



CONFINDUSTRIA ROMAGNA

**CREDITO E FINANZA AGEVOLATA**

*Comunicazione FIN/3220 del 22/03/2020*

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**Temporary Framework per gli aiuti alle imprese  
nel contesto dell'epidemia COVID-19**

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La Commissione europea ha approvato nei giorni scorsi il Temporary Framework sugli aiuti di Stato, **un piano straordinario di iniziative volte ad assicurare la massima flessibilità nell'applicazione e approvazione di misure di aiuto nel contesto della crisi in corso.**

Nel Temporary Framework la Commissione individua cinque categorie di aiuti di Stato che ritiene giustificate, per un periodo limitato, per porre rimedio alle difficoltà derivanti dalla crisi, e sancisce che possano essere considerate compatibili con il mercato comune ai sensi dell'articolo 107, paragrafo 3, lettera b), del Trattato sul Funzionamento dell'Unione europea:

1. aiuti sotto forma di contributi diretti, sgravi fiscali e anticipi rimborsabili **fino a 800.000 euro per impresa beneficiaria**
2. aiuti in forma di garanzie
3. aiuti sotto forma di tasso di interesse agevolato
4. aiuti sotto forma di garanzie e prestiti erogati attraverso istituti di credito o altri intermediari finanziari
5. aiuti sotto forma di assicurazione del credito all'esportazione a breve termine

Il Temporary Framework sarà in vigore **fino al 31 dicembre 2020**, ma la Commissione europea valuterà, prima di tale data, l'eventuale proroga.

Alleghiamo il testo del Temporary Framework e una nota di sintesi sulle misure introdotte.

Per ulteriori informazioni le Aziende interessate possono rivolgersi al Servizio Credito e Finanza Agevolata Dott. Gianluca Gabellini – Tel 0541352323 – E-mail: [ggabellini@confindustriaromagna.it](mailto:ggabellini@confindustriaromagna.it) .

All/ti

- a) Nota\_Aiuti di Stato\_Temporary Framework COVID 19
- b) Temporary Framework\_C 2020 1863

## COMUNICAZIONE DELLA COMMISSIONE C(2020) 1863

### TEMPORARY FRAMEWORK PER GLI AIUTI ALLE IMPRESE NEL CONTESTO DELL'EPIDEMIA COVID-19

In occasione dell'Eurogruppo del 16 marzo 2020, la Commissaria Vestager ha annunciato un piano straordinario di iniziative volte ad assicurare la massima flessibilità nell'applicazione e approvazione di misure di aiuti di Stato nel contesto della crisi in corso.

In attuazione del piano, il 19 marzo 2020 la Commissione ha adottato una Comunicazione che detta una disciplina temporanea di carattere orizzontale sugli aiuti di Stato ("Temporary framework for State aid measures to support the economy in the current COVID-19 outbreak" C(2020) 1863 final).

*In premessa, la Commissione constata che "L'epidemia COVID-19 è un'emergenza sanitaria per la salute pubblica dei cittadini e delle società, con infezioni in tutti gli Stati membri dell'Unione. Rappresenta anche uno shock importante all'economia globale e dell'Unione e una risposta economica coordinata degli Stati membri delle Istituzioni Ue è cruciale per mitigare queste ripercussioni negative sull'economia Ue".*

Nel Temporary framework (di seguito, TF) la Commissione individua cinque categorie di aiuti di Stato che ritiene giustificate, per un periodo limitato, per porre rimedio alle difficoltà derivanti dalla crisi e sancisce che esse possono essere considerate compatibili con il mercato comune ai sensi dell'articolo 107, paragrafo 3, lettera b), del Trattato sul Funzionamento dell'Unione europea.

Le misure adottate in base al TF devono essere notificate dalle autorità nazionali alla Commissione, dimostrando che esse sono necessarie per porre rimedio a un grave turbamento dell'economia nazionale.

In base alla nuova disciplina, applicabile fino al 31 dicembre 2020 (salvo proroghe), possono essere considerati compatibili con il diritto comunitario:

#### **1. aiuti sotto forma di contributi diretti, sgravi fiscali o anticipi rimborsabili fino a 800.000 euro per impresa beneficiaria**

Questa tipologia di aiuto è considerata compatibile se l'aiuto non supera la soglia stabilita per singolo beneficiario, al lordo di imposte e altri oneri. La previsione riguarda soltanto regimi di aiuto e non aiuti individuali e possono beneficiarne solo imprese che non si trovavano in difficoltà prima del 31 dicembre 2019 (ma che hanno iniziato ad esserlo a causa delle crisi in corso). Sono esclusi aiuti all'esportazione e quelli che favoriscono i prodotti nazionali rispetto ai prodotti importati. L'aiuto può essere concesso fino al 31 dicembre 2020.

L'importo dell'aiuto è 120.000 per le imprese operanti nel settore della pesca e dell'acquacoltura e 100.000 per le imprese del settore della produzione primaria di prodotti agricoli.

