

This text is meant purely as a documentation tool and has no legal effect. The Union's institutions do not assume any liability for its contents. The authentic versions of the Temporary Framework as adopted on 19 March 2020 (C(2020) 1863) and its amendments C(2020) 2215 of 3 April 2020, C(2020) 3156 of 8 May 2020, C(2020) 4509 of 29 June 2020, C(2020) 7127 of 13 October 2020, and C(2021) 564 of 28 January 2021 are those published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION
TEMPORARY FRAMEWORK FOR STATE AID MEASURES TO SUPPORT
THE ECONOMY IN THE CURRENT COVID-19 OUTBREAK

(CONSOLIDATED VERSION)

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 outbreak¹ 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 the European Parliament and of the Council (the BRRD)² nor under the Regulation 806/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council (the SRM Regulation)³, and would also not be assessed under the State aid rules⁴ applicable to the banking sector.⁵
7. *If due to the COVID-19 outbreak, banks would need extraordinary public financial support (see Article 2 (1)(28) BRRD and Article 3 (1)(29) SRMR) 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 and Article 18(4)(d)(i), (ii) or (iii) of the SRMR. Where the latter conditions are fulfilled, the bank*

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

² OJ L 173, 12.6.2014, p. 190–348.

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

⁴ 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).

⁵ 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.

receiving such extraordinary public financial 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 Communication⁶, 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. Furthermore, Member States can decide support to operators in the travel and tourism industry to ensure that reimbursement claims caused by the COVID-19 outbreak are satisfied with a view to ensuring the protection of passenger and consumer rights, and equal treatment of passengers and travellers. 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.*

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

⁶ 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.

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 2020⁷ 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 may also design support measures in line with Block Exemption Regulations⁸ 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 outbreak⁹.
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.¹⁰ The principle of ‘one time last time’¹¹ of the 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.

⁷ 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.

⁸ *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, 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 and Commission Regulation (EU) No 1388/2014 of 16 December 2014 declaring certain categories of aid to undertakings active in the production, processing and marketing of fishery and aquaculture products compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union OJ L 369, 24.12.2014, p. 37.*

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ See section 3.6.1 of the Rescue and Restructuring Guidelines.

15bis Nevertheless, aid on the basis of Article 107(2)(b) TFEU must compensate for damage directly caused by the COVID-19 outbreak, such as damage directly caused by restrictive measures precluding the beneficiary, de jure or de facto, from operating its economic activity or a specific and severable part of its activity.¹²

Such measures can include measures which require the complete cessation of an economic activity (e.g. closure of bars, restaurants or non-essential shops), or its cessation in certain areas (e.g. restrictions of flights or other transport to or from certain points of origin or destination¹³). The exclusion of certain highly material categories of clients (e.g. leisure travellers as far as concerns hotels, school trips as far as concerns dedicated youth accommodation) also constitutes measures that create a direct link between the exceptional occurrence and damage resulting from the exclusion of those client categories. Restrictive measures allowing the award of compensation under Article 107(2)(b) TFEU can also include measures capping attendance for specific sectors or activities (e.g. entertainment, trade fairs, sports events) at levels demonstrably and materially below those that would be dictated, in that specific setting, by generally applicable social distancing rules or rules on capacity in commercial spaces (e.g. because it does not appear sufficiently certain that protocols can be devised and successfully applied to ensure respect for the generally applicable measures in such settings). Such caps on attendance may amount to a de facto restriction where economic mitigation measures entail cessation of all or a sufficiently substantial part of the affected activity.¹⁴

By contrast, other restrictive measures (for instance, general social distancing measures or general sanitary constraints, including measures merely translating such general requirements in terms specific to the characteristics of certain sectors or types of venues) would not seem to meet the requirements of Article 107(2)(b) TFEU. In the same vein, other kinds of aid addressing more generally the economic downturn from the COVID-19 outbreak are to be assessed under the different compatibility basis of Article 107(3)(b) TFEU, and therefore in principle on the basis of this Temporary Framework.

15ter Article 107(2)(b) TFEU requires also that there is no overcompensation. Only the damage resulting directly from the restrictive measures can be compensated and a rigorous quantification of such damage must take place. Therefore, it is important to demonstrate that the aid compensates only for the damage directly caused by the measure, up to the level of profits which could have been credibly generated by the beneficiary in the absence of the measure, for the part of its activity which is curtailed. In view of the prolonged crisis, economic effects of declines in demand or in attendance due to lower aggregate demand; or due to greater customer reluctance to gather in

¹² An indicative, non-exhaustive list of Commission decisions concerning aid measures authorised under Article 107(2)(b) TFEU is available at https://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/what_is_new/covid_19.html.

¹³ See, e.g., the Commission's proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 95/93 as regards temporary relief from the slot utilisation rules at Community airports due to the COVID-19 pandemic, COM/2020/818 final.

¹⁴ This assessment may be qualified where the undertaking is under a legal obligation to continue providing the service or goods in question.

public places, transport means or other venues; or due to generally applicable restrictions on capacity, social distancing measures, etc. cannot be taken into account in the calculation of damage attributable to the restrictive measure which can be compensated under Article 107(2)(b) TFEU.

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.

16bis. Furthermore, the Commission considers that beyond aid measures allowed under Article 107(3)(b) TFEU and existing possibilities under Article 107(3)(c) TFEU, it is also essential to accelerate COVID-19 relevant research and development, to support testing and upscaling infrastructures that contribute to develop COVID-19 relevant products, as well as to support the production of products needed to respond to the outbreak. Therefore, this Communication lays down the conditions under which the Commission will consider such measures compatible with the internal market under Article 107(3)(c) TFEU. The Commission took due consideration of the common objective pursued by such aid measures and their positive effects on tackling the health emergency crisis provoked by the COVID-19 outbreak when balancing them against the potential negative effects of such measures on the internal market.

16ter. Aid granted under this Communication on the basis of Article 107 (3)(b) or (c) TFEU shall not be conditioned on the relocation of a production activity or of another activity of the beneficiary from another country within the EEA to the territory of the Member State granting the aid. Such condition would appear to be harmful to the internal market. This is irrespective of the number of job losses actually occurred in the initial establishment of the beneficiary in the EEA.

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.¹⁵ This interpretation has been consistently applied by the Commission in its decision-making.¹⁶

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.
20. *Temporary aid measures covered by this Communication may be cumulated with one another in line with the provisions in the specific sections of this Communication. Temporary aid measures covered by this Communication may be cumulated with aid under de minimis Regulations¹⁷ or with aid under Block Exemption Regulations¹⁸ provided the provisions and cumulation rules of those Regulations are respected.*

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ 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).

¹⁷ 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 (OJ L 352, 24.12.2013, p.1), Commission Regulation (EU) No 1408/2013 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 in the agriculture sector (OJ L 352, 24.12.2013 p. 9), 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 190, 28.6.2014, p. 45) and Commission Regulation (EU) No 360/2012 of 25 April 2012 on the application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to de minimis aid granted to undertakings providing services of general economic interest (OJ L 114 of 26.4.2012, p. 8).

¹⁸ 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 (General Block Exemption Regulation), 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 and Commission Regulation (EU) No 1388/2014 of 16 December 2014 declaring certain categories of aid to undertakings active in the production, processing and marketing of fishery and aquaculture products compatible

20 bis. *Aid to credit and financial institutions is not to be assessed under this Communication except for: (i) indirect advantages to credit or financial institutions channelling aid in the form of loans or guarantees under sections 3.1 to 3.3 pursuant to the safeguards of section 3.4, and (ii) aid under section 3.10 provided the scheme is not targeting exclusively employees from the financial sector.*

3. TEMPORARY STATE AID MEASURES

3.1. Limited amounts of aid

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 agriculture, the fishery and aquaculture sectors are set out in point 23):*
 - a. *The overall aid does not exceed EUR 1.8 million per undertaking.¹⁹ The aid may be granted in the form of direct grants, tax and payment advantages or other forms such as repayable advances, guarantees, loans and equity provided the total nominal value of such measures remains below the overall cap of EUR 1.8 million per undertaking; 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. *Aid may not be granted to undertakings that were already in difficulty (within the meaning of the General Block Exemption Regulation²⁰) on 31 December 2019;*
 - c.bis *In derogation to the above, aid can be granted to micro or small enterprises (within the meaning of Annex I of the General Block Exemption Regulation) that were already in difficulty on 31 December 2019 provided that they are not subject to collective insolvency procedure under national law, and that they have not received rescue aid²¹ or restructuring aid²²;*

with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union OJ L 369, 24.12.2014, p. 37.

