excellence Programme (TKP) 2020, a single, integrated funding scheme financed from the NRDIFund;

- to support the development of research infrastructures;
 - to foster international cooperation;
 - to support R&D projects having the objective to cope with the situation in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- the Research Sub-fund supports excellence-based programmes, and fosters fundamental research and institutional programmes tackling societal challenges;
 - the Innovation Sub-fund supports business innovation and practical usability (commercialisation).

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Act 2014/LXXXVI on scientific research, development and innovation (hereinafter: Act)
- Govt. decree No. 80/2014. (XII. 31.) on the Rules of Operation and Utilisation of the National Research, Development and Innovation Fund.

5. Form of the subsidy

Grant.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Public and private research organisations, large companies, small and medium-sized enterprises, non-profit organisations and natural persons may receive subsidy. Joint projects conducted by companies in consortia with other applicants may also receive subsidy.

Support from the NRD Fund may be received through open tender procedures for the purposes specified in the Act.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount

Payments under this programme amounted to HUF 152.99 billion in 2020.

8. Duration of the subsidy

No explicit time limit is attached to the programme.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N. A.

3 IRINYI PLAN – THE DIRECTIONS OF INNOVATIVE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN HUNGARY – 2020

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Irinyi Plan for the Development of Hungarian industry (hereinafter: Irinyi Plan).

2. Period covered by the notification

2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The Government seeks to use a complex set of tools to assist re-industrialisation and the development of the Hungarian industry. The Hungarian Government adopted the Irinyi Plan in 2016.

The Irinyi Plan focuses on the development and marketing of high value-added products that can compete on international markets.

The programme aims to support projects that contributes to the growth of key manufacturing sectors in Hungary (vehicle manufacturing, special machinery and vehicle manufacturing, food industry, health economy, green economy, ICT sector)

The programme lays down the five pillars along which the development of Hungary's manufacturing industry can be ensured during the next period:

- development of new, innovative, high Hungarian value-added products;
- use of new technologies, digital technologies;
- striving to resolve territorial inequalities;
- utilisation of domestic resources (high value-added domestic processing of domestic raw materials);
- encouraging energy and material efficiency, as well as wise and economical land use based on landscape conditions - the use of renewable energy and the use of energy efficiency equipment (e.g. building services).

The following activities are eligible under Irinyi Plan programme:

- a) the extension of the capacity of an existing establishment;
- b) the setting-up of a new establishment;
- c) the diversification of the output of an establishment;
- d) a fundamental change in the overall production process of an existing establishment;
- e) the launch of a new product on the domestic market;
- f) research and development projects;
- g) the protection of industrial property rights related to points f) and h);
- h) the implementation of the innovation partnership procedure according to Act CXLIII of 2015 on Public Procurement;
- a. energy efficiency investments related to points (a) to (e);
- i) investment in the use of energy from renewable sources related to points (a) to (e).

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Act CXCV of 2011 on Public Finances;
- Government Decree No. 368/2011 on the implementation of the Act on Public Finances;
- Act LXXVI of 2014 on Scientific Research, Development and Innovation;
- Act C of 2000 on Accounting;
- Act CXLIII of 2015 on Public Procurement;
- Decree of the Minister for Innovation and Technology 14 of 2019 on the management and utilisation of chapter-managed appropriations and centrally managed appropriations;

- [Commission Regulation \(EU\) No. 1407/2013](#) of 18 December 2013 on the application Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to de minimis aid;
- [Commission Regulation \(EU\) No. 651/2014](#) of 17 June 2014 on declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in the Application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty.

5. Form of the subsidy

Non-repayable subsidy.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises may receive subsidy that belong to a sector identified as a priority sector in the Irinyi Plan or their project is in accordance with the objectives of the Irinyi Plan.

Call for proposals was launched in 2020 by a state-owned non-profit company (IFKA Public Benefit Non-Profit Ltd.). Grants may be awarded to beneficiaries who submit their application under the terms of calls for proposals. The financial source of subsidies is provided by the Ministry for Innovation and Technology, the grant procedure is managed by a state-owned non-profit company (IFKA Public Benefit Non-Profit Ltd.)

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount

Payments under this programme amounted to HUF 2.5 billion in 2020.

8. Duration of the subsidy

No explicit time limit is attached to the programme.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N. A.

4 SUBSIDY FOR JOB-CREATION

In 2020 no subsidy was provided within this scheme.

5 SUBSIDY FOR WORKERS' HOSTELS

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Subsidy for workers' hostels.

2. Period covered by the notification

2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

Promoting employee mobility by creating new workers hostels.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

The subsidy is provided according to Government Decree 23/2017. (II. 3.) on subsidies for constructing workers' hostels supporting employee mobility.

5. Form of the subsidy

Partially or wholly non-reimbursable subsidy.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Local governments (municipalities) and their associations, as well as companies with at least three completed financial years and less than 12,000 employees are eligible for the subsidy, which may be provided for the construction of new workers' hostels or for the renovation of building according to that purpose. At least 20% of the expenditure of investment shall be financed from own source.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount

The intensity of the subsidy shall be in accordance with relevant EU regulation.

8. Duration of the subsidy

No explicit time limit is attached to this program.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

In 2020, more than 5 billion HUF was provided for two municipalities and 13 companies, creating 16 workers' hostels to accommodate a total of 2045 workers.

6 SUPPORT SCHEME FOR INVESTMENTS OF LARGE ENTERPRISES

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Support Scheme for Investments of Large Enterprises

2. Period covered by the notification

2019-2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The objective of the programme is to provide funds for the large and medium-sized enterprises that contribute significantly to the growth and modernization of the Hungarian economy. The programme promotes reindustrialization in order to have state-of-the-art industrial production structure capable of creating more added value, and the programme also enhance job creation and nominal wage increases in the supported sectors.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- decree of Ministry of Finance 9/2018. (X. 19.) on the utilization and management of the appropriations under the budget heading of the Ministry of Finance on the detailed conditions of the use of budget appropriations;
- commission regulation (EU) No. 651/2014 of 17 June 2014 declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty;
- commission regulation (EU) No. 1407/2013 of 18 December 2013 on the application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to de minimis aid;
- temporary framework for state aid measures to support the economy in the current COVID 19 outbreak (Communication from the Commission).

