

This is because policy-makers have realized that the nature of waivers of state aid revenues are much less transparent than the amounts paid directly to beneficiaries of State aid and more harmful than a normal competitive environment.

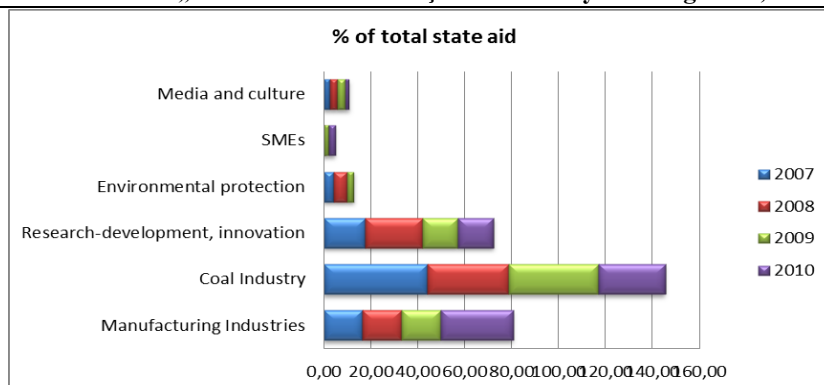
In terms of the amount of State aid granted to the beneficiary areas, subject to analysis, it appears that in 2010 the biggest share is owned by State aid granted for the Manufacturing Industries (30,75%), followed by those for coal industry-coal extraction (28,50%) and State aid for research, development and innovation which have registered a share of 15,31%. (table no. 2)

Table nr. 4. State aid volume on the main beneficiary areas

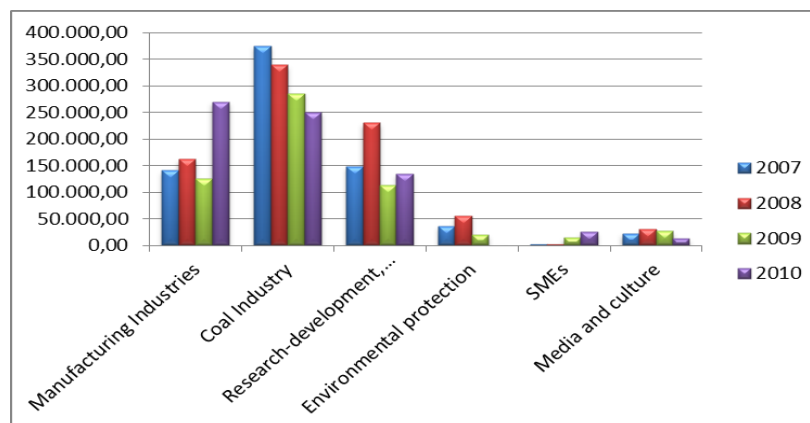
Thousand national currency (lei)

		2007	2008	2009	2010
Manufacturing Industries	Thousand lei	140.600,33	161.703,83	125.505,02	269.549,63
	% of total State aid	16,53	16,60	16,83	30,75
Coal Industry	Thousand lei	374.800,00	338.917,90	284.944,45	249.784,00
	% of total State aid	44,07	34,80	38,20	28,50
Research-development, innovation	Thousand lei	148.607,15	230.331,80	112.409,08	134.217,26
	% of total State aid	17,5	24,47	15,07	15,31
Environmental protection	Thousand lei	36.485,77	55.756,03	19.144,70	0
	% of total State aid	4,29	5,73	2,57	0
SMEs	Thousand lei	420,99	44,63	14.595	25.073,29
	% of total State aid	0,05	0,005	1,96	2,86
Media and culture	Thousand lei	21.810,06	29.686,40	26.803	12.790
	% of total State aid	2,56	3,05	3,59	1,46

Source: Competition Council, Report on State aid granted in Romania



Evolution of the structure of state aid national beneficiary main areas (Thousands lei)



In conclusion, being part of Community and national economic policy, the field of State aid has a very important part in achieving objectives of the strategy Europe 2020, fairly quickly acquired by all states of the European Union.

State aid can be a real advantage for the company, but only under the conditions in which they are used effectively, they can contribute to improving business environment, expanding the research and development and to provide employment on the labour market, leading to a healthier economy and a higher standard of living.

When they are incorrectly applied, State aid often have unintended and harmful effects. Helping inefficient enterprises to remain on the market, consumers often have to suffer due to the increase in prices, and more efficient companies can suffer because of the unfair advantage enjoyed by the aided company. Financial support measures undertaken by national governments can remedy market failures, can promote investment and create jobs, protect the environment and provide a way to achieve economic growth and sustainable development.

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