¹⁹ *Aid granted on the basis of schemes approved under this section which has been reimbursed before 31 December 2021 shall not be taken into account in determining whether the relevant ceiling is exceeded.*

²⁰ *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. Wherever reference is made in this Temporary Framework to the definition of “undertaking in difficulty” as contained in Article 2(18) of Regulation (EU) No 651/2014, it shall be read as also referring to the definitions contained in Article 2(14) of Regulation (EU) No 702/2014 and Article 3(5) of Regulation 1388/2014 respectively.*

²¹ *Alternatively, if they have received rescue aid, they have reimbursed the loan or terminated the guarantee at the moment of granting of the aid under this Communication.*

- d. *the aid is granted no later than 31 December 2021;*²³
 - e. *the aid granted to undertakings active in the processing and marketing of agricultural products²⁴ 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 put on the market by the undertakings concerned or purchased from primary producers, unless, in the latter case, the products were either not put on the market or were used for non-food purposes such as distillation, methanization or composting by the undertakings concerned.*
23. *By way of derogation from point 22(a), the following specific conditions shall apply to aid granted to undertakings in the agriculture, fishery and aquaculture sectors, in addition to the conditions of point 22 (b) to (e):*
- a. *the overall aid does not exceed EUR 270 000 per undertaking active in the fishery and aquaculture sector²⁵ or EUR 225 000 per undertaking active in the primary production of agricultural products²⁶;²⁷ the aid may be granted in the form of direct grants, tax and payment advantages or other forms such as repayable advances, guarantees, loans and equity provided the total nominal value of such measures does not exceed the overall cap of EUR 270 000 or EUR 225 000 per undertaking; 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 717/2014²⁸.*

²² Alternatively, if they have received restructuring aid, they are no longer subject to a restructuring plan at the moment of granting of the aid under this Communication.

²³ If the aid is granted in the form of a tax advantage, the tax liability in relation to which that advantage is granted must have arisen no later than 31 December 2021.

²⁴ 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.

²⁵ As defined in Article 2(1) of 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 190, 28.6.2014, p. 45.

²⁶ As defined in Article 2(5) 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.

²⁷ Aid granted on the basis of schemes approved under this section which has been reimbursed before 31 December 2021 shall not be taken into account in determining whether the relevant ceiling is exceeded.

²⁸ 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.

- 23bis. 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 shall ensure, by appropriate means, such as separation of accounts, that the relevant ceiling is respected for each of those activities and that the overall maximum amount of EUR 1.8 million is not exceeded per undertaking. Where an undertaking is active in the sectors covered by point 23(a), the overall maximum amount of EUR 270 000 should not be exceeded per undertaking.
- 23ter. Measures granted under this Communication in the form of repayable advances, guarantees, loans or other repayable instruments may be converted into other forms of aid such as grants, provided the conversion takes place by 31 December 2022 at the latest and the conditions in this section are complied with.

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 loans²⁹ for a limited period and loan amount can be an appropriate, necessary and targeted solution during the current circumstances.
- 24bis. Aid granted under section 3.2 shall not be cumulated with aid granted for the same underlying loan principal under section 3.3 and vice versa. Aid granted under section 3.2 and section 3.3 may be cumulated for different loans provided the overall amount of loans per beneficiary does not exceed the ceilings set out in point 25(d) or in point 27 (d). A beneficiary may benefit in parallel from multiple measures under section 3.2 provided the overall amount of loans per beneficiary does not exceed the ceilings set out in point 25(d) and (e).
25. The Commission will consider such State aid granted in the form of new public guarantees on individual loans in response to the COVID-19 outbreak as compatible with the internal market on the basis of Article 107(3)(b) TFEU provided:
- a. Guarantee premiums are set per individual loans at a minimum level, which shall increase progressively as the duration of the guaranteed loan increases, as set out in the following table:

Type of recipient	For 1 st year	For 2 nd -3 rd year	For 4 th -6 th years
SMEs	25bps	50bps	100bps
Large enterprises	50bps	100bps	200bps

- b. As an alternative, Member States may notify schemes, considering the above table as a basis, but whereby guarantee duration, guarantee premiums and guarantee coverage may be modulated for each underlying individual loan principal, such as lower guarantee coverage could offset a longer duration or could allow lower

²⁹ For the purposes of this section, the term ‘public guarantees on loans’ covers also guarantees on certain factoring products, namely guarantees on recourse and reverse factoring where the factor has the right of recourse to the factoree. Eligible reverse factoring products shall be limited to products that are used only after the seller has already provided its part of the transaction, i.e. the product or service has been delivered.

guarantee premiums; a flat premium may be used for the entire duration of the guarantee, if it is higher than the minimum premiums for the 1st year set out in the table above for each type of beneficiary, as adjusted according to guarantee duration and guarantee coverage under this paragraph;

- c. The guarantee is granted by 31 December 2021 at the latest;*
- d. For loans with a maturity beyond 31 December 2021, the overall amount of loans per beneficiary shall not exceed:*
 - i. double the annual wage bill of the beneficiary (including social charges as well as the cost of personnel working on the undertaking's 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 beneficiary's total turnover in 2019; or*
 - iii. with appropriate justification provided by the Member State to the Commission (for example in connection with the characteristics of certain type of undertakings), the amount of the loan may be increased to cover the liquidity needs from the moment of granting for the coming 18 months for SMEs³⁰ and for the coming 12 months for large enterprises. The liquidity needs should be established through self-certification by the beneficiary³¹;*
- e. For loans with a maturity until 31 December 2021, the amount of the loan principal may be higher than under point 25(d) with appropriate justification provided by the Member State to the Commission, and provided that the proportionality of the aid remains assured and is demonstrated by the Member State to the Commission;*
- f. The duration of the guarantee is limited to maximum six years, unless modulated according to point 25 (b), and the public guarantee may 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 must decrease proportionally;*

³⁰ As defined in Annex I of 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 (General Block Exemption Regulation).

³¹ The liquidity plan may include both working capital and investment costs.

- g. *The guarantee shall relate to investment and/or working capital loans;*
- h. *The guarantee may not be granted to undertakings that were already in difficulty (within the meaning of the General Block Exemption Regulation³²) on 31 December 2019;*
- h.bis *In derogation to the above, aid can be granted to micro or small enterprises (within the meaning of Annex I of the General Block Exemption Regulation) that were already in difficulty on 31 December 2019 provided that they are not subject to collective insolvency procedure under national law, and that they have not received rescue aid³³ or restructuring aid³⁴.*

25bis Guarantees on newly issued debt instruments which are subordinated to ordinary senior creditors in the case of insolvency proceedings, may be granted with guarantee premiums which are at least equal to the guarantee premiums referred to in the table of point 25(a) plus 200 bps for large enterprises and 150 bps for SMEs. The alternative possibility of point 25(b) applies to such guarantees on debt instruments. Points 25(c), 25(f)(i) and (iii), 25(g), 25(h) and 25(h)bis shall also be complied with.³⁵ The amount of the guaranteed subordinated debt shall not exceed both of the following ceilings:³⁶

- i. *Two thirds of the annual wage bill of the beneficiary for large enterprises and the annual wage bill of the beneficiary for SMEs, as defined in point 25(d)(i), and*
- ii. *8.4% of the beneficiary's total turnover in 2019 for large enterprise and 12.5% of the beneficiary's total turnover in 2019 for SMEs.*

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, subsidized interest rates for a limited period and loan amount may be an appropriate, necessary and targeted solution during the current circumstances. In addition, subordinated debt, which is subordinated to ordinary senior creditors in the case of insolvency proceedings, may also be an appropriate, necessary and targeted solution*

³² 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.

³³ Alternatively, if they have received rescue aid, they have reimbursed the loan or terminated the guarantee at the moment of granting of the aid under this Communication.