#### **2. aiuti in forma di garanzie sui prestiti**

Questa tipologia di aiuti ha l'obiettivo di concedere alle imprese in carenza di liquidità garanzie pubbliche sui prestiti per un periodo e un importo limitato. All'interno del TF sono stabilite le condizioni di compatibilità per ulteriori aiuti sotto forma di garanzia rispetto a quelli già concessi sulla base di un metodo di calcolo approvato dalla Commissione europea. Per le PMI gli Stati membri possono concedere una riduzione fino al 50% del premio annuale per le nuove garanzie concesse in linea con le soglie di sicurezza definite nella Comunicazione. Per le grandi imprese, la riduzione è fino al 15%. Le stesse riduzioni possono essere concesse anche se l'importo dell'aiuto è calcolato sulla base di un metodo di calcolo già approvato dalla Commissione.

L'importo massimo del prestito oggetto di garanzia non può superare:

- l'importo del doppio del monte salari del beneficiario nel 2019 o l'ultimo anno disponibile. Nel caso di imprese costituite dopo, il massimale non dovrà superare la stima del monte salari annuale previsto nei primi due anni di attività, oppure
- il 25% del fatturato totale, o
- in casi debitamente giustificati, l'importo del prestito può essere aumentato per coprire il fabbisogno di liquidità per i successivi 18 mesi per le PMI o per i successivi 12 mesi nel caso di grandi imprese.

La garanzia è limitata ad un massimo di 6 anni e non supera il 90% del prestito, il 35% nel caso in cui le perdite siano prima attribuite allo Stato e poi all'ente creditizio (ma questo secondo caso non riguarda il Fondo di Garanzia per le PMI), e può essere concessa entro il 31 dicembre 2020. Per le imprese in difficoltà valgono le stesse indicazioni della categoria di aiuto descritta al punto 1.

### **3. aiuti sotto forma di tasso di interesse agevolato**

Per quanto riguarda questa tipologia di aiuti, la Commissione stabilisce che, ai sensi del TF, possono essere concessi prestiti a un tasso di interesse almeno pari al tasso base (IBOR di 1 anno, o equivalente, pubblicato dalla Commissione) applicabile al 1° gennaio 2020 più i margini di credito corrispondenti al profilo di rischio del beneficiario stabiliti all'interno della Comunicazione, ulteriormente ridotto del 50% per le PMI e del 15% per le grandi imprese. Il minimo di tutti i tassi di interesse dovrebbe essere di almeno 10 punti base all'anno. L'elemento di aiuto consiste nella riduzione del 50% per le PMI e del 15% per le grandi imprese dei margini di credito corrispondenti al profilo di rischio del beneficiario e della differenza tra l'aliquota di base e il tasso base applicabile al momento della concessione del prestito. I tassi di interesse ridotti possono essere applicati per i primi due anni del contratto di prestito e i margini di credito corrispondenti al profilo di rischio del beneficiario devono applicarsi per la durata del contratto di prestito dopo il primo biennio. I contratti di prestito devono essere conclusi entro il 31 dicembre 2020 e le modalità di calcolo dell'importo del prestito sono le stesse stabilite per le garanzie. Il prestito può riguardare sia esigenze di investimento che di capitale circolante. Anche in questo caso possono essere beneficiarie solo le imprese che non si trovavano in difficoltà prima del 31 dicembre 2019.

La Commissione specifica che questa tipologia di aiuto non può essere cumulata con gli aiuti alle garanzie.

### **4. aiuti sotto forma di garanzie e prestiti erogati attraverso istituti di credito o altri intermediari finanziari**

Di regola, per la normativa comunitaria in materia di aiuti di Stato, aiuti concessi alle imprese attraverso istituti di credito o altri istituti finanziari rappresentano, un aiuto indiretto a quest'ultimi. La Commissione ritiene, tuttavia, che tali aiuti non debbano essere qualificati come sostegno finanziario pubblico straordinario ai sensi della normativa bancaria vigente (art. 2(1) N. 28 BRRD e art. 3(1) N. 29 SRM-R) e non dovrebbero essere valutati in base alle norme sugli aiuti di Stato applicabili al settore bancario. La stessa Commissione ha ritenuto opportuno chiarire le modalità con cui queste tipologie di aiuto possono essere concesse limitando le indebite distorsioni della concorrenza e garantire che i vantaggi siano effettivamente trasferiti alle imprese e che gli enti creditizi sostengano una parte dei rischi. Se le perdite sono sostenute proporzionalmente e alle stesse condizioni dell'ente creditizio o da altro intermediario finanziario e dallo Stato, la garanzia pubblica non può coprire più del 90% dell'obbligo finanziario. In alternativa, laddove le perdite siano dapprima attribuite al garante (ossia lo Stato) e solo successivamente all'ente creditizio o altro intermediario finanziario, la garanzia pubblica non può coprire più del 35% dell'obbligazione finanziaria. Quando l'entità del prestito o dell'obbligazione finanziaria diminuisce nel tempo, ad esempio perché il prestito inizia a essere rimborsato, l'importo garantito deve diminuire proporzionalmente.