5. Form of the subsidy

Grant (*regional investment aid or de minimis aid or limited amounts of aid*, and if the investment partly - up to maximum 20% of the total eligible costs- aims development in energy efficiency and/or in the use of energy from renewable sources, then *investment aid for energy efficiency measures and/or investment aid for the promotion of energy from renewable sources.*)

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Large and medium-sized enterprises if their investments are carried out in the following sectors: Manufacturing (NACE 10-33) Construction (NACE 41-43) Wholesale and retail trade (NACE 46-47) Warehousing and storage (NACE 52.1).

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount

The amount of appropriation for the years of 2019-2020 was HUF 110 billion.

8. Duration of the subsidy

No explicit time limit is attached to the programme.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

7 SUPPORT SCHEME FOR HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Support Scheme for Healthcare Industry.

2. Period covered by the notification

2020. (This scheme was introduced in 2020.)

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The objective of the programme is to strengthen the domestic healthcare industry in order to be able to provide healthcare even in the event of a disruption of global supply chains in the next epidemic. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to support the investments, research and experimental development activities of enterprises that significantly contribute to the strengthening of the health industry, the realization of pharmaceutical and medical device production within the borders, the increase in the number of domestic production sites and the expansion of their capacities.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Decree of Ministry of Finance 9/2018. (X. 19.) on the utilization and management of the appropriations under the budget heading of the Ministry of Finance on the detailed conditions of the use of budget appropriations;
- Commission regulation (EU) No. 651/2014 of 17 June 2014 declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty;
- Commission regulation (EU) No. 1407/2013 of 18 December 2013 on the application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to de minimis aid;
- Temporary framework for state aid measures to support the economy in the current COVID-19 outbreak (Communication from the Commission).

5. Form of the subsidy

Grant (*limited amounts of aid/aid for COVID-19 relevant research and development/investment aid for the production of COVID-19 relevant products/regional investment aid/aid for research and development projects/de minimis aid.*)

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

The measure is open to all sectors, for enterprises that are able to engage in COVID-19 relevant research and development or production COVID-19 relevant products, irrespective of their sector of activity.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount

The amount of appropriation for the year of 2020 was HUF 50,3 billion.

8. Duration of the subsidy

2020-2021.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

8 CO-FINANCED SUBSIDY PROGRAMMES 2020

8.1 Economic Development Operational Programme (EDOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Economic Development Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

Overall objectives:

The main objective of the programme is to encourage the permanent growth of the Hungarian economy, by strengthening the competitiveness of the production sector and the permanent growth factors.

To create a base for the growth of the Hungarian economy, the following four specific objectives have been defined:

- increase R & D and innovation capacity, activity, as well as cooperation;
- complex development of corporate capacities;
- development of the business environment;
- facilitate SMEs' access to financing resources.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1260/1999;
- Government Decree 4/2011 (I.28.) on the procedures of absorption of support from the ERDF, the ESF and the CF;
- Government Decree 547/2013 (XII. 30.) on the single operational manual.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of repayable and non-repayable subsidy. Repayable subsidies are granted from credit, guarantee and venture capital SME programmes.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Public and private enterprises with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

Non-repayable support may be received through open tender procedures.

Majority of repayable schemes are provided through financial intermediate bodies.

The typical subsidy may not be in excess of 44% of the total eligible costs. The average contribution of the Hungarian government was around 6%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid was HUF 0,0 billion.

8. Duration of the subsidy

These grant schemes may not be applied after the year 2015.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

8.2 Environment and Energy Operational Programme (EEOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Environment and Energy Operational Programme

2. Period covered by the notification

2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The developments identified in the Environment and Energy Operational Programme are intended to mitigate our country's environmental problems, thus improving the quality of life of our society and promoting the adaptation of the economy to the environmental processes.

- creation and maintenance of an environment suitable for living in;
- protection and conservation of our assets;
- prevention, economy, energy efficiency.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1260/1999;
- Government Decree 4/2011 (I.28.) on the procedures of absorption of support from the ERDF, the ESF and the CF;
- Government Decree 547/2013 (XII. 30.) on the single operational manual.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is granted from non-repayable support schemes.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Public and private institutions and enterprises with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

Non-repayable support may be received through open tender procedures.

The typical subsidy may not be in excess of 56% of the total eligible costs.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

Grant paid from national budget: HUF 0,96 million.

8. Duration of the subsidy

These grant schemes may not be applied after the year 2015.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

8.3 Social Renewal Operational Programme (SROP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Social Renewal Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The overall objective of the Social Renewal Operational Programme is to increase labour market participation. The Social Renewal Operational Programme contributes to the achievement of the expansion of employment and the promotion of permanent growth (the overall objectives of the NHDP) primarily through the development of human resources and by measures aimed at the supply side of the labour market. The possibilities inherent in available labour supply cannot be exploited unless job-seeking increases, labour market and social discrimination decreases, the harmony between qualifications, skills sought and supplied improve, and the proportion of healthy labour force grows owing to the development of health culture. The road to enhanced employment leads through increasing activity.

Therefore, the above described objective is to be achieved with the improvement of the quality of the human resources primarily with the help of employment, education and training, the social field, health care, culture and general education, and anti-discrimination instruments.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1260/1999;
- Government Decree 4/2011 (I.28.) on the procedures of absorption of support from the ERDF, the ESF and the CF;
- Government Decree 547/2013 (XII. 30.) on the single operational manual.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Public and private enterprises with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

Non-repayable support may be received through open tender procedures - and through the selection of key projects - for the purposes set in the application calls.

Typically, the subsidy may not be in excess of 97% of the project's total eligible costs. The average contribution of the Hungarian government was around 15%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid was HUF 0,04 million.

8. Duration of the subsidy

These grant schemes may not be applied after the year 2015.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

8.4 Social Infrastructure Operational Programme (SIOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Social Infrastructure Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

For the success of the interventions supporting the enhancement of labour market participation and the substantial improvement of the quality of human resources, it is necessary to perform coordinated development activities and the comprehensive reform of public services in the field of education, health care, employment and social services. This is the only way to ensure that the systems of public services operate in an efficient and sustainable manner on the one hand, and provide equal opportunities to all for accessing quality services, on the other. The substantial elements of the reform will be supported partly by the Social Renewal OP, and for the success of the implementation of these interventions and for reaching the best results, it is inevitable to ensure the physical infrastructural background linked to them.