³⁴ Alternatively, if they have received restructuring aid, they are no longer subject to a restructuring plan at the moment of granting of the aid under this Communication.

³⁵ For the avoidance of doubt, the omission of point 25(f)(ii) means that first-loss guarantees on debt instruments, which are subordinated to ordinary senior creditors in the case of insolvency proceedings, are not covered by this point.

³⁶ If coupon payments are capitalised this must be taken into account when determining these ceilings, provided that such capitalisation was planned or foreseeable at the time of notification of the measure. Also any other State aid measure in the form of subordinated debt granted in the context of the COVID-19 outbreak, even outside this Communication, must be included in such calculation. However, subordinated debt granted in compliance with section 3.1 of this Communication does not count for these ceilings.

during the current circumstances. Such debt is a less distortive instrument than equity or hybrid capital, since it cannot be converted automatically into equity when the company is a going concern. Therefore, aid in form of subordinated debt³⁷ must fulfil the respective conditions under section 3.3, which concerns debt instruments. However, as it increases the ability of companies to take on senior debt in a way similar to capital support, a credit risk mark-up and a further limitation as to the amount compared to senior debt (one third for large enterprises and half the amount for SMEs, as defined in point 27 (d) (i) or (ii)), shall apply in addition. Beyond these ceilings, subordinated debt should be assessed in line with the conditions for COVID-19 recapitalisation measures set out in section 3.11 to ensure equal treatment.

26bis. Aid granted under section 3.3 shall not be cumulated with aid granted for the same underlying loan principal under section 3.2 and vice versa. Aid granted under section 3.2 and section 3.3 may be cumulated for different loans provided the overall amount of loans per beneficiary does not exceed the thresholds set out in point 25 (d) or in point 27 (d). A beneficiary may benefit in parallel from multiple measures under section 3.3 provided the overall amount of loans per beneficiary does not exceed the ceilings set out in points 27 (d) and (e).

27. The Commission will consider State aid in the form of subsidies to public loans in response to the COVID-19 outbreak as 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 Commission³⁸) available either on 1 January 2020 or at the moment of notification, plus the credit risk margins as set-out in the table below:³⁹

Type of recipient	Credit risk margin for 1 st year	Credit risk margin for a 2 nd -3 rd year	Credit risk margin for 4 th -6 th year
SMEs	25bps	50bps	100bps
Large enterprises	50bps	100bps	200bps

b. As an alternative, Member States may notify schemes, considering the above table as a basis, but whereby the loan maturity and the level of credit risk margins may be modulated, such as a flat credit risk margin may be used for the entire duration of the loan, if it is higher than the minimum credit risk margin for the 1st year for each type of beneficiary, as adjusted according to the loan maturity under this paragraph⁴⁰;

³⁷ Except if such aid complies with the conditions of section 3.1 of this Communication.

³⁸ 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.

³⁹ The minimum all in interest rate (base rate plus the credit risk margins) for SMEs and large enterprises should be at least 10bps per year.

⁴⁰ The minimum all in interest rate (base rate plus the credit risk margins) should be at least 10bps per year.

- c. *The loan contracts are signed by 31 December 2021 at the latest and are limited to maximum six years, unless modulated according to point 27(b);*
- d. *For loans with a maturity beyond 31 December 2021, the overall amount of the loans per beneficiary shall not exceed:*
 - i. *double the annual wage bill of the beneficiary (including social charges as well as the cost of personnel working on the undertaking's 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 beneficiary's total turnover in 2019; or*
 - iii. *with appropriate justification provided by the Member State to the Commission (for example in connection with the characteristics of certain type of undertakings), the amount of the loan may be increased to cover the liquidity needs from the moment of granting for the coming 18 months for SMEs⁴¹ and for the coming 12 months for large enterprises. The liquidity needs should be established through self-certification by the beneficiary⁴²;*
- e. *For loans with a maturity until 31 December 2021, the amount of the loan principal may be higher than under point 27(d) with appropriate justification provided by the Member State to the Commission, and provided that the proportionality of the aid remains assured and is demonstrated by the Member State to the Commission;*
- f. *The loan shall relate to investment and/or working capital needs;*
- g. *The loan may not be granted to undertakings that were already in difficulty (within the meaning of the General Block Exemption Regulation⁴³) on 31 December 2019;*
- g.bis *In derogation to the above, aid can be granted to micro or small enterprises (within the meaning of Annex I of the General Block Exemption Regulation) that were already in difficulty on 31 December 2019 provided that they are not subject to collective insolvency procedure under national law, and that they have not received rescue aid⁴⁴ or restructuring aid⁴⁵.*

⁴¹ As defined in Annex I of the General Block Exemption Regulation.

⁴² The liquidity plan may include both working capital and investment costs.

⁴³ 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.

⁴⁴ Alternatively, if they have received rescue aid, they have reimbursed the loan or terminated the guarantee at the moment of granting of the aid under this Communication.

⁴⁵ Alternatively, if they have received restructuring aid, they are no longer subject to a restructuring plan at the moment of granting of the aid under this Communication.

27bis Debt instruments, which are subordinated to ordinary senior creditors in the case of insolvency proceedings may be granted at reduced interest rates, which are at least equal to the base rate and the credit risk margins referred to in the table of point 27(a) plus 200 bps for large enterprises and 150 bps for SMEs. The alternative possibility of point 27(b) applies to such debt instruments. Points 27(c), 27(f), 27(g) and 27(g)bis shall also be complied with. If the amount of subordinated debt exceeds both of the following ceilings,⁴⁶ the compatibility of the instrument with the Internal Market is determined pursuant to section 3.11:

- i. Two thirds of the annual wage bill of the beneficiary for large enterprises and the annual wage bill of the beneficiary for SMEs, as defined in point 27(d)(i), and*
- ii. 8.4% of the beneficiary's total turnover in 2019 for large enterprise and 12.5% of the beneficiary's total turnover in 2019 for SMEs.*

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

- 28. Aid in the form of guarantees and loans pursuant to section 3.1, section 3.2, section 3.3 and section 3.12 of this Communication may be provided to 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 sector⁴⁷.*
- 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 must be able to demonstrate that it operates a mechanism that ensures that the advantages are passed on to the*

⁴⁶ *If coupon payments are capitalised this must be taken into account when determining these ceilings, provided that such capitalisation was planned or foreseeable at the time of notification of the measure. Also any other State aid measure in the form of subordinated debt granted in the context of the COVID-19 outbreak, even outside this Communication, must be included in such calculation. However, subordinated debt granted in compliance with section 3.1 of this Communication does not count for these ceilings.*

⁴⁷ See point 6 of this Temporary Framework.

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 than without such public guarantees or loans.

3.5. Short-term export credit insurance

32. *The Communication from the Commission on short-term export-credit insurance (“STEC”) provides that marketable risks shall not be covered by export-credit insurance with the support of Member States. As a consequence of the current COVID-19 outbreak and after having conducted the public consultation on the availability of short-term export-credit insurance for exports to all currently marketable risk countries, the Commission found that there is a lack of sufficient private insurance capacity for short-term export credits in general and that the cover for marketable risks is temporarily unavailable.*
33. *In that context, the Commission considers all commercial and political risks associated with exports to the countries listed in the Annex to the STEC as temporarily non-marketable until 31 December 2021.*

3.6. Aid for COVID-19 relevant research and development

34. *Beyond the existing possibilities based on Article 107(3)(c) TFEU, it is essential to facilitate COVID-19 relevant research and development (R&D) to address the current emergency health crisis.*
35. *The Commission will consider compatible with the internal market aid for R&D projects carrying out COVID-19 and other antiviral relevant research⁴⁸ including projects having received a COVID-19-specific Seal of Excellence quality label under the Horizon 2020 SME-instrument, provided that all the following conditions are met:*
 - a. *The aid is granted in the form of direct grants, repayable advances or tax advantages by 31 December 2021;*
 - b. *For R&D projects started as of 1 February 2020 or for projects having received a COVID-19-specific Seal of Excellence, the aid is deemed to have an incentive effect; for projects started before 1 February 2020, the aid is deemed to have an incentive effect, if the aid is necessary to accelerate or widen the scope of the project. In such cases, only the additional costs in relation to the acceleration efforts or the widened scope shall be eligible for aid;*
 - c. *Eligible costs may refer to all the costs necessary for the R&D project during its duration, including amongst others, personnel costs, costs for digital and computing equipment, for diagnostic tools, for data collection and processing tools, for R&D services, for pre-clinical and clinical trials (trial phases I-IV), for obtaining, validating and defending patents and other intangible assets, for*