#### **5. Aiuti sotto forma di assicurazione del credito all'esportazione a breve termine**

Secondo le consuete regole sugli aiuti di Stato, i rischi negoziabili non possono essere coperti dall'assicurazione del credito all'esportazione con il sostegno dello Stato. In considerazione dell'attuale situazione, tuttavia, la Commissione ritiene che si possa verificare la mancanza di copertura per i rischi non negoziabili e concede la possibilità, previa dimostrazione della mancanza di mercato, di un sostegno statale.

Tutte le misure citate possono essere cumulate anche con aiuti concessi in regime *de minimis* (Reg. UE 1407/2013).

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Per inquadrare in modo sistematico le misure temporanee nella disciplina complessiva degli aiuti di Stato, si ricorda che le misure appena esposte si aggiungono ad altri interventi a sostegno delle imprese che le autorità nazionali possono già adottare, per affrontare la crisi, in modo compatibile con il diritto comunitario, ossia:

- misure di carattere generale che non costituiscono aiuti di Stato (ad esempio, sospensione dei versamenti fiscali e contributivi rivolte a tutte le imprese, sostegno ai consumatori e famiglie);
- misure di aiuto in regime *de minimis* (Reg. UE 1407/2013), misure di aiuto in esenzione da notifica (Reg. UE 651/2014), misure per il salvataggio e la ristrutturazione di imprese in difficoltà (2014/C 249/01) o altri aiuti concessi sulla base della normativa esistente;
- misure agevolative destinate a compensare i danni arrecati dall'evento eccezionale.



Brussels, 19.3.2020  
C(2020) 1863 final

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION**

**Temporary Framework for State aid measures to support the economy in the current  
COVID-19 outbreak**

## **1. THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK, ITS IMPACT ON THE ECONOMY AND THE NEED FOR TEMPORARY MEASURES**

### **1.1. The COVID-19 outbreak and its impact on the economy**

1. The COVID-19 outbreak is a severe public health emergency for citizens and societies, with infections in all the Union's Member States. It is also a major shock to the global and Union's economies and a coordinated economic response of Member States and EU institutions is crucial to mitigate these negative repercussions on the EU economy.
2. This shock is affecting the economy through different channels. There is a supply shock resulting from the disruption of supply chains, there is a demand shock caused by lower consumer demand and there is the negative effect of uncertainty on investment plans and the impact of liquidity constraints for undertakings.
3. The various containment measures adopted by the Member States, such as social distancing measures, travel restrictions, quarantines and lock downs are intended to ensure that the shock is as short and limited as possible. These measures have an immediate impact on both demand and supply, and hit undertakings and employees, especially in the health, tourism, culture, retail and transport sectors. Beyond the immediate effects on mobility and trade, the COVID-19 outbreak is also increasingly affecting undertakings in all sectors and of all kinds, small and medium enterprises ('SMEs') as well as large undertakings. The impact is also felt on global financial markets, in particular with concerns for liquidity. These effects will not be contained to one particular Member State and they will have a disruptive impact on the economy of the Union as a whole.
4. In the exceptional circumstances created by the COVID-19 outbreak, undertakings of all kinds may face a severe lack of liquidity. Solvent or less solvent undertakings alike may face a sudden shortage or even unavailability of liquidity. SMEs are at particular risk. This can therefore seriously affect the economic situation of many healthy undertakings and their employees in the short and medium term, while having also longer-lasting effects by endangering their survival.
5. Banks and other financial intermediaries have a key role to play in dealing with the effects of the COVID-19 outbreak, by maintaining the flow of credit to the economy. If the flow of credit is severely constrained, economic activity will decelerate sharply, as undertakings struggle to pay their suppliers and employees. Against this background, it is appropriate that Member States can take measures to incentivise credit institutions and other financial intermediaries to continue to play their role in continuing supporting economic activity in the EU.
6. Aid granted by Member States under Article 107(3)(b) TFEU under this Communication to undertakings, which is channelled through banks as financial intermediaries, benefits those undertakings directly. Such aid does not have the objective to preserve or restore the viability, liquidity or solvency of banks. Similarly, aid granted by Member States to banks under Article 107(2)(b) TFEU to compensate for direct damage suffered as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak<sup>1</sup> does not have the objective to preserve or restore the viability, liquidity or solvency of an institution or entity. As a result, such aid would not be qualified as extraordinary public financial support under the Directive 2014/59/EU of

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<sup>1</sup> Such aid must be notified by Member States and the Commission will assess it under Article 107(2)(b) TFEU.

the European Parliament and of the Council (the BRRD)<sup>2</sup> nor under the Regulation 806/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council (the SRM Regulation)<sup>3</sup>, and would also not be assessed under the State aid rules<sup>4</sup> applicable to the banking sector.<sup>5</sup>

