

# OBSERVATORY ON STATE AID BY CRIBIS, A CRIF COMPANY: STATE AID IN ITALY: IN 2020, 103 BILLION EURO TO 1.2 MILLION OF COMPANIES



More than 1.200.000 companies, 22.5% of the overall total in Italy, in 2020 received State Aid with a value of € 103 billion (of which 78% is related to a special aid to guarantee liquidity access). It's what point out from first Observatory on State Aid, released by CRIBIS, a CRIF company of Business Information.

Observatory matched National Registry of State Aid with CRIBIS databases, analyzing profile, dimension and industry of the companies required from January 2020 to January 2021, benefited of public support to face crisis generated by Covid-19.

Considering number of companies who received State Aid in relationship with the region, Valle d'Aosta (North-West) has the highest rate achieving 51.6% (6,142 companies), then Friuli Venezia Giulia (North-West) with 40%, 37,345 companies), Marche (Centre) with 34.1% (51,577 companies) and Basilicata (South) with 30.1% (15,755 companies). At the end of the ranking, Lazio (Centre) with 15.3% (87,429 companies), Molise with 16.3% (4,962 companies) and Campania with 16.7% (82,783 companies).

Lombardia (North-West), Veneto (North-East) and Emilia Romagna (North-East) are regions with the highest absolute value of received State Aid: €23.77 billion Lombardia, almost double of Veneto (€12 billion) and more than double of Emilia-Romagna (€10.93 billion).

Provinces with the highest percentage of companies with State Aid are Aosta (51.6%), Gorizia in Friuli Venezia-Giulia (42.5%, 3,878 companies), Udine in Friuli Venezia Giulia (40.2%, 18,029 companies), Trieste in Friuli Venezia Giulia (39.8, 6,084) and Pordenone in Friuli Venezia Giulia ((38.8%, 9,354). Then, Trento in Trentino Alto-Adige (North-West) with 36.5%, 17,362 companies and four province located in Marche (Centre) Fermo (34.7%, 6,731), Macerata (34.5%, 11,823), Pesaro (34.4%, 12,241) and Ancona (33.7%, 13,644).

On the opposite side, 10 provinces with lower State Aid are Caserta (South) with 12.7% and 10,631 companies, Bolzano (North-East) with 12.8%, 7,101 companies, Roma (Centre) with 14.5% and 64,823, Viterbo in Centre of Italy (14.6%, 4,965), Rieti in the Centre (14.7%, 2,069), Benevento in South (14.8%, 4,556), Nuoro in Sardinia Island (15.6%, 3,616), Campobasso in South (15.6%, 3,533), Latina in Centre of Italy (15.9%, 8,397) and Oristano in Sardinia Island (15.9%, 2,238).

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"During a very complex economic phase and constantly changing as current one, it's crucial evaluate precisely and effectively financial strength of customers and business partners", said Marco Preti, CRIBIS CEO. "Know if own customers received State Aid put in place by government to face COVID-19 crisis it's a very important information to understand company liquidity.

From Observatory, industry who asked more for State Aid was Retail Trade (achieving 16.3% of the total value), then, Catering (12.1%), Wholesale Trade (9.3%) and Specialized Buildings (9.2%).

From dimensions point of view, micro enterprises requested 91.9% of total aid, with 7% of small, 1% of medium and 0.1% of big companies. Considering turnover, companies with less than one million euro achieved 89.4% in requesting State Aid.

Finally, companies with few years in business were ones who received more State Aid. 42.2% were companies established by 2011, 26.8% were companies born from 202 and 2010 and 16.5% older ones founded between 1991 and 2000.

State Aid are managed by Italian Economic Ministry (Ministero dello Sviluppo Economico) and are related to different categories:

- Aid with limited amount (grants, tax and payment advantages or other profiles);
- state guarantees for loans to liquidity access;
- preferential interest rates on government loans and guarantees and loans channelled through banks;
- short-term export credit insurance by the State;
- aid for research and development and investment in the production of products related to Covid-19;
- deferral of taxes and/or social security contributions;
- wage subsidy;
- support for fixed costs not covered by undertakings and for recapitalisation in favour of undertakings.