⁴⁸ *COVID-19 and other antiviral relevant research includes research into vaccines, medicinal products and treatments, medical devices and hospital and medical equipment, disinfectants, and protective clothing and equipment, and into relevant process innovations for an efficient production of the required products.*

obtaining the conformity assessments and/or authorisations necessary for the marketing of new and improved vaccines and medicinal products, medical devices, hospital and medical equipment, disinfectants, and personal protective equipment; phase-IV trials are eligible as long as they allow further scientific or technological advance;

- d. The aid intensity for each beneficiary may cover 100% of eligible costs for fundamental research and shall not exceed 80% of eligible costs for industrial research and experimental development;⁴⁹*
- e. The aid intensity for industrial research and experimental development may be increased by 15 percentage points, if more than one Member State supports the research project, or it is carried out in cross-border collaboration with research organisations or other undertakings;*
- f. Aid under this measure may be combined with support from other sources for the same eligible costs, provided the combined aid does not exceed the ceilings defined under points (d) and (e) above;*
- g. The aid beneficiary shall commit to grant non-exclusive licences under non-discriminatory market conditions to third parties in the EEA;*
- h. Aid may not be granted to undertakings that were already in difficulty (within the meaning of the General Block Exemption Regulation⁵⁰) on 31 December 2019;*
- h.bis In derogation to the above, aid can be granted to micro or small enterprises (within the meaning of Annex I of the General Block Exemption Regulation) that were already in difficulty on 31 December 2019 provided that they are not subject to collective insolvency procedure under national law, and that they have not received rescue aid⁵¹ or restructuring aid⁵².*

3.7. Investment aid for testing and upscaling infrastructures

- 36. Beyond the existing possibilities based on Article 107(3)(c) TFEU, it is essential to support testing and upscaling infrastructures that contribute to develop COVID-19 relevant products.*
- 37. The Commission will therefore consider investment aid for the construction or upgrade of testing and upscaling infrastructures required to develop, test and upscale, up to first*

⁴⁹ As defined in paragraph (84), (85) and (86) of Article 2 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.

⁵⁰ 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.

⁵¹ Alternatively, if they have received rescue aid, they have reimbursed the loan or terminated the guarantee at the moment of granting of the aid under this Communication.

⁵² Alternatively, if they have received restructuring aid, they are no longer subject to a restructuring plan at the moment of granting of the aid under this Communication.

industrial deployment prior to mass production, COVID-19 relevant products as outlined in section 3.8 compatible with the internal market provided the following conditions are met:

- a. The aid is granted for the construction or upgrade of testing and upscaling infrastructures required to develop, test and upscale, up to first industrial deployment prior to mass production, COVID-19 relevant medicinal products (including vaccines) and treatments, their intermediates, active pharmaceutical ingredients and raw materials; medical devices, hospital and medical equipment (including ventilators and protective clothing and equipment as well as diagnostic tools) and necessary raw materials; disinfectants and their intermediary products and raw chemical materials necessary for their production; as well as data collection/processing tools;*
- b. The aid is granted in the form of direct grants, tax advantages or repayable advances by 31 December 2021;*
- c. For projects started as of 1 February 2020, the aid is deemed to have an incentive effect; for projects started before 1 February 2020, the aid is deemed to have an incentive effect, if the aid is necessary to accelerate or widen the scope of the project. In such cases, only the additional costs in relation to the acceleration efforts or the widened scope shall be eligible for aid;*
- d. The investment project shall be completed within six months after the date of granting the aid. An investment project is considered completed when it is accepted by the national authorities as completed. Where the six-month deadline is not met, per month of delay, 25% of the amount of aid awarded in form of direct grants or tax advantages shall be reimbursed, unless the delay is due to factors outside the control of the aid beneficiary. Where the deadline is respected, aid in the form of repayable advances is transformed into grants; if not, the repayable advance is reimbursed in equal annual instalments within five years after the date of granting the aid;*
- e. Eligible costs are the investment costs necessary for setting up the testing and upscaling infrastructures required to develop the products listed in point (a) above. The aid intensity shall not exceed 75% of the eligible costs;*
- f. The maximum allowable aid intensity of the direct grant or tax advantage may be increased by an additional 15 percentage points, either if the investment is concluded within two months after the date of aid granting or date of application of the tax advantage, or if the support comes from more than one Member State. If the aid is granted in form of a repayable advance, and the investment is completed within two months, or if the support comes from more than one Member State, an additional 15 percentage points may be granted;*
- g. The aid under this measure shall not be combined with other investment aid for the same eligible costs;*

- h. *A loss cover guarantee may be granted in addition to a direct grant, tax advantage or repayable advance, or as an independent aid measure. The loss cover guarantee is issued within one month after the undertaking applied for it; the amount of loss to be compensated is established five years after completion of the investment. The compensation amount is calculated as the difference between sum of investment costs, reasonable profit of 10% p.a. on the investment cost over five years, and operating cost on the one hand, and the sum of the direct grant received, revenues over the five year period, and the terminal value of the project;*
- i. *The price charged for the services provided by the testing and upscaling infrastructure shall correspond to the market price;*
- j. *The testing and upscaling infrastructures shall be open to several users and access shall be granted on a transparent and non-discriminatory basis. Undertakings, which have financed at least 10 % of the investment costs may be granted preferential access under more favourable conditions;*
- k. *Aid may not be granted to undertakings that were already in difficulty (within the meaning of the General Block Exemption Regulation⁵³) on 31 December 2019;*
- k.bis *In derogation to the above, aid can be granted to micro or small enterprises (within the meaning of Annex I of the General Block Exemption Regulation) that were already in difficulty on 31 December 2019 provided that they are not subject to collective insolvency procedure under national law, and that they have not received rescue aid⁵⁴ or restructuring aid⁵⁵.*

3.8. Investment aid for the production of COVID-19 relevant products

- 38. *Beyond the existing possibilities based on Article 107(3)(c) TFEU, it is essential to facilitate the production of COVID-19 relevant products. This includes: relevant medicinal products (including vaccines) and treatments, their intermediates, active pharmaceutical ingredients and raw materials; medical devices, hospital and medical equipment (including ventilators, protective clothing and equipment as well as diagnostic tools) and necessary raw materials; disinfectants and their intermediary products and raw chemical materials necessary for their production; data collection/processing tools.*
- 39. *The Commission will consider investment aid for the production of COVID-19 relevant products compatible with the internal market provided the following conditions are met:*

⁵³ 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.

⁵⁴ Alternatively, if they have received rescue aid, they have reimbursed the loan or terminated the guarantee at the moment of granting of the aid under this Communication.

⁵⁵ Alternatively, if they have received restructuring aid, they are no longer subject to a restructuring plan at the moment of granting of the aid under this Communication.