7. If due to the COVID-19 outbreak, banks would need direct support in the form of liquidity recapitalisation or impaired asset measure, it will have to be assessed whether the measure meets the conditions of Article 32(4)(d) (i), (ii) or (iii) of the BRRD. Where the latter conditions were to be fulfilled, the bank receiving such direct support would not be deemed to be failing-or-likely-to-fail. To the extent such measures address problems linked to the COVID-19 outbreak, they would be deemed to fall under point 45 of the 2013 Banking Communication<sup>6</sup>, which sets out an exception to the requirement of burden-sharing by shareholders and subordinated creditors.
8. Undertakings may not only face insufficient liquidity, but they may also suffer significant damage because of the COVID-19 outbreak. The exceptional nature of the COVID-19 outbreak means that such damages could not have been foreseen, are of a significant scale and hence put undertakings in conditions that sharply differ from the market conditions in which they normally operate. Even healthy undertakings, well prepared for the risks inherent to the normal course of business, can struggle in these exceptional circumstances, to such an extent that their viability may be undermined.
9. The COVID-19 outbreak poses the risk of a serious downturn affecting the whole economy of the EU, hitting businesses, jobs and households. Well-targeted public support is needed to ensure that sufficient liquidity remains available in the markets, to counter the damage inflicted on healthy undertakings and to preserve the continuity of economic activity during and after the COVID-19 outbreak. Given the limited size of the EU budget, the main response will come from Member States' national budgets. EU State aid rules enable Member States to take swift and effective action to support citizens and undertakings, in particular SMEs, facing economic difficulties due to the COVID-19 outbreak.

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<sup>2</sup> OJ L 173, 12.6.2014, p. 190–348.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 225, 30.7.2014, Article 3 (1)(29) of the SRM Regulation.

<sup>4</sup> Communication on the recapitalisation of financial institutions in the current financial crisis: limitation of aid to the minimum necessary and safeguards against undue distortions of competition ("Recapitalisation Communication") (OJ C 10, 15.1.2009, p. 2), Communication from the Commission on the treatment of impaired assets in the Community financial sector ("Impaired Assets Communication") (OJ C 72, 26.3.2009, p. 1), Communication on the return to viability and the assessment of restructuring measures in the financial sector in the current crisis under the State aid rules ("Restructuring Communication") (OJ C 195, 19.8.2009, p. 9), Communication from the Commission on the application, from 1 January 2011, of State aid rules to support measures in favour of financial institutions in the context of the financial crisis ("2010 Prolongation Communication") (OJ C 329, 7.12.2010, p. 7), Communication from the Commission on the application, from 1 January 2012, of State aid rules to support measures in favour of financial institutions in the context of the financial crisis ("2011 Prolongation Communication") (OJ C 356, 6.12.2011, p. 7), Communication from the Commission on the application, from 1 August 2013, of State aid rules to support measures in favour of banks in the context of the financial crisis ("2013 Banking Communication") (OJ C 216, 30.7.2013, p. 1).

<sup>5</sup> Any measures to support credit institutions or other financial institutions that constitute State aid in the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU, which fall outside the present Communication or are not covered by Article 107(2)(b) TFEU must be notified to the Commission and shall be assessed under the State aid rules applicable to the banking sector.

<sup>6</sup> Communication from the Commission on the application, from 1 August 2013, of State aid rules to support measures in favour of banks in the context of the financial crisis, OJ C 216, 30.7.2013, p. 1–15.

## **1.2. The need for close European coordination of national aid measures**

10. Targeted and proportionate application of EU State aid control serves to make sure that national support measures are effective in helping the affected undertakings during the COVID-19 outbreak but also that they allow them to bounce back from the current situation, keeping in mind the importance of meeting the green and digital twin transitions in accordance with EU objectives. Likewise, EU State aid control ensures that the EU Internal Market is not fragmented and that the level playing field stays intact. The integrity of the Internal Market will also lead to a faster recovery. It also avoids harmful subsidy races, where Member States with deeper pockets can outspend neighbours to the detriment of cohesion within the Union.

## **1.3. The need for appropriate State aid measures**

11. In the overall effort of Member States to tackle the effects of the COVID-19 outbreak on their economy, this Communication sets out the possibilities Member States have under EU rules to ensure liquidity and access to finance for undertakings, especially SMEs that face a sudden shortage in this period in order to allow them to recover from the current situation.
12. The Commission set out in the Communication on a Coordinated economic response to the COVID-19 outbreak of 13 March 2020<sup>7</sup> the various options available to Member States outside the scope of EU State aid control and which they may put in place without the involvement of the Commission. These include measures applicable to all undertakings regarding wage subsidies, suspension of payments of corporate and value added taxes or social welfare contributions, or financial support directly to consumers for cancelled services or tickets not reimbursed by the concerned operators.
13. Member States can also design support measures in line with the General Block Exemption Regulation<sup>8</sup> without the involvement of the Commission.
14. In addition, on the basis of Article 107(3)(c) TFEU and as further specified in the Rescue and Restructuring State aid Guidelines, Member States can notify to the Commission aid schemes to meet acute liquidity needs and support undertakings facing financial difficulties, also due to or aggravated by the COVID-19 outbreak<sup>9</sup>.
15. Furthermore, on the basis of Article 107(2)(b) TFEU Member States can also compensate undertakings in sectors that have been particularly hit by the outbreak (e.g. transport, tourism, culture, hospitality and retail) and/or organisers of cancelled events for damages suffered due to and directly caused by the outbreak. Member States can notify such damage compensation measures and the Commission will assess them directly under Article 107(2)(b) TFEU.<sup>10</sup> The principle of ‘one time last time’<sup>11</sup> of the

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<sup>7</sup> Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Central Bank, the European Investment Bank and the Eurogroup on Coordinated economic response to the COVID-19 Outbreak, COM(2020) 112 final of 13.03.2020.