The SIOP, therefore, contributes to the achievement of the objectives of the New Hungary Development Plan through the modernisation and development of

- the infrastructure of the education and training system, including non-formal and informal learning;
- the health care system;
- the institutional system of employment and social services.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1260/1999;
- Government Decree 4/2011 (I.28.) on the procedures of absorption of support from the ERDF, the ESF and the CF;
- Government Decree 547/2013 (XII. 30.) on the single operational manual.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Public and private enterprises with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

Non-repayable support may be received through open tender procedures - and through the selection of key projects - for the purposes set in the application calls.

Typically, the subsidy may not be in excess of 93% of the project's total eligible costs. The average contribution of the Hungarian government was around 14%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid was HUF 0,0 billion.

8. Duration of the subsidy

These grant schemes may not be applied after the year 2015.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

8.5 Transport Operational Programme (TOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Transport Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The comprehensive objective of transport developments is to improve accessibility with a view to increasing global and regional competitiveness and strengthening socio-economic and territorial cohesion. It is intended to improve the alternative accessibility of regions and the accessibility of economic and business centres by enabling the linking of the various modes of transport.

In the field of transport development, the following priority axes have been determined that serve the above objectives:

- improving the international road accessibility of the country and the regional centres. This priority involves the development, modernisation of the trans-European road transport corridors (TEN-T);
- improving the international railway and waterway accessibility of the country and the regional centres The aim of this priority is to develop the Hungarian railway lines that constitute part of the trans-European railway network (TEN);
- improving regional accessibility This priority targets the development of the main road network (1-, 2- and 3-digit roads) improving the accessibility within the region;
- linking the modes of transport and improving the intermodality and the transport infrastructure of the economic centres;
- improving urban and suburban public transport.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1260/1999;
- Government Decree 4/2011 (I.28.) on the procedures of absorption of support from the ERDF, the ESF and the CF;
- Government Decree 547/2013 (XII. 30.) on the single operational manual.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Public and private enterprises with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

Non-repayable support may be received through open tender procedures for the purposes set in the application calls.

Typically, the subsidy may not be in excess of 99% of the project's total eligible costs. The average contribution of the Hungarian government was around 15%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid was HUF 3,5 billion.

8. Duration of the subsidy

These grant schemes may not be applied after the year 2015.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

8.6 Electronic Public Administration Operational Programme (EPAOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Electronic Public Administration Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The overall strategic objective of the operational programme is to improve efficiency in public administration. By the reorganisation and simplification of the government processes and their subsequent support by means of info-communication we intend to make the operation of the state more efficient, and provide the same amount of services with the use of less resource. The operational programme includes the modernisation of the procedures, processes and services of public administration and the judiciary system with the use of info-communication technology, as well as the interventions aimed at the identification of the clients as a common element of all public services provided by info-communication devices.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1260/1999;
- Government Decree 4/2011 (I.28.) on the procedures of absorption of support from the ERDF, the ESF and the CF;
- Government Decree 547/2013 (XII. 30.) on the single operational manual.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Central administrative bodies; Territorial bodies of the central administrative bodies; Local governments; Municipalities; Micro-regional associations; Other administrative bodies, Companies in state ownership; NGOs fulfilling the tasks of the state; Courts, Prosecution and Defence public bodies with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

Non-repayable support may be received through open tender procedures for the purposes set in the application calls.

Typically, the subsidy may not be in excess of 100% of the project's total eligible costs. The average contribution of the Hungarian government was around 15%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid was HUF 0,0 billion.

8. Duration of the subsidy

These grant schemes may not be applied after the year 2015.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

8.7 South Great Plain Operational Programme (SGPOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

South Great Plain Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The overall objective for the South Great Plain Region is to ensure sustainable growth and increased employment as well as to redress regional imbalances. Based on comparative territorial advantages, the specific objectives of the development programme are the following:

- improving and increasing the competitiveness of the regional economy, promotion of change in economic structure based on innovation;
- improvement of municipal and environmental conditions which determine living conditions for the population, in order to boost regional cohesion.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1260/1999;
- Government Decree 4/2011 (I.28.) on the procedures of absorption of support from the ERDF, the ESF and the CF;
- Government Decree 547/2013 (XII. 30.) on the single operational manual.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes, except for the "Regional Capital Investment Fund Programme", which grants refundable equity contribution.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Public and private enterprises with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project. Refundable subsidy is only eligible for the private sector. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules. Support may be received through open tender procedures for the purposes set in the application calls.

The typical subsidy may not be in excess of 57% of the total eligible costs. The average contribution of the Hungarian government was around 11%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid was HUF 0,0 billion.

8. Duration of the subsidy

These grant schemes may not be applied after the year 2015.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

8.8 South Transdanubia Operational Programme (STDOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

South Transdanubia Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The overall long-term objective of the South Transdanubia Operational Programme (until 2020) is the South Transdanubia region's convergence to the country's more developed areas. Accordingly, the strategic objective of this programme (until 2013) is to stop the South Transdanubia region's falling behind, in other words to keep the region on the nation's growth path for the sake of a convergence process to be launched subsequently. Three specific objectives were determined for the sake of accomplishing the strategic objective:

- protection of the natural and built environment in the region;
- competitive economy based on local characteristics;
- to stop the increase of social differences within the region.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1260/1999;
- Government Decree 4/2011 (I.28.) on the procedures of absorption of support from the ERDF, the ESF and the CF;
- Government Decree 547/2013 (XII. 30.) on the single operational manual.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes, except for the "Regional Capital Investment Fund Programme", which grants refundable equity contribution.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Public and private enterprises with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project. Refundable subsidy is only eligible for the private sector. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

Support may be received through open tender procedures for the purposes set in the application calls.

The typical subsidy may not be in excess of 57% of the total eligible costs. The average contribution of the Hungarian government was around 6%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid was HUF 0,0 billion.

8. Duration of the subsidy

These grant schemes may not be applied after the year 2015.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

8.9 North Great Plain Operational Programme (NGPOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

North Great Plain Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The NOGPOP sets the following long-term overall objective:

Based on the natural and social heritage and the characteristics of the settlement network of the North Great Plain Region, to strengthen regional competitiveness and redress territorial imbalances within the region.