- a. *The investment aid is granted for the production of COVID-19 relevant products, such as medicinal products (including vaccines) and treatments, their intermediates, active pharmaceutical ingredients and raw materials; medical devices, hospital and medical equipment (including ventilators, protective clothing and equipment as well as diagnostic tools) and necessary raw materials; disinfectants and their intermediary products and raw chemical materials necessary for their production; data collection/processing tools;*
- b. *The aid is granted in the form of direct grants, tax advantages or repayable advances by 31 December 2021;*
- c. *For projects started as of 1 February 2020, the aid is deemed to have an incentive effect; for projects started before 1 February 2020, the aid is deemed to have an incentive effect, if the aid is necessary to accelerate or widen the scope of the project. In such cases, only the additional costs in relation to the acceleration efforts or the widened scope shall be eligible for aid;*
- d. *The investment project is completed within six months after the date of granting the aid. An investment project is considered completed when it is accepted by the national authorities as completed. Where the six-month deadline is not met, per month of delay, 25% of the amount of aid awarded in form of direct grants or tax advantages is to be reimbursed, unless the delay is due to factors outside the control of the aid beneficiary. Where the deadline is respected, aid in the form of repayable advances is transformed into grants; if not, the repayable advance is reimbursed in equal annual instalments within five years after the date of granting the aid;*
- e. *Eligible costs relate to all investment costs necessary for the production of the products listed in point (a) and to the costs of trial runs of the new production facilities. The aid intensity shall not exceed 80% of the eligible costs;*
- f. *The maximum allowable aid intensity of the direct grant or tax advantage may be increased by an additional 15 percentage points, either if the investment is concluded within two months after the date of the aid granting or the date of application of the tax advantage, or if the support comes from more than one Member State. If the aid is granted in the form of a repayable advance and the investment is completed within two months or if the support comes from more than one Member State an additional 15 percentage points may be granted;*
- g. *Aid under this measure shall not be combined with other investment aid for the same eligible costs;*
- h. *A loss cover guarantee may be granted in addition to a direct grant, tax advantage or repayable advance or as an independent aid measure. The loss cover guarantee is issued within one month after the undertaking applied for it; the amount of loss to be compensated is established five years after completion of the investment. The compensation amount is calculated as the difference between sum of investment costs, reasonable profit of 10% p.a. on the investment cost over five years, and*

operating cost on the one hand, and the sum of the direct grant received, revenues over the five year period, and the terminal value of the project;

i. Aid may not be granted to undertakings that were already in difficulty (within the meaning of the General Block Exemption Regulation⁵⁶) on 31 December 2019;

i.bis In derogation to the above, aid can be granted to micro or small enterprises (within the meaning of Annex I of the General Block Exemption Regulation) that were already in difficulty on 31 December 2019 provided that they are not subject to collective insolvency procedure under national law, and that they have not received rescue aid⁵⁷ or restructuring aid⁵⁸.

3.9. Aid in form of deferrals of tax and/or of social security contributions

40. Deferrals of payment of taxes and/or of social security contributions may be a valuable tool to reduce the liquidity constraints of undertakings (including self-employed individuals) and preserve employment. Where such deferrals are of a general application and do not favour certain undertakings, or the production of certain goods, they do not fall within the scope of Article 107(1) TFEU. If they are restricted for example to certain sectors, regions or types of undertakings, they involve aid within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU.⁵⁹

41. The Commission will consider compatible with the internal market on the basis of Article 107(3)(b) TFEU aid schemes that consist in temporary deferrals of taxes or of social security contributions which apply to undertakings (including self-employed individuals) that are particularly affected by the COVID-19 outbreak, for example in specific sectors, regions or of a certain size. This applies also to measures provided for in relation to fiscal and social security obligations intended to ease the liquidity constraints faced by the beneficiaries, including but not limited to the deferral of payments due in instalments, easier access to tax debt payment plans and of the granting of interest free periods, suspension of tax debt recovery, and expedited tax refunds. The aid shall be granted before 31 December 2021 and the end date for the deferral shall not be later than 31 December 2022.

3.10. Aid in form of wage subsidies for employees to avoid lay-offs during the COVID-19 outbreak

42. In order to preserve employment, Member States may envisage contributing to the wage costs of undertakings, which, due to the COVID-19 outbreak, would otherwise lay off personnel or to the wage equivalent income of self-employed individuals for whom the

⁵⁶ 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.

⁵⁷ Alternatively, if they have received rescue aid, they have reimbursed the loan or terminated the guarantee at the moment of granting of the aid under this Communication.

⁵⁸ Alternatively, if they have received restructuring aid, they are no longer subject to a restructuring plan at the moment of granting of the aid under this Communication.

⁵⁹ See also point 118 of the Commission Notice on the notion of State aid as referred to in Article 107(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union C/2016/2946, OJ C 262, 19.7.2016, p. 1–50.

adoption of national measures in response to the COVID- 19 outbreak resulted in the suspension or reduction of their business activity. If such support schemes apply to the whole economy, they fall outside the scope of Union State aid control, since they are not selective. In contrast, those schemes shall be considered to provide undertakings with a selective advantage, if they are restricted to certain sectors, regions or types of undertakings..

43. *If such measures constitute aid, the Commission will consider them compatible with the internal market on the basis of Article 107(3)(b) TFEU provided the following conditions are met:*
- a. *The aid is aimed at avoiding lay-offs during the COVID-19 outbreak (and to ensure the continuation of business activities of self-employed individuals);*
 - b. *The aid is granted in the form of schemes to undertakings in specific sectors, regions or of a certain size that are particularly affected by the COVID-19 outbreak;*
 - c. *The individual aid awards of the wage subsidy scheme are granted no later than 31 December 2021, for employees that would otherwise have been laid off as a consequence of the suspension or reduction of business activities due to the COVID-19 outbreak (or for self-employed individuals whose business activity has been negatively impacted by the COVID-19 outbreak), and subject to the condition that the benefitting personnel is maintained in continuous employment for the entire period for which the aid is granted (or subject to the condition that the relevant business activity of the self-employed individual is maintained for the entire period for which the aid is granted);*
 - d. *The monthly wage subsidy shall not exceed 80% of the monthly gross salary (including employer's social security contributions) of the benefitting personnel (or 80% of the average monthly wage equivalent income of the self-employed individual). Member States may also notify, in particular in the interest of low wage categories, alternative calculation methods of the aid intensity, such as using the national wage average, minimum wage or the monthly gross wage cost of the employees concerned (or the monthly wage equivalent income of self-employed individuals) before the COVID-19 outbreak, provided the proportionality of the aid is maintained;*
 - e. *The wage subsidy may be combined with other generally available or selective employment support measures, provided the combined support does not lead to overcompensation of the wage costs of the personnel concerned. Wage subsidies may further be combined with tax deferrals and deferrals of social security payments.*
- 43bis. *To the extent that such a scheme includes also employees of credit or financial institutions, any aid to those institutions does not have the objective to preserve or restore their viability, liquidity or solvency, given the predominantly social objective of*

such aid.⁶⁰ As a result, the Commission considers that such aid should not be qualified as extraordinary public financial support according to Article 2(1) (28) BRRD and Article 3(1) (29) SRMR, and should not be assessed under the State aid rules applicable to the banking sector.⁶¹

3.11. Recapitalisation measures

44. This Temporary Framework sets out the criteria under EU State aid rules, based on which Member States may provide public support in the form of equity and/or hybrid capital instruments to undertakings facing financial difficulties due to the COVID-19 outbreak.⁶² It aims at ensuring that the disruption of the economy does not result in the unnecessary exit from the market of undertakings that were viable before the COVID-19 outbreak. Recapitalisations must therefore not exceed the minimum needed to ensure the viability of the beneficiary, and should not go beyond restoring the capital structure of the beneficiary to the one predating the COVID-19 outbreak. Large undertakings must report on how the aid received supports their activities in line with EU objectives and national obligations linked to the green and digital transformation, including the EU objective of climate neutrality by 2050.
45. At the same time, the Commission underlines that providing national public support in the form of equity and/or hybrid capital instruments, as part of schemes or in individual cases, should only be considered if no other appropriate solution can be found. Moreover, the issuing of such instruments should be subject to stringent conditions because they are highly distortive for competition between undertakings. Such interventions must therefore be subject to clear conditions as regards the State's entry, remuneration and exit from the equity of the undertakings concerned, governance provisions and appropriate measures to limit distortions of competition. Against this background, the Commission notes that designing national support measures in a way that meets the EU's policy objectives related to green and digital transformation of their economies will allow for a more sustainable long-term growth, and promote the transformation to the agreed EU objective of climate neutrality by 2050.

3.11.1. Applicability

46. The following conditions shall apply to recapitalisation schemes and individual recapitalisation measures of Member States for non-financial undertakings (collectively referred to as "COVID-19 recapitalisation" measures) under this Communication, which are not covered by section 3.1 of this Communication. They apply to COVID-19 recapitalisation measures for large undertakings and SMEs.⁶³

⁶⁰ See by analogy Commission decision SA.49554- CY- Cypriot scheme for non-performing loans collateralized with primary residences (Estia), recital 73 and Commission decision SA.53520-EL- Primary Residence Protection Scheme, recital 71.