<sup>8</sup> 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, OJ L 187 of 26.6.2014, p. 1.

<sup>9</sup> Guidelines on State aid for rescuing and restructuring non-financial undertakings in difficulty, OJ C 249, 31.7.2014, p.1. The Commission has authorised various schemes in nine different Member States.

<sup>10</sup> See for example, Commission decision SA. 56685, Denmark - Compensation scheme for cancellation of events related to COVID-19,

[https://ec.europa.eu/competition/state\\_aid/cases1/202011/285054\\_2139535\\_70\\_2.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/cases1/202011/285054_2139535_70_2.pdf).

<sup>11</sup> See section 3.6.1 of the Rescue and Restructuring Guidelines.



Rescue and Restructuring Guidelines does not cover aid that the Commission declares compatible under Article 107(2)(b) TFEU, since the latter type of aid is not “*rescue aid, restructuring aid or temporary restructuring support*” within the meaning of point 71 of the Rescue and Restructuring Guidelines. Therefore, Member States may compensate under Article 107(2)(b) TFEU the damages directly caused by the COVID-19 outbreak to undertakings that have received aid under the Rescue and Restructuring Guidelines.

16. To complement the above mentioned possibilities, the Commission sets out in this Communication additional temporary State aid measures that it considers compatible under Article 107 (3)(b) TFEU, which can be approved very rapidly upon notification by the Member State concerned. Moreover, notification of alternative approaches – both aid schemes and individual measures – remains possible. The aim of this Communication is to lay down a framework that allows Member States to tackle the difficulties undertakings are currently encountering whilst maintaining the integrity of the EU Internal Market and ensuring a level playing field.

## **2. APPLICABILITY OF ARTICLE 107(3)(B) OF THE TREATY ON THE FUNCTIONING OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**

17. Pursuant to Article 107(3)(b) TFEU the Commission may declare compatible with the internal market aid ‘to remedy a serious disturbance in the economy of a Member State’. In this context, the Union courts have ruled that the disturbance must affect the whole or an important part of the economy of the Member State concerned, and not merely that of one of its regions or parts of its territory. This, moreover, is in line with the need to make a strict interpretation of any exceptional provision such as Article 107(3)(b) TFEU.<sup>12</sup> This interpretation has been consistently applied by the Commission in its decision-making.<sup>13</sup>
18. Considering that the COVID-19 outbreak affects all Member States and that the containment measures taken by Member States impact undertakings, the Commission considers that State aid is justified and can be declared compatible with the internal market on the basis of Article 107(3)(b) TFEU, for a limited period, to remedy the liquidity shortage faced by undertakings and ensure that the disruptions caused by the COVID-19 outbreak do not undermine their viability, especially of SMEs.
19. The Commission sets out in this Communication the compatibility conditions it will apply in principle to the aid granted by Member States under Article 107(3)(b) TFEU. Member States must therefore show that the State aid measures notified to the Commission under this Communication are necessary, appropriate and proportionate to remedy a serious disturbance in the economy of the Member State concerned and that all the conditions of this Communication are fully respected.

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<sup>12</sup> Joined Cases T-132/96 and T-143/96 Freistaat Sachsen, Volkswagen AG and Volkswagen Sachsen GmbH v Commission, ECLI:EU:T:1999:326, paragraph 167.

<sup>13</sup> Commission Decision 98/490/EC in Case C 47/96 Crédit Lyonnais ([OJ L 221, 8.8.1998, p. 28](#)), point 10.1; Commission Decision 2005/345/EC in Case C 28/02 Bankgesellschaft Berlin ([OJ L 116, 4.5.2005, p. 1](#)), points 153 et seq.; and Commission Decision 2008/263/EC in Case C 50/06 BAWAG ([OJ L 83, 26.3.2008, p. 7](#)), point 166. See Commission Decision in Case NN 70/07 Northern Rock ([OJ C 43, 16.2.2008, p. 1](#)), Commission Decision in Case NN 25/08 Rescue aid to Risikoabschirmung WestLB ([OJ C 189, 26.7.2008, p. 3](#)) and Commission Decision of 4 June 2008 in State aid C 9/08 SachsenLB ([OJ L 104, 24.4.2009, p. 34](#)), and Commission Decision of 6 June 2017 in case .SA.32544 (2011/C) Restructuring of TRAINOSE S.A (OJ L 186, 24.7.2018, p.25).