Accordingly, the strategic objective of this programme is preventing the North Great Plain Region from falling behind; i.e. keeping the region on a national growth trajectory in order that a process of convergence may later begin.

In order for the strategic objective to be achieved, three specific objectives have been set:

- strengthening the region's SME sector;
- improving the income generating ability of tourism;
- improving the population's mobility;
- developing the region's human resources;
- improving the environmental status of the built and natural environment;

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1260/1999;
- Government Decree 4/2011 (I.28.) on the procedures of absorption of support from the ERDF, the ESF and the CF;
- Government Decree 547/2013 (XII. 30.) on the single operational manual.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes, except for the "Regional Capital Investment Fund Programme", which grants refundable equity contribution.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Public and private enterprises with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project. Refundable subsidy is only eligible for the private sector. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

Non-repayable support may be received through open tender procedures for the purposes set in the application calls.

The typical subsidy may not be in excess of 58% of the total eligible costs. The average contribution of the Hungarian government was around 12%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid was HUF 0,0 billion.

8. Duration of the subsidy

These grant schemes may not be applied after the year 2015.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

8.10 North Hungary Operational Programme (NHOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

North Hungary Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The overall objective of the programme is:

- to improve the economic competitiveness of the region while decreasing territorial and social-economic differences within the region;

The programme formulates the following specific objectives for the period 2007-2013:

- to improve competitiveness of the economy making use of local resources, cooperation;
- to enhance social cohesion and to develop an attracting economic and residential environment.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1260/1999;
- Government Decree 4/2011 (I.28.) on the procedures of absorption of support from the ERDF, the ESF and the CF;
- Government Decree 547/2013 (XII. 30.) on the single operational manual.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes, except for the "Regional Capital Investment Fund Programme", which grants refundable equity contribution.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Public and private enterprises with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project. Refundable subsidy is only eligible for the private sector. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

Support may be received through open tender procedures for the purposes set in the application calls.

The typical subsidy may not be in excess of 59% of the total eligible costs. The average contribution of the Hungarian government was around 13%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid was HUF 0,0 billion.

8. Duration of the subsidy

These grant schemes may not be applied after the year 2015.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

8.11 Central Transdanubia Operational Programme (CTDOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Central Transdanubia Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

An overall objective of CETOP is to ensure that, making an efficient use of socio-economic innovation and relying on on-going revival efforts, the Central Transdanubia Region maintains its outstanding economic position and revenue-generation ability among Hungarian regions.

Achievement of this overall objective is promoted by specific development goals as follows:

- create an innovative and competitive economic environment;
- improve the tourist potential of the region;
- sustainable development of the settlement network in the region;
- amplify regional cohesion through investments in environment, and transport infrastructure;
- establish efficient and renewable human infrastructure background.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1260/1999;
- Government Decree 4/2011 (I.28.) on the procedures of absorption of support from the ERDF, the ESF and the CF;
- Government Decree 547/2013 (XII. 30.) on the single operational manual.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes, except for the "Regional Capital Investment Fund Programme", which grants refundable equity contribution.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Public and private enterprises with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project. Refundable subsidy is only eligible for the private sector. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

Non-repayable support may be received through open tender procedures for the purposes set in the application calls.

The typical subsidy may not be in excess of 52% of the total eligible costs. The average contribution of the Hungarian government was around 6%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid was HUF 0,0 billion.

8. Duration of the subsidy

These grant schemes may not be applied after the year 2015.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

8.12 Central Hungary Operational Programme (CHOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Central Hungary Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The overall objective of the operational programme is to improve the international competitiveness of the Central Hungary Region, observing the principle of sustainable development.

With an eye to achieving the overall objective, two specific objectives have been set:

- to develop factors influencing the Region's competitiveness;
- to develop the Region's internal cohesion and the harmony of its spatial structure.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1260/1999;
- Government Decree 4/2011 (I.28.) on the procedures of absorption of support from the ERDF, the ESF and the CF;
- Government Decree 547/2013 (XII. 30.) on the single operational manual.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes, except for the "Regional Capital Investment Fund Programme", which grants refundable equity contribution.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Public and private enterprises with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project. Refundable subsidy is only eligible for the private sector. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

Non-repayable support may be received through open tender procedures for the purposes set in the application calls.

The typical subsidy may not be in excess of 44% of the total eligible costs. The average contribution of the Hungarian government was around 11%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid was HUF 0,0 billion.

8. Duration of the subsidy

These grant schemes may not be applied after the year 2015.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

8.13 West Pannon Operational Programme (WPOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

West Pannon Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

Overall objective of the OP: to establish an economic and public service infrastructure in line with the regional environment through environmentally consciously planned development in order to promote growth and employment.

Five specific development objectives support this overall objective:

- economy built on local innovative resources and corporate networks;
- tourism based on high quality services and leveraging heritage;
- network of towns comprised of liveable towns providing efficient support for regional centres;
- high quality environment and safe access to regional centres and sub-centres;
- infrastructure supporting public services based on the local environment.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1260/1999;

- Government Decree 4/2011 (I.28.) on the procedures of absorption of support from the ERDF, the ESF and the CF;
- Government Decree 547/2013 (XII. 30.) on the single operational manual.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes, except for the "Regional Capital Investment Fund Programme", which grants refundable equity contribution.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Public and private enterprises with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project. Refundable subsidy is only eligible for the private sector. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

Non-repayable support may be received through open tender procedures for the purposes set in the application calls.

The typical subsidy may not be in excess of 47% of the total eligible costs. The average contribution of the Hungarian government was around 12%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount(the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid was HUF 0,0 billion.

8. Duration of the subsidy

These grant schemes may not be applied after the year 2015.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

8.14 Agriculture and Rural Development Operational Programme

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Hungary- Rural Development Programme 2014-2020.