⁶¹ See point 6 of this Communication.

⁶² The possibility of offering aid in the form of equity and/or hybrid capital instruments, but for much lower nominal amounts, is already provided under the conditions of section 3.1 of this Communication.

⁶³ As set out in point 16 of the Communication, notification of alternative approaches remains possible in line with Article 107(3)(b) TFEU.

47. *The following conditions shall also apply to subordinated debt instruments that exceed both of the ceilings referred to in point 27bis (i) and (ii) in section 3.3 of this Communication.*

48. *COVID-19 recapitalisation measures shall not be granted later than 31 December 2021.*

3.11.2. Eligibility and entry conditions

49. *The COVID-19 recapitalisation measure must fulfil the following conditions:*

- a. *without the State intervention the beneficiary would go out of business or would face serious difficulties to maintain its operations. Such difficulties may be shown by the deterioration of, in particular, the beneficiary's debt to equity ratio or similar indicators;*
 - b. *it is in the common interest to intervene. This may relate to avoiding social hardship and market failure due to significant loss of employment, the exit of an innovative company, the exit of a systemically important company, the risk of disruption to an important service, or similar situations duly substantiated by the Member State concerned;*
 - c. *the beneficiary is not able to find financing on the markets at affordable terms and the horizontal measures existing in the Member State concerned to cover liquidity needs are insufficient to ensure its viability; and*
 - d. *the beneficiary is not an undertaking that was already in difficulty on 31 December 2019 (within the meaning of the General Block Exemption Regulation⁶⁴);*
- d.bis In derogation to the above, aid can be granted to micro or small enterprises (within the meaning of Annex I of the General Block Exemption Regulation) that were already in difficulty on 31 December 2019 provided that they are not subject to collective insolvency procedure under national law, and that they have not received rescue aid⁶⁵ or restructuring aid⁶⁶.*

50. *Member States shall grant COVID-19 recapitalisation measures under an aid scheme approved by the Commission only following a written request for such aid by the prospective beneficiary undertakings. As regards individually notifiable aid, Member States shall provide evidence of such a written request as part of the notification of the individual aid measure to the Commission.*

51. *The requirements of this section and sections 3.11.4, 3.11.5, 3.11.6 and 3.11.7 apply to both COVID-19 recapitalisation schemes and individual aid measures. When approving*

⁶⁴ 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.

⁶⁵ Alternatively, if they have received rescue aid, they have reimbursed the loan or terminated the guarantee at the moment of granting of the aid under this Communication.

⁶⁶ Alternatively, if they have received restructuring aid, they are no longer subject to a restructuring plan at the moment of granting of the aid under this Communication.

a scheme, the Commission will request the separate notification of individual aid above the threshold of EUR 250 million. In relation to such notifications the Commission will assess whether existing financing in the market or horizontal measures to cover liquidity needs are insufficient to ensure the viability of the beneficiary; that the selected recapitalisation instruments and the conditions attached to them are appropriate to address the beneficiary's serious difficulties; that the aid is proportionate; and that the conditions in this section and sections 3.11.4, 3.11.5, 3.11.6 and 3.11.7 are complied with.

3.11.3. Types of recapitalisation measures

52. *Member States can provide COVID-19 recapitalisation measures using two distinct sets of recapitalisation instruments:*
- a. *equity instruments, in particular, the issuance of new common or preferred shares; and/or*
 - b. *instruments with an equity component (referred to as 'hybrid capital instruments')⁶⁷, in particular profit participation rights, silent participations and convertible secured or unsecured bonds.*
53. *The State intervention can take the form of any variation of the above instruments, or a combination of equity and hybrid capital instruments. Member States may also underwrite the above instruments in the context of a market offering, under the condition that any resulting State intervention in a beneficiary meets the conditions set out in this section 3.11 of the Communication. The Member State must ensure that the selected recapitalisation instruments and the conditions attached thereto are appropriate to address the beneficiary's recapitalisation needs, while at the same time being the least distortive to competition.*

3.11.4. Amount of the recapitalisation

54. *In order to ensure proportionality of the aid, the amount of the COVID-19 recapitalisation must not exceed the minimum needed to ensure the viability of the beneficiary, and should not go beyond restoring the capital structure of the beneficiary to the one predating the COVID-19 outbreak, i.e. the situation on 31 December 2019. In assessing the proportionality of the aid, State aid received or planned in the context of the COVID-19 outbreak shall be taken into account.⁶⁸*

⁶⁷ Hybrid capital instruments are instruments that have characteristics of debt as well as of equity. For instance, convertible bonds are remunerated like bonds until they are converted into equity. The assessment of the overall remuneration of hybrid capital instruments thus depends on the one hand on their remuneration while they are debt-like instruments and on the other hand on the conditions for conversion into equity-like instruments.

⁶⁸ For the purpose of this subsection 3.11.4, hybrid instruments granted by the State should be counted as equity.

3.11.5. Remuneration and exit of the State

General principles

55. *The State shall receive appropriate remuneration for the investment. The closer the remuneration is to market terms, the lower the potential competition distortion caused by the State intervention.*
56. *The COVID-19 recapitalisation should be redeemed when the economy stabilises. The Commission considers it appropriate to give the beneficiary sufficient time to redeem the recapitalisation. The Member State must put a mechanism in place to gradually incentivise redemption.*
57. *The remuneration of the COVID-19 recapitalisation measure should be increased in order to converge with market prices to provide an incentive to the beneficiary and to the other shareholders to redeem the State recapitalisation measure and to minimise the risk of distortions of competition.*
58. *It follows that COVID-19 recapitalisation measures need to contain appropriate incentives for undertakings to redeem the recapitalisation and look for alternative capital when market conditions permit, by requiring a sufficiently high remuneration for the recapitalisation.*
59. *As an alternative to the remuneration methodologies set out below, Member States may notify schemes or individual measures where the remuneration methodology is adapted in accordance with the features and seniority of the capital instrument provided they overall lead to a similar outcome with regard to the incentive effects on the exit of the State and a similar overall impact on the State's remuneration.*

Remuneration of equity instruments

60. *A capital injection by the State, or an equivalent intervention, shall be conducted at a price that does not exceed the average share price of the beneficiary over the 15 days preceding the request for the capital injection. If the beneficiary is not a publicly listed company, an estimate of its market value should be established by an independent expert or by other proportionate means.*
61. *Any recapitalisation measure shall include a step-up mechanism increasing the remuneration of the State, to incentivise the beneficiary to buy back the State capital injections. This increase in remuneration can take the form of additional shares⁶⁹ granted to the State or other mechanisms, and should correspond to a minimum of 10% increase in the remuneration of the State (for the participation resulting from the State's COVID-19 equity injection that has not been repaid), for each of the step-up steps:*

⁶⁹ Additional shares can, for instance, be granted via the issuance of convertible bonds at the date of the recapitalisation, which will be converted into equity at the date of trigger of the step-up mechanism.

- a. *Four years after the COVID-19 equity injection, if the State has not sold at least 40 percent of its equity participation resulting from the COVID-19 equity injection, the step-up mechanism will be activated.*
- b. *Six years after the COVID-19 equity injection, if the State has not sold in full its equity participation resulting from the State's COVID-19 equity injection, the step-up mechanism will again be activated.⁷⁰*

If the beneficiary is not a publicly listed company, Member States may decide to implement each of the two steps one year later, i.e. five years and seven years after granting of the COVID-19 equity injection, respectively.

- 62. *The Commission may accept alternative mechanisms, provided they overall lead to a similar outcome with regard to the incentive effects on the exit of the State and a similar overall impact on the State's remuneration.*
- 63. *The beneficiary should, have at any time, the possibility to buy back the equity stake that the State has acquired. To ensure that the State receives appropriate remuneration for the investment, the buy-back price should be the higher amount of (i) the nominal investment by the State increased by an annual interest remuneration 200 basis points higher than presented in the table below⁷¹; or (ii) the market price at the moment of the buy-back.*
- 64. *As an alternative, the State may sell at any time its equity stake at market prices to purchasers other than the beneficiary. Such a sale requires, in principle, an open and non-discriminatory consultation of potential purchasers or a sale on the stock exchange. The State may give existing shareholders, i.e. shareholders before the COVID-19 recapitalisation, priority rights to buy at the price resulting from the public consultation. If the State sells its equity stake at a price below the minimum price laid down in point 63, the governance rules laid down in section 3.11.6 shall continue to apply at least until four years after the COVID-19 equity injection measure was granted.*
- 64bis *If the State is the only existing shareholder, the redemption of COVID-19 recapitalisation may take the following form, notwithstanding point 64. Provided two years have passed since the granting of COVID-19 recapitalisation:*
 - a. *the sales process referred to in point 64 is not required, and*
 - b. *the open and non-discriminatory consultation referred to in point 64 may be replaced by a valuation of the beneficiary performed by an entity independent from that beneficiary and from the State. If that independent valuation establishes a*

⁷⁰ *For instance, if the step-up takes the form of the grant to the State of additional shares. If the State's participation in a beneficiary is 40% as a result of its capital injection, and if the State does not sell its participation before the requested date, the State's participation should increase by at least $0.1 \times 40\% = 4\%$ to reach 44% four years after the COVID-19 equity injection, and to reach 48% six years after COVID-19 equity injection, resulting in a corresponding dilution of the stakes of other shareholders.*

⁷¹ *The 200 bps increase does not apply in year 8 and onwards.*

positive market value, the State is deemed to have exited from the COVID-19 recapitalisation, even if the beneficiary remains State-owned. Nevertheless, if the positive market value is less than the minimum price laid down in point 63, the governance rules laid down in section 3.11.6 shall continue to apply until four years after the grant of the COVID-19 recapitalisation measure. For COVID-19 recapitalisation measures that exceed EUR 250 million, the Member State shall submit that independent valuation to the Commission. The Commission may in any case on its own initiative request the submission of the independent valuation and may evaluate it to ensure that it complies with the standard set to ensure transactions that are in line with market conduct.

64ter If the State is one of several existing shareholders, the redemption of the COVID-19 recapitalisation may take the following form, alternatively to point 64. Provided two years have passed since the granting of the COVID-19 recapitalisation:

- a. For the part of the COVID-19 equity that the State would need to retain in order to restore its shareholding to that before the COVID-19 recapitalisation, the possibility of point 64bis is applicable. If the State sells a significant fraction of the shares of the beneficiary undertaking to private investors via a competitive process as referred to in point 64, that process can be considered as an independent valuation for the purposes of point 64bis.
- b. For the rest of the COVID-19 equity, point 64 applies. This includes in particular the need to conduct a competitive process. The State does not have the priority rights mentioned in point 64 as it already exercised that right under application of letter (a) above.⁷²

When the redemption of the COVID-19 recapitalisation concerns only a fraction of the COVID-19 equity, letters (a) and (b) above apply to that fraction of the COVID-19 equity.

Remuneration of hybrid capital instruments

65. The overall remuneration of hybrid capital instruments must adequately factor in the following elements:

⁷² Example: Pre-recapitalisation, the State owns 50% of the beneficiary undertaking. Following the COVID-19 recapitalisation, the State owns 90% of the undertaking (10% shareholding concerns pre-COVID-19 State-owned shares and 80% shareholding concerns COVID-19 shares). Two years after the COVID-19 recapitalisation, the State sells 40% of the undertaking (corresponding to 50% of the COVID-19 shares) via a competitive process to private investors (for a positive market value), in application of point 64ter, letter (b). The State retains the remaining part in application of point 64ter, letter (a). The sale is akin to an independent valuation of the company. The State is deemed to have redeemed the COVID-19 recapitalisation since the part of COVID-19 shares it retains restores its shareholding to pre-COVID-19 levels, i.e., 50%, and is equivalent to the State exercising its priority right under point 64. If the market price of the COVID-19 equity is less than the minimum price laid down in point 63, the governance rules laid down in section 3.11.6 continue to apply for two more years.

- a. *the characteristics of the instrument chosen, including its level of subordination, risk and all modalities of payment;*
 - b. *built-in incentives for exit (such as step-up and redemption clauses); and*
 - c. *an appropriate benchmark interest rate.*
66. *The minimum remuneration of hybrid capital instruments until they are converted into equity-like instruments shall be at least equal to the base rate (1 year IBOR or equivalent as published by the Commission⁷³), plus the premium as set out below.*

Remuneration of hybrid capital instruments: 1-year IBOR +

<i>Type of recipient</i>	<i>1st year</i>	<i>2nd and 3rd year</i>	<i>4th and 5th year</i>	<i>6th and 7th year</i>	<i>8th year and after</i>
<i>SMEs</i>	<i>225 bps</i>	<i>325 bps</i>	<i>450 bps</i>	<i>600 bps</i>	<i>800 bps</i>
<i>Large enterprises</i>	<i>250 bps</i>	<i>350 bps</i>	<i>500 bps</i>	<i>700 bps</i>	<i>950 bps</i>

67. *The conversion of hybrid capital instruments into equity shall be conducted at 5 percent or more below TERP (Theoretical Ex-Rights Price) at the time of the conversion.*
68. *After conversion into equity, a step-up mechanism must be included to increase the remuneration of the State, to incentivise the beneficiaries to buy back the State capital injections. If the equity resulting from the State's COVID-19 intervention is still owned by the State two years after the conversion into equity the State shall receive an additional share of ownership of the beneficiary in addition to its remaining participation resulting from the State's conversion of the COVID-19 hybrid capital instruments. This additional share of ownership shall be at a minimum 10 percent of the remaining participation resulting from the State's conversion of the COVID-19 hybrid capital instruments. The Commission may accept alternative step-up mechanisms provided they have the same incentive effect and a similar overall impact on the State's remuneration.*
69. *Member States may choose a pricing formula that includes additional step-up or payback clauses. Such features should be designed so that they encourage an early end to the State's recapitalisation support of the beneficiary. The Commission may also accept alternative pricing methodologies, provided they lead to remunerations that are higher than or similar to those resulting from the above methodology.*
70. *Since the nature of hybrid instruments varies significantly, the Commission does not provide guidance for all types of instruments. Hybrid instruments shall in any event*

⁷³ 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.), published on the website of DG Competition at https://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/legislation/reference_rates.html.

follow the principles mentioned above, with remuneration reflecting the risk of the particular instruments.

3.11.6. Governance and prevention of undue distortions of competition

71. *In order to prevent undue distortions of competition beneficiaries must not engage in aggressive commercial expansion financed by State aid or beneficiaries taking excessive risks. As a general principle, the smaller the equity stake of the Member State and the higher the remuneration, the less there is a need for safeguards.*
72. *If the beneficiary of a COVID-19 recapitalisation measure above EUR 250 million is an undertaking with significant market power on at least one of the relevant markets in which it operates, Member States must propose additional measures to preserve effective competition in those markets. In proposing such measures, Member States may in particular offer structural or behavioural commitments foreseen in Commission Notice on remedies acceptable under the Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 and under Commission Regulation (EC) No 802/2004.*
73. *Beneficiaries receiving a COVID-19 recapitalisation measures are prohibited from advertising it for commercial purposes.*
74. *As long as at least 75% of the COVID-19 recapitalisation measures have not been redeemed, beneficiaries other than SMEs shall be prevented from acquiring a more than 10% stake in competitors or other operators in the same line of business, including upstream and downstream operations.*
75. *In exceptional circumstances, and without prejudice to merger control, such beneficiaries may acquire a more than 10% stake in operators upstream or downstream in their area of operation, only if the acquisition is necessary to maintain the beneficiary's viability. The Commission may authorise the acquisition if it is necessary to maintain the beneficiary's viability. The acquisition may not be implemented before the Commission has taken a decision on this issue.*
76. *State aid shall not be used to cross-subsidise economic activities of integrated undertakings that were in economic difficulties already on 31 December 2019. A clear account separation shall be put in place in integrated companies to ensure that the recapitalisation measure does not benefit those activities.*
77. *As long as the COVID-19 recapitalisation measures have not been fully redeemed, beneficiaries cannot make dividend payments, nor non-mandatory coupon payments, nor buy back shares, other than in relation to the State.*
78. *As long as at least 75% of the COVID-19 recapitalisation measures has not been redeemed, the remuneration of each member of the beneficiaries' management must not go beyond the fixed part of his/her remuneration on 31 December 2019. For persons becoming members of the management on or after the recapitalisation, the applicable limit is the fixed remuneration of the members of the management with the same level of responsibility on 31 December 2019. Under no circumstances, shall bonuses or other variable or comparable remuneration elements be paid.*