20. Aid granted under section 3.1 may be cumulated either with aid under section 3.2 or section 3.3, and with aid granted under section 3.5 of this Communication.<sup>14</sup>

### **3. TEMPORARY STATE AID MEASURES**

#### **3.1. Aid in form of direct grants, repayable advances or tax advantages**

21. Beyond the existing possibilities based on Article 107(3)(c) TFEU, temporary limited amounts of aid to undertakings that find themselves facing a sudden shortage or even unavailability of liquidity can be an appropriate, necessary and targeted solution during the current circumstances.
22. The Commission will consider such State aid compatible with the internal market on the basis of Article 107(3)(b) TFEU, provided that all the following conditions are met (the specific provisions for the primary agricultural and the fishery and aquaculture sectors are set out in point 23):
- a. the aid does not exceed EUR 800 000 per undertaking in the form of direct grants, repayable advances, tax or payments advantages; all figures used must be gross, that is, before any deduction of tax or other charge;
  - b. the aid is granted on the basis of a scheme with an estimated budget;
  - c. the aid may be granted to undertakings that were not in difficulty (within the meaning of the General Block Exemption Regulation<sup>15</sup>) on 31 December 2019; it may be granted to undertakings that are not in difficulty and/or to undertakings that were not in difficulty on 31 December 2019, but that faced difficulties or entered in difficulty thereafter as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak;
  - d. the aid is granted no later than 31 December 2020;<sup>16</sup>
  - e. the aid granted to undertakings active in the processing and marketing of agricultural products<sup>17</sup> is conditional on not being partly or entirely passed on to primary producers and is not fixed on the basis of the price or quantity of products purchased from primary producers or put on the market by the undertakings concerned.
23. By way of derogation from point 22, for agricultural, fisheries and aquacultural sectors the following specific conditions apply:

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<sup>14</sup> The temporary aid measures provided for by this Communication can be cumulated with aid falling within the scope of the de minimis Regulation, OJ L 352, 24.12.2013.

<sup>15</sup> As defined in Article 2 (18) of the 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, OJ L 187 of 26.6.2014, p. 1.

<sup>16</sup> If the aid is granted in form of tax advantages, this deadline is not applicable and the aid is considered granted when the 2020 tax declaration is due.

<sup>17</sup> As defined in Article 2(6) and Article 2(7) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 702/2014 of 25 June 2014 declaring certain categories of aid in the agricultural and forestry sectors and in rural areas compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, OJ L 193, 1.7.2014, p. 1.

- a. the aid does not exceed EUR 120 000 per undertaking active in the fishery and aquaculture sector<sup>18</sup> or EUR 100 000 per undertaking active in the primary production of agricultural products<sup>19</sup>; all figures used must be gross, that is, before any deduction of tax or other charge;
- b. aid to undertakings active in the primary production of agricultural products must not be fixed on the basis of the price or quantity of products put on the market;
- c. aid to undertakings active in the fishery and aquaculture does not concern any of the categories of aid referred to in Article 1, paragraph (1) (a) to (k), of Commission Regulation (EU) No 717/2014<sup>20</sup>;
- d. where an undertaking is active in several sectors to which different maximum amounts apply in accordance with points 22.a and 23(a), the Member State concerned ensures, by appropriate means such as separation of accounts, that for each of these activities the relevant ceiling is respected and that the highest possible amount is not exceeded in total;
- e. all other conditions in paragraph 22 apply.<sup>21</sup>

### 3.2. Aid in the form of guarantees on loans

24. In order to ensure access to liquidity to undertakings facing a sudden shortage, public guarantees on loans for a limited period and loan amount can be an appropriate, necessary and targeted solution during the current circumstances.
25. The Commission will consider such State aid in the form of new public guarantees on loans compatible with the internal market on the basis of Article 107(3)(b) TFEU provided:
  - a. Guarantee premiums are set at a minimum level as follows:

Type of recipient	Credit risk margin for a 1-year maturity loan	Credit risk margin for a 2-3 years maturity loan	Credit risk margin for a 4-6 years maturity loan
SMEs	25bps	50bps	100bps
Large enterprises	50bps	100bps	200bps

- b. As an alternative, Member States may notify schemes, considering the above table as basis, but whereby maturity, pricing and guarantee coverage can be modulated (e.g. lower guarantee coverage offsetting a longer maturity);

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<sup>18</sup>Products listed in Annex I to Regulation No 1379/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the common organisation of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1184/2006 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000, OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 1.

<sup>19</sup> All products listed in Annex I to the TFEU with the exception of the products of the fisheries and aquaculture sector, cf. previous footnote 18.

<sup>20</sup> Commission Regulation (EU) No 717/2014 of 27 June 2014 on the application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to de minimis aid in the fishery and aquaculture sector, OJ L 90, 28.6.2014, p. 45.

<sup>21</sup> The reference to the definition of "undertaking in difficulty" referred to in point 22 (c) and footnote 15 and 30 shall be read as referring to the definitions contained in Article 2(14) of Regulation (EU) No 702/2014 and Article 3(5) of Regulation 1388/2014 respectively.

- c. The guarantee is granted by 31 December 2020 at the latest;
- d. For loans with a maturity beyond 31 December 2020, the amount of the loan principal does not exceed:
  - i. the double of the annual wage bill of the beneficiary (including social charges as well as the cost of personnel working on the undertakings site but formally in the payroll of subcontractors) for 2019, or for the last year available. In the case of undertakings created on or after 1 January 2019, the maximum loan must not exceed the estimated annual wage bill for the first two years in operation; or
  - ii. 25% of total turnover of the beneficiary in 2019; or
  - iii. with appropriate justification and based on a self-certification by the beneficiary of its liquidity needs<sup>22</sup>, the amount of the loan may be increased to cover the liquidity needs from the moment of granting for the coming 18 months for SMEs and for the coming 12 months for large enterprises.
- e. For loans with a maturity until 31 December 2020, the amount of the loan principal may be higher than under point 25(d) with appropriate justification and provided that proportionality of the aid remains assured;
- f. The duration of the guarantee is limited to maximum six years and the public guarantee does not exceed:
  - i. 90% of the loan principal where losses are sustained proportionally and under same conditions, by the credit institution and the State; or
  - ii. 35% of the loan principal, where losses are first attributed to the State and only then to the credit institutions (*i.e.* a first-loss guarantee); and
  - iii. in both of the above cases, when the size of the loan decreases over time, for instance because the loan starts to be reimbursed, the guaranteed amount has to decrease proportionally;
- g. The guarantee may relate to both investment and working capital loans;
- h. The guarantee may be granted to undertakings that were not in difficulty (within the meaning of the General Block Exemption Regulation<sup>23</sup>) on 31 December 2019; it may be granted to undertakings that are not in difficulty and/or to undertakings that were not in difficulty on 31 December 2019, but that faced difficulties or entered in difficulty thereafter as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak.

### **3.3. Aid in the form of subsidised interest rates for loans**

- 26. In order to ensure access to liquidity to undertakings facing a sudden shortage, subsidised interest rates for a limited period and loan amount can be an appropriate,

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<sup>22</sup> The liquidity plan may include both working capital and investment costs.

<sup>23</sup> As defined in Article 2 (18) of the 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, OJ L 187 of 26.6.2014, p. 1.

necessary and targeted solution during the current circumstances. For the same underlying loan principal, aid granted under section 3.2 and section 3.3 cannot be cumulated.

27. The Commission will consider State aid in the form of subsidies to public loans compatible with the internal market on the basis of Article 107(3)(b) TFEU provided the following conditions are met:

a. The loans may be granted at reduced interest rates which are at least equal to the base rate (1 year IBOR or equivalent as published by the Commission<sup>24</sup>) applicable on 1 January 2020 plus the credit risk margins as set-out in the table below:

Type of recipient	Credit risk margin for a 1-year maturity loan	Credit risk margin for a 2-3 years maturity loan	Credit risk margin for a 4-6 years maturity loan
SMEs	25bps <sup>25</sup>	50bps <sup>26</sup>	100bps
Large enterprises	50bps	100bps	200bps

b. As an alternative, Member States may notify schemes, considering the above table as basis, but whereby maturity, pricing and guarantee coverage can be modulated (e.g. lower guarantee coverage offsetting a longer maturity);

c. The loan contracts are signed by 31 December 2020 at the latest and are limited to maximum 6 years;

d. For loans with a maturity beyond 31 December 2020, the amount of the loan does not exceed:

i. the double of the annual wage bill of the beneficiary (including social charges as well as the cost of personnel working on the company site but formally in the payroll of subcontractors) for 2019 or for the last year available. In the case of undertakings created on or after 1 January 2019, the maximum loan must not exceed the estimated annual wage bill for the first two years in operation; or

ii. 25% of the total turnover of the beneficiary in 2019; or

iii. with appropriate justification and based on self-certification by the beneficiary's of its liquidity needs<sup>27</sup>, the amount of the loan may be increased to cover the liquidity needs from the moment of granting for the coming 18 months for SMEs and for the coming 12 months for large enterprises.

e. For loans with a maturity until 31 December 2020, the amount of the loan principal may be higher than under point 27(d) with appropriate justification and provided that proportionality of the aid remains assured.

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<sup>24</sup> Base rates calculated in accordance with the Communication from the Commission on the revision of the method for setting the reference and discount rates (OJ C 14, 19.01.2008, p.6.) and published on the website of DG Competition at [https://ec.europa.eu/competition/state\\_aid/legislation/reference\\_rates.html](https://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/legislation/reference_rates.html).

<sup>25</sup> The minimum all in interest rate (base rate plus the credit risk margins) should be at least 10bps per year.

<sup>26</sup> The minimum all in interest rate (base rate plus the credit risk margins) should be at least 10bps per year.

<sup>27</sup> The liquidity needs may include both working capital and investment costs.

- f. The loan may relate to both investment and working capital needs;
- g. The loan may be granted to undertakings that were not in difficulty (within the meaning of the General Block Exemption Regulation<sup>28</sup>) on 31 December 2019; it may be granted to undertakings that are not in difficulty and/or to undertakings that were not in difficulty on 31 December 2019, but that faced difficulties or entered in difficulty thereafter as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak.

#### **3.4. Aid in the form of guarantees and loans channelled through credit institutions or other financial institutions**

- 28. Aid in the form of public guarantees and reduced interest rates pursuant to section 3.2 and section 3.3 of this Communication can be provided to the undertakings facing a sudden liquidity shortage directly or through credit institutions and other financial institutions as financial intermediaries. In the latter case, the conditions set out below must be complied with.
- 29. While such aid is directly targeting undertakings facing a sudden liquidity shortage and not credit institutions or other financial institutions, it may also constitute an indirect advantage to the latter. Nevertheless, such indirect aid does not have the objective to preserve or restore the viability, liquidity or solvency of the credit institutions. As a result, the Commission considers that such aid should not be qualified as extraordinary public financial support according to Article 2(1) No 28 BRRD and Article 3(1) No 29 SRM-R, and should not be assessed under the State aid rules applicable to the banking sector<sup>29</sup>.
- 30. In any event, it is appropriate to introduce certain safeguards in relation to the possible indirect aid in favour of the credit institutions or other financial institutions to limit undue distortions to competition.
- 31. The credit institutions or other financial institutions should, to the largest extent possible, pass on the advantages of the public guarantee or subsidised interest rates on loans to the final beneficiaries. The financial intermediary shall be able to demonstrate that it operates a mechanism that ensures that the advantages are passed on to the largest extent possible to the final beneficiaries in the form of higher volumes of financing, riskier portfolios, lower collateral requirements, lower guarantee premiums or lower interest rates. When there is a legal obligation to extend the maturity of existing loans for SMEs no guarantee fee may be charged.

#### **3.5. Short-term export credit insurance**

- 32. The Communication from the Commission on short-term export-credit insurance<sup>30</sup> (the ‘STEC’) stipulates that marketable risks cannot be covered by export-credit insurance with the support of Member States.<sup>31</sup> As a consequence of the current outbreak, it cannot

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<sup>28</sup> As defined in Article 2 (18) of the 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, OJ L 187 of 26.6.2014, p. 1.

<sup>29</sup> See point 6 of this Temporary Framework.

<sup>30</sup> OJ C 392, 19.12.2012, p.1-7

<sup>31</sup> Marketable risks are commercial and political risks on public and non-public debtors established in countries listed in the Annex to the STEC, with a maximum risk period of less than two years.

be excluded that, in certain countries cover for marketable risks could be temporarily unavailable.<sup>32</sup>

33. In this context, Member States may demonstrate the lack of market by providing sufficient evidence of the unavailability of cover for the risk in the private insurance market. Use of the exemption concerning non-marketable risks envisaged in paragraph 18(d) of the STEC will in any case be considered justified, if:
  - a. a large well-known international private export credits insurer and a national credit insurer produce evidence of the unavailability of such cover; or
  - b. at least four well-established exporters in the Member State produce evidence of refusal of cover from insurers for specific operations.

#### **4. MONITORING AND REPORTING**

34. Member States must publish relevant information<sup>33</sup> on each individual aid granted under this Communication on the comprehensive State aid website within 12 months from the moment of granting.
35. Member States must submit annual reports to the Commission.<sup>34</sup>
36. By 31 December 2020, Member States must provide the Commission with a list of measures put in place on the basis of schemes approved based on this Communication.
37. Member States must ensure that detailed records regarding the granting of aid provided for by this Communication are maintained. Such records, which must contain all information necessary to establish that the necessary conditions have been observed, must be maintained for 10 years upon granting of the aid and be provided to the Commission upon request.
38. The Commission may request additional information regarding the aid granted, to verify whether the conditions laid down in the Commission decision approving the aid measure have been met.

#### **5. FINAL PROVISIONS**

39. The Commission applies this Communication from 19 March 2020, having regard to the economic impact of COVID-19 outbreak, which required immediate action. This Communication is justified by the current exceptional circumstances and will not be applied after 31 December 2020. The Commission may review it before that date on the basis of important competition policy or economic considerations. Where this would be helpful, the Commission may also provide further clarifications of its approach to particular issues.

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<sup>32</sup> Section 4.2 of the STEC describes the exceptions to the definition of marketable risks for temporarily non-marketable risk, while section 4.3 sets out conditions for providing cover for temporarily non-marketable risks. Section 5 sets out the procedural requirements, in particular when a notification is required and what level of proof is required.

<sup>33</sup> Referring to information required in Annex III of the Commission Regulation (EU) No. 651/2014 of 17 June 2014 and of Annex III of the Commission Regulation (EU) No 702/2014 and Annex III of the Commission Regulation (EU) No 1388/2014 of 16 December 2014.

<sup>34</sup> OJ L 140, 30.4.2004, p. 1-134.

40. The Commission applies the provisions of this Communication to all relevant notified measures as of 19 March 2020 even if the measures were notified prior to that date.
41. In accordance with the Commission notice on the determination of the applicable rules for the assessment of unlawful State aid<sup>35</sup> the Commission applies the following in respect of non-notified aid:
  - a. this Communication, if the aid was granted after 1 February 2020;
  - b. the rules applicable when the aid was granted in all other cases.
42. The Commission, in close cooperation with the Member States concerned, ensures swift adoption of decisions upon clear and complete notification of measures covered by this Communication. Member States should inform the Commission of their intentions and notify plans to introduce such measures as early and comprehensively as possible. The Commission will provide guidance and assistance to Member States in this process.

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<sup>35</sup> OJ C 119, 22.5.2002, p. 22.