2. Period covered by the notification

2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The primary objectives of the RDP are as follows:

- increasing the competitiveness of the agricultural enterprises;
- the sustainable development of the agriculture;
- asserting the rural areas and communities;
- improving the quality of life in the rural areas;
- and supporting the economic development.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Regulation (EU) No. 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund

and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006;

- Regulation (EU) No. 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No. 1698/2005;
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No. 807/2014 of 11 March 2014 supplementing Regulation (EU) No. 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and introducing transitional provisions;
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 808/2014 of 17 July 2014 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) No. 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD);
- Regulation (National) No. 272/2014 (XI.5.) of the Hungarian Government on the provisions of the use of support aid of certain European Union budget funds in the 2014-2020 programming period;
- Regulation (National) No. 549/2013 (XII. 30.) of the Hungarian Government on the use of directives regarding the European Union developments;
- Regulation (National) No. 255/2014. (X. 10.) of the Hungarian Government on State aid rules in the context of EU competition law on the use of funds allocated for the 2014-2020 programming period;
- Regulation (National) No. 98/2020. (IV. 10.) of the Hungarian Government on the different application of certain provisions of certain government decrees on development policy during an emergency;
- Regulation (National) No. 551/2020. (XII. 2.) of the Hungarian Government on the different application of certain provisions of certain government decrees on development policy during an emergency.

5. Form of the subsidy (i.e., grant, loan, tax concession, etc.)

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

The possible beneficiaries of the RDP are:

- individuals with tax identification number;
- sole proprietors;
- primary producers;
- micro,-small and medium enterprises;
- producer organisations;
- self-governments;
- churches, non-governmental organizations;
- central budget institutions.

The objectives of the RDP are realized through the implementation of its measures. The professional content of the calls for proposals of the measures are defined by the Managing Authority (MA) in accordance with the relevant legal framework and available professional knowledge. Beneficiaries are only able to submit their applications during the submission period. The MA provides a ratification of support to beneficiaries in the standard procedure but privileged projects are contracted instead. Both documents contain the details of the project and the amount of support for the project. The

beneficiaries submit a payment claim in order to receive the support from the MA. Furthermore, there is a possibility to apply for advanced payment.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government for priorities other than Technical Assistance)

The total amount paid by the national budget accounted for HUF 41.328.864.573 (EUR 116.617.777,91) in 2020 (incl. advance payment to the beneficiaries).

8. Duration of the subsidy

Duration of the subsidy varies by measure.

The duration of the Programme itself corresponds with the EU budgetary period 2014-2020. The official closing date of the Programme is 31 December 2020., but on the basis of the so-called n+3 rule, the allocation of year "n" may be paid by the end of year "n+3". Consequently, payments on the basis of the present Programme may be paid until 31 December 2023.12.31.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

8.15 Fisheries Operational Programme of Hungary

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Fisheries Operational Programme of Hungary.

2. Period covered by the notification

2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The main objectives of the Fisheries Operational Programme of Hungary are the development of the small and medium-sized fisheries enterprises and the fish production bases created by the previous FOP, improving the competitiveness of traditional pond-farming, preserving or increasing the biodiversity and improving the sustainability of aquaculture by using alternative energy sources and reducing environmental load.

Another important objectives are to promote the production of new species and supporting fish production and aquaculture applying innovative and intensive technologies. In order to further promote fish consumption, the Managing Authority is planning to continue its marketing campaign "Kapj rá!" created in the previous programming period.

The measures of the Fisheries Operational Programme of Hungary are designed in line with these priorities and the calls for proposals as well. The unique target objectives of the operational programme are also in line with EU priorities. As a result of the implementation of these measures, an improvement is expected in production safety, industry competitiveness and in the stability and working conditions of small and medium-sized fisheries.

General objectives of the OP:

- improving the competitiveness of traditional pond farming, while preserving or increasing the biodiversity;
- improving the sustainability of aquaculture by using alternative energy sources and reducing environmental load;
- promoting aquaculture diversification and production of new species;

- developing precision aquaculture applying innovative intensive technologies. Promoting fish processing and the production of highly processed products. Promoting fisheries and aquaculture research and knowledge transfer;
- promoting the horizontal and vertical cooperation of actors in the fisheries sector by facilitating the creation of producer organizations and inter-sectoral organizations;
- increasing fish consumption, promoting fish products, supporting fish marketing. Supporting monitoring, data collection and control;
- increasing the number of spawning sites by habitat improvement in inland natural waters for the qualitative and quantitative improvement of fish populations.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Regulation (EU) No. 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006;
- Regulation (EU) No. 508/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No. 2328/2003, (EC) No. 861/2006, (EC) No. 1198/2006 and (EC) No. 791/2007 and Regulation (EU) No. 1255/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council;
- Regulation (EU) No. 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No. 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No. 2371/2002 and (EC) No. 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC;
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 763/2014 on laying down rules for applying Regulation (EU) No. 508/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on the Maritime and Fisheries Fund as regard the technical characteristics of information and publicity measures and instructions for creating the Union emblem;
- Regulation (National) No. 272/2014 (XI.5.) of the Hungarian Government on the provisions of the use of support aid of certain European Union budget funds in the 2014-2020 programming period;
- Regulation (National) No. 549/2013 (XII. 30.) of the Hungarian Government on the use of directives regarding the European Union developments;
- Government Decree 40/2020 (11 March) on the declaration of state of danger;
- Government Decree 478/2020 (3 November) on the declaration of state of danger.

5. Form of the subsidy (i.e., grant, loan, tax concession, etc.)

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support scheme.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

The possible beneficiaries of the OP are:

- individuals with tax identification number;
- sole proprietors;
- micro,-small and medium enterprises;

- producer organisations;
- central budget institutions.

The objectives of the Operational Programme (OP) are realized through the implementation of its measures. The professional content of the calls for proposals of the measures are defined by the Managing Authority (MA) in accordance with the relevant legal framework and available professional knowledge. Beneficiaries are only able to submit their applications during the submission period. The MA provides a ratification of support to beneficiaries in the standard procedure but privileged projects are contracted instead. Both documents contain the details of the project and the amount of support for the project. The beneficiaries submit a payment claim in order to receive the support from the MA. Furthermore, there is a possibility to apply for advanced payment.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid by the national budget accounted for HUF 628.605.147 (EUR 1.796.015 exchange rate HUF/EUR 350) in 2020 (incl. advance payment to the beneficiaries).

8. Duration of the subsidy

The duration of the Programme itself corresponds with the EU budgetary period 2014-2020. The official closing date of the Programme is 31 December 2020, but on the basis of the so-called n+3 rule, the allocation of year "n" may be paid by the end of year "n+3". Consequently, payments on the basis of the present Programme may be paid until 31 December 2023.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

8.16 Human Resource Development OP (HRDOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Human Resources Development Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The overall objective of the HRDOP is increasing human capital and improving the social environment. The OP has been designed to effectively address social and demographic challenges.

HRDOP contributes to social inclusion by integrating unused social resources and seeks to reinforce the social role of the family, as well as strengthens social cohesion. Interventions concerning health promotion and disease prevention improve infrastructure and the preventive capacity of the health care system. Another aim of HRDOP is to improve the quality of public education and parallel to lower the number of early school leavers. The reform of tertiary education brings about increase in the number of people with tertiary qualification and strengthens the rising generation of researchers. In the framework on HRDOP interventions the staff of social institutions is also strengthened both quantitatively and qualitatively.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Regulation (EU) No. 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006;

- Government Decree 272 of 2014 (XI.5.) on the rules of use of supports from some EU funds in the programming period 2014-2020.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable and repayable support schemes.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Potential beneficiaries are local governments, minority local governments and their institutions and associations; budgetary organizations; public bodies; judicial organizations; nurseries, public educational institutions; tertiary educational institutions; research institutes of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; central content providers; public collections; scientific publishing houses; cultural institutions; health-care, social, child-welfare and child-protection service providers; tertiary educational health-care institutions; clinics; sports clubs; ecclesiastical legal entities; non-profit business stakeholders, SME's; social cooperatives.

Non-repayable support may be received through open calls for proposals - and through the selection of key projects - for the purposes set in the application calls. Organisations with eligible development projects may receive support for the implementation of the project. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

Typically, the subsidy may be 100% of the project's total eligible costs. The average contribution of the Hungarian government was around 15%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid was HUF 16,9 billion.

8. Duration of the subsidy

From 2014 to 2023.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N/A.

8.17 Economic Development and Innovation OP (EDIOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Economic Development and Innovation Operational Programme 2014-2020.

2. Period covered by the notification

2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

Overall objectives:

- The main objective, scope of the programme is the improvement of the competitiveness of SMEs and the promotion of their growth.
- The second objective of EDIOP is to create jobs through competitive employment.

The programme is based on the assumption that an improving economic environment and stabilisation macroeconomic situation will encourage enterprises to develop and enhance the quality of their activities.

The strategic objectives of the programme are as follows:

- improvement of the quality and enhancing the scope of operational factors: labour force, capital, infrastructure, information, and technological, natural and cultural resources, which are important for companies, should be increased; accessibility of foreign markets should be easier for them;
- strengthening of economic cooperation: mitigation of the disadvantages coming from low economies of scale through collective activities in development, production, market accessibility and the support of knowledge transfer;
- removal of competitiveness barriers: elimination of competitiveness hurdles coming from lack in financing, capital, information, or knowledge, or outmoded production and sales methods.

The EU regional policy defines 10+1 thematic objectives for the 2014-2020 budgeting period, the achievement of which must also be supported by the operational programmes of the Member States: of those EDIOP supports 7 thematic objectives, which cover R&D, ICT, SME, low CO₂ emission economy, tourism, employment, training and adult and vocational training.

EDIOP will draw on two of the structural funds: the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and European Social Fund. In their specific regulations, the Funds break down the thematic objectives in the further investment priorities.

In order to achieve the above high-level goals, the EDIOP designates eight priority axes covering the fields of (1) SMEs, (2) R+D+I, (3) ICT, (4) energy, (5) employment and (6) vocational training, (7) tourism and (8) the application of financial assets.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Regulation (EU) No. 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006;
- Regulation (EU) No. 1304/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the European Social Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No. 1081/2006;
- Regulation (EU) No. 1301/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the European Regional Development Fund and on specific provisions concerning the Investment for growth and jobs goal and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1080/2006;
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 215/2014 of 7 March 2014 laying down rules for implementing Regulation (EU) No. 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund with regard to methodologies for climate change support, the determination of milestones and targets in the performance framework and the nomenclature of categories of intervention for the European Structural and Investment Funds;
- Government Decree 272/2014 (XI.5.) on the procedures of absorption of support from the European Funds in the programming period 2014-2020;

- The framework for planning operational programmes is set out in Government Resolution No. 1600/2012. (XII. 17.) according to which the Ministry for National Economy is in charge of the coordination of planning all operational programmes, planning the use of the budgeted funds and enforcing the government's development goals. The integrated approach was applied also in the course of developing the operational programme, as the programme was prepared in the collaboration of several ministries and professional communities. The planning of individual priorities in the direct development of the operational programme was coordinated by the State Secretariat of the Ministry for National Economy in charge of Planning Coordination with the support of the Prime Minister's Office. In order to ensure the consistency, a common panel was set up for the responsible experts and workgroups of the operational program(s) and the national strategy for smart specialization.

In addition, professional planning was supported by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the National Innovation Office, the Hungarian Association for Innovation, and the IFKA Public Benefit Non-Profit Ltd. owned by the Ministry for National Economy.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of repayable and non-repayable subsidy.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Public and private enterprises with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project.

The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

The financial instruments priority contributes to the fulfilment of the specific objectives defined under EDIOP Priorities 1-7, complementing the results of grants:

- enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs (TO3c), strengthening research, technology development and innovation (TO1b), supporting the shift towards the low-carbon economy (TO4b, c) and, moreover, enhancing access to, use and quality of ICT (TO2a,b) and promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility (TO8b). Where grants are solely insufficient to support the realization of a project, their combination with financial instruments is envisaged.

The highlighted target group of EDIOP in accordance with the re-industrialization strategy of the Hungarian Government and the European Union is the manufacturing sector also known as processing industry:

The first target group of EDIOP is the processing industry in which 47,676 entrepreneurs operate making up of 22.65% of GDP. Out of these 42,850 is supposed to be small or medium sized enterprises, making up of 7% of GDP. The number of EDIOP recipients is expected around 22,000, which will be capable of fulfilling developments fitting in the EU 2020 strategy. In this target group EDIOP does not focus on specific sectors, as specific sectors may change during the seven-year implementation period.

The success of the strategy is characterized by the growth of the value added, the growth of employment, the number of new viable companies, but it is also affected by the sector and location of the company. Therefore, the aims of the subsidies are aligning to the life situation, motivations and demands of the life cycles of the companies. The circumstances of the growth of value added are supported by programs through quality improvements and broadening of operating factors and production processes.

The other main part of the strategy is the support of cooperations during research, market development, innovation, production and procurement so that the SMEs could offset the disadvantages coming from low economies of scale.

Article 3 of Regulation (EU) No. 1301/2013 on the ERDF provides for the eligibility of large enterprises for support under the EDIOP. Accordingly, production investments of large enterprises

may be eligible for support only in the case of activities pursued in collaboration with SMEs that have direct benefits for the SME sector.

In the framework of the 3rd objective aiming at the development of SMEs, large enterprises can only receive limited support, and only if this is more beneficial to the SMEs than support given to them directly. These areas concerned are supplier integrators, logistic parks and clusters where the beneficiary may be a large enterprise, although products and services developed as a result of the support cannot be offered at market price by the benefited large enterprise but only at a reduced price or sold free of charge.

In case of projects supported under the 3rd SME objective, products and services can only be sold at market price to large enterprises, as large enterprises should not gain from the effects of these projects due to potential market distortion.

By the 2nd objective (R&I) the support conditions of large enterprises are less strict. In this case it has to be ensured that the SME's, NGO's and public financed and non-profit research entities (research and knowledge dissemination organizations) participate in the projects and gain their fair share from the results.

In case of the 3rd (ICT) objective it is enough to ensure the participation of SMEs in the implementation.

According to Article 2 (10) and (12) of Regulation (EU) No. 1303/2013, no support may be granted to private individuals under the European Regional Development Fund and the European Social Fund. As the EDIOP is financed by these two funds, households may receive support from this operational programme only in case of financial instruments. Projects related to combating climate change are an exemption to this rule due to the high importance of the topic. In order to enhance energy efficiency and increase the usage of renewable energy, financial instruments may be combined with grants.

In terms of improving employability the EDIOP priority 5 provides support for those unemployed/inactive people who can be integrated into the labour market in a short term; and interventions and other active labour market instruments which directly assist the returning of target groups, threatened by the loss of their jobs to the primary labour market.

EDIOP focuses on the improvement of employability of job seekers and inactive, and the integration into the labour market of young people (including the implementation of the Youth Guarantee), the improvement of adaptability, and the development of social enterprises working for society. With the help of these interventions the chances of inactive and unemployed people to find a job, the employment of young people and also a modern employment environment can be developed.

The following EDIOP measure types contribute to the improvement of the labour market situation of those living in the underdeveloped areas:

- info-communication developments: community access points created at places where people have no Internet access;
- employment and training: access to work, digital skills, labour market integration of the youth.

The EDIOP focuses on supporting the training of employees and the training of people with low level educational qualifications; on developing labour market competences and digital skills of the working-age population of active age, as well as on the development of dual vocational training.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid was HUF 27,1 billion.

8. Duration of the subsidy

Based on Article 65(2) of Regulation (EU) No. 1303/2013, costs incurred between 1 January 2014 and 31 December 2023 are eligible for the purposes of EDIOP.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

8.18 Integrated Transport Development OP (ITOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Integrated Transport Development Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The comprehensive objective of transport developments is to improve accessibility with a view to The Integrated Transport Development Operational Programme (ITOP) aims Hungary's economic growth based on the foundations of sustainable, high added-value production and the expansion of employment as targeted in the Partnership Agreement between Hungary and the European Commission for the period between 2014 and 2020. ITOP serves the priorities of the Partnership Agreement as follows:

The improvement of the competitiveness of economic actors and the enhancement of their international participation indirectly, through the development and modernisation of the transport infrastructure.

The expansion of employment indirectly, through the availability of extended transport options and the enhancement of geographical mobility.

The improvement of energy and resource efficiency directly, through the reinforcement of public transport and modes of transport that are more friendly to the environment.

The implementation of local and regional developments promoting economic growth indirectly, through the modernisation of regional, urban and suburban transport.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Regulation (EU) No. 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006;
- Government Decree 272/2014 (XI.5.) on the procedures of absorption of support from the EU Funds in 2014-2020.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Public and private enterprises with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

Non-repayable support may be received through open tender procedures for the purposes set in the application calls.

Typically, the subsidy may not be in excess of 100% of the project's total eligible costs. The average contribution of the Hungarian government is around 15%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount(the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

Grant paid from national budget: HUF 38,6 billion.

8. Duration of the subsidy

These grant schemes may not be paid after 31 December 2023

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

8.19 Environment and Energy Efficiency OP (EEEOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Environment and Energy Efficiency Operational Programme (EEEOP).

2. Period covered by the notification

2020.

3. Policy objective and / or purpose of the subsidy

In line with the EU's 2020 Strategy and the UN's Millennium Development Goals, EEEOP contributes to sustainable economic growth, primarily by strengthening the environmental dimension of sustainability.

EEEOP has 5 priority axes:

- adaptation to climate change impacts;
- development of wastewater disposal and cleaning, wastewater management;
- waste management and environmental remediation related developments;
- nature protection and wildlife protection related developments;
- enhancing energy efficiency, use of renewing energy sources.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy (including identification of the legislation under which it is granted).

Regulation (EU) No. 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006, Government Decree 272/2014. (XI. 5.) on the Rules of the Use of Funds from Certain European Union Funds in the 2014-2020 Programming Period.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is granted from non-repayable support schemes.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Mainly public, but also private institutions and enterprises with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

Non-repayable support may be received through open tender procedures.

The average subsidy is around 50% of the total eligible costs.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount

Grant paid from national budget: HUF 17,3 billion.

8. Duration of the subsidy

Grant schemes are available for the 2014-2020 period but may not be applied after the year 2023.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

8.20 Public Administration and Public Service Development OP (PADOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Public Administration and Public Service Development Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

Stimulating the economy has a key role in achieving Hungary's competitive advantage in the region. PADOP aims to contribute to that by reducing administrative burdens and increasing service level.

In accordance with the above objectives Priority 1 of PADOP focuses on reducing the administrative burdens, Priority 2 of PADOP supports strengthening service centricity and ethical behaviour in public services.

Developments take place in a complex framework: the optimisation, simplification and digitalisation of processes and organisations and the competence development of public service professionals, development of service level a measurement system will be elaborated ensuring for the examination of administrative burdens and thereby the reduction of administrative burdens will be measured at the end of the developments.

The Priority 3 of PADOP is responsible for Technical assistance linked to the implementation of the operational programmes funded by the ESF, ERDF and CF in the 2014-2020 the programming period.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Regulation (EU) No. 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the

European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006;

- Government Decree 272/2014 (XI.5.) on the procedures of absorption of support from the European Union funds.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Budgetary organs; State-owned companies (according to the definition of beneficiaries in the CPR); Government offices; Budgetary agencies; National University of Public Service; National Protective Service, Law enforcement agencies, Municipalities (limited) Government agencies appointed for the development and operation of the IPSI system, Academic and higher education institutions; Government agencies, Prime Minister's Office, Managing Authorities; Certifying Authority; Intermediate bodies, Other relevant actors of the implementation system.

Non-repayable support may be typically received through priority projects for the purposes set in the application calls.

Typically the subsidy may not be in excess of 100% of the project's total eligible costs. The average contribution of the Hungarian government was around 15%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid was HUF 5,1 billion.

8. Duration of the subsidy

1 January 2014 – 31 December 2023

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

8.21 Supporting the Deprived OP (SDOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Supporting the Deprived Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The SDOP is directed in Hungary at the use of the Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived. The Fund is intended to mitigate the lack of proper meals and basic consumer goods, complemented with accompanying measures for reducing poverty. From among the two options provided in the EU Regulation on the Fund, the SDOP was set up according to the version with target-oriented benefits in kind and minimal accompanying services.

The SDOP covers three types of activities: the supply of proper meals; the purchase of basic consumer goods promoting social inclusion; and, secondarily, the provision of auxiliary services, as a non-stand-alone element.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Regulation (EU) No. 223/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 on the Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived;
- Government Decree 272 of 2014 (XI.5.) on the rules of use of supports from some EU funds in the programming period 2014-2020.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

The support is distributed to the deprived through beneficiaries of key projects, a state organisation and a public foundation. The projects are in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

The subsidy is 100% of the project's total eligible costs. The average contribution of the Hungarian government is 15%.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government)

The total amount paid was HUF 146,9 million.

8. Duration of the subsidy

From 2014 to 2023.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N/A.

8.22 Territorial and Settlement Development OP (TOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Territorial and Settlement Development Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

Regional, decentralised economic development and an increase in employment, opening possibilities for the population to find work locally are the primary objectives of the TOP. All priorities and measures of the operational programme contribute to that objective directly or indirectly.

The TOP allocates resources primarily to the development actions of local governments by supporting their economic development actions and town and urban development activities related to them.

Intervention fields relating to the two main strategic objectives:

- putting in place local conditions in order to stimulate the economy and increase employment;
- enterprise friendly and population preserving development of municipalities, putting in place local conditions required for improving the quality of life and social cohesion.

The implementation of the TOP is based on the county regional development concepts and regional development programmes (strategy and operational programmes) developed by the county governments for the 2014-2020 planning period - in the case of cities with county rights the integrated urban development strategies and in line with these and building on these the integrated territorial programmes that correspond with the development priorities of the TOP.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Government Decree 1702/2014. (XII. 3.);
- Government Decree 272/2014. (XI. 5.) on the utilisation of assistance from EU funds during the 2014-2020 programming period;
- Regulation (EU) No. 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Non-repayable support may be received through open tender procedures for the purposes set in the application calls.

According to which the beneficiaries of the TOP development actions are primarily local governments, the size of development actions, according to which the TOP finances primarily regional and local development actions and the regional integration of development actions, according to which the implementation of the TOP actions is territorially coordinated.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government) in 2020

The total amount paid was HUF 22,3 billion.

8. Duration of the subsidy

These grant schemes may not be applied after the year 2023.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.

8.23 Competitive Central Hungary OP (CCHOP)

1. Title of the subsidy programme

Competitive Central Hungary Operational Programme.

2. Period covered by the notification

2020.

3. Policy objective and/or purpose of the subsidy

The Competitive Central Hungary Operational Programme (CCHOP) includes the development resources of the Structural Funds (European Regional Development Fund and European Social Fund) to be used in the CHR and, within the individual sectoral operational programmes, the funds proportionate to the CHR area allocated to the developments and projects which are to be implemented as specified in Article 70 Regulation (EU) No. 1303/2013 (Article on operations located outside the programme area) and which have an impact at a national level.

The CCHOP allocates the available funding aligned with the following three strategic objectives:

- smart and sustainable increase of regional economic performance (economy of knowledge, innovation, entrepreneurial environment, development of SMEs, tourism and support of ICT investments);
- developing the social environment to help increase employment (institutions providing child day-care services, programmes promoting increased employment, developing education and training systems);
- community development projects that promote aspects such as competitiveness and social cooperation in order to create a healthier environment (enhancing the energy efficiency of households and transportation, town rehabilitation development projects, promoting social cooperation, improving the operation of public administration and public services and environmental protection).

The key mission and comprehensive objective of the CCHOP relate to ensuring the development of the Central Hungary Region and further improving its competitiveness, whilst simultaneously decreasing disparities in development within the region.

4. Background and authority for the subsidy

- Government Decree 272/2014. (XI. 5.) on the utilisation of assistance from EU funds during the 2014-2020 programming period;
- Government Decree 1707/2014. (XII. 3.);
- Regulation (EU) No. 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006.

5. Form of the subsidy

The subsidy is in the form of non-repayable support schemes, except that use of financial instruments is planned with regard to these measures, which grants refundable equity contribution.

6. To whom and how the subsidy is provided

Public and private enterprises with eligible development projects may receive support for the accomplishment of the project. Refundable subsidy is only eligible for the private sector. The support schemes must be in line with the OP aims and the EU state aid rules.

Non-repayable support may be received through open tender procedures for the purposes set in the application calls.

7. Subsidy per unit or the total amount (the data contains only the contribution of the Hungarian government) in 2020

The total amount paid was HUF 32,0 billion.

8. Duration of the subsidy

These grant schemes may not be applied after the year 2023.

9. Statistical data permitting an assessment of the trade effects of the subsidy

N.A.