78bis Where the State is an existing shareholder, i.e. before the COVID-19 equity injection, and:

- a. the State injects new equity under the same conditions as private investors and pro rata to its existing shareholding (or below), and*
- b. the private participation is significant (in principle at least 30% of the new equity injected), and*
- c. the State's new equity injection constitutes State aid because of its particular circumstances, for instance because of another measure benefitting the company,*

it is not necessary to impose specific conditions as regards the State's exit and the following shall apply:

- i. points 61 and 62 do not apply to such a COVID-19 equity injection measure;*
- ii. in derogation from points 74, 75 and 78, the acquisition ban and the cap on the remuneration of the management are limited to three years;*
- iii. in derogation from point 77, the dividend ban is lifted for the holders of the new shares. For existing shares, the dividend ban is lifted, provided the holders of those existing shares are altogether diluted to below 10% in the company. If holders of existing shares are not altogether diluted to a share in the company below 10%, the dividend ban applies to existing shareholders for three years. In any event, the remuneration due for COVID-19 hybrid capital and subordinated debt instruments held by the State shall be paid before any dividends are paid to shareholders in a given year;*
- iv. the requirements in section 3.11.7 do not apply except for the reporting obligations under point 83 that shall apply for three years; and*
- v. all the other conditions laid down in section 3.11 apply mutatis mutandis.*

78ter Where the State injects equity into a company in which it is not an existing shareholder (i.e. before the COVID-19 equity injection measure), and

- a. it injects new equity under the same conditions as private investors, and*
- b. the private participation is significant (in principle at least 30% of the new equity injected), and*
- c. where the State's equity injection constitutes State aid because of its particular circumstances, for instance because of another measure benefitting the company,*

the following shall apply:

- i. in derogation from point 77, the dividend ban is lifted for all holders of new shares. For existing shares, the dividend ban is lifted, provided the holders of such existing shares are altogether diluted to a share in the company below 10%. In any event, the remuneration due for COVID-19 hybrid capital and subordinated debt instruments held*

by the State shall be paid before any dividends are paid to shareholders in given a year; and

ii. all the other conditions laid down in section 3.11 apply mutatis mutandis.

3.11.7. Exit strategy of the State from the participation resulting from the recapitalisation and reporting obligations

79. *Beneficiaries other than SMEs that have received a COVID-19 recapitalisation of more than 25% of equity at the moment of intervention must demonstrate a credible exit strategy for the participation of the Member State, unless the State's intervention is reduced below the level of 25% of equity within 12 months from the date of the granting of the aid.⁷⁴*
80. *The exit strategy shall lay out:*
- a. the plan of the beneficiary on the continuation of its activity and the use of the funds invested by the State, including a payment schedule of the remuneration and of the redemption of the State investment (together 'the repayment schedule'); and*
 - b. the measures that the beneficiary and the State will take to abide by the repayment schedule.*
81. *The exit strategy should be prepared and submitted to the Member State within 12 months after aid is granted and must to be endorsed by the Member State.*
82. *Beyond the obligation set out in points 79 to 81, beneficiaries must report to the Member State on the progress in the implementation of the repayment schedule and the compliance with the conditions in section 3.11.6 within 12 months of the schedule's presentation, and thereafter periodically every 12 months.*
83. *As long as the COVID-19 recapitalisation measures has not been fully redeemed, beneficiaries of a COVID-19 recapitalisation, other than SMEs, shall, within 12 months from the date of the granting of the aid and thereafter periodically every 12 months, publish information on the use of the aid received. In particular, this should include information on how their use of the aid received supports their activities in line with EU objectives and national obligations linked to the green and digital transformation, including the EU objective of climate neutrality by 2050.*
84. *The Member State should report to the Commission annually on the implementation of the repayment schedule and compliance with the conditions in section 3.11.6. Where the beneficiary received a COVID-19 recapitalisation above EUR 250 million, the report shall include information on compliance with the conditions set in point 54.*
85. *If six years after the COVID-19 recapitalisation the State's intervention has not been reduced below 15% of beneficiary's equity, a restructuring plan in accordance with the*

⁷⁴ For the purpose of this subsection 3.11.7, hybrid instruments granted by the State should be counted as equity.

Rescue and Restructuring Guidelines must be notified to the Commission for approval. The Commission will assess whether the actions contemplated in the restructuring plan ensure the beneficiary's viability, also with a view of EU objectives and national obligations linked to the green and digital transformation, and the exit of the State without adversely affecting trade to an extent contrary to the common interest. If the beneficiary is not a publicly listed company, or is an SME, the Member State may decide to notify a restructuring plan only if the State's intervention has not been reduced below the level of 15% of equity seven years after the COVID-19 recapitalisation.

3.12. Aid in the form of support for uncovered fixed costs

86. *Member States may envisage contributing to the uncovered fixed costs of those undertakings for which the COVID-19 outbreak resulted in the suspension or reduction of their business activity.*
87. *If such measures constitute aid, the Commission will consider them compatible with the internal market on the basis of Article 107(3)(b) TFEU provided the following conditions are met:*
 - a. *The aid is granted no later than 31 December 2021 and covers uncovered fixed costs incurred during the period between 1 March 2020 and 31 December 2021, including such costs incurred in part of that period ('eligible period');*
 - b. *The aid is granted on the basis of a scheme to undertakings that suffer a decline in turnover during the eligible period of at least 30% compared to the same period in 2019;⁷⁵*
 - c. *Uncovered fixed costs are the fixed costs incurred by undertakings during the eligible period which are not covered by the profit contribution (i.e. revenues minus variable costs) during the same period and which are not covered by other sources, such as insurance, temporary aid measures covered by this Communication or support from other sources.⁷⁶ The aid intensity shall not exceed 70% of the uncovered fixed costs, except for micro and small companies (within the meaning of Annex I of the General Block Exemption Regulation), where the aid intensity shall not exceed 90% of the uncovered fixed costs. For the purpose of this point, the losses of undertakings from their profit and loss statements during the eligible period⁷⁷ are considered to constitute uncovered fixed costs. The aid under this measure may be granted based on forecasted losses, while the final amount of aid shall be determined after realisation of the losses on the basis of audited accounts or, with appropriate justification provided by the Member State to the Commission (for example in connection with the characteristics or size of certain type of undertakings) on the basis of tax accounts. Any payment exceeding the final amount of the aid shall be recovered;*

⁷⁵ *The reference period is a period in 2019 irrespective of whether the eligible period is in 2020 or in 2021.*

⁷⁶ *For the purpose of this point, costs refer to fixed and variable costs: the former are incurred independently of the level of output, while the latter are incurred depending on the level of output.*

⁷⁷ *One-off impairment losses are not included in the calculation of the losses under this provision.*

- d. *The overall aid shall not exceed EUR 10 million per undertaking. The aid may be granted in the form of direct grants, tax and payment advantages or other forms such as repayable advances, guarantees, loans and equity provided the total nominal value of such measures remains below the overall cap of EUR 10 million per undertaking; all figures used must be gross, that is, before any deduction of tax or other charge;*
- e. *The aid under this measure shall not be cumulated with other aid for the same eligible costs;*
- f. *Aid may not be granted to undertakings that were already in difficulty (within the meaning of the General Block Exemption Regulation⁷⁸) on 31 December 2019. In derogation to the above, aid can be granted to micro or small enterprises (within the meaning of Annex I of the General Block Exemption Regulation) that were already in difficulty on 31 December 2019 provided that they are not subject to collective insolvency procedure under national law, and that they have not received rescue aid⁷⁹ or restructuring aid.⁸⁰*

4. MONITORING AND REPORTING

- 88. *Apart from aid granted under sections 3.9, 3.10 and 3.11, Member States must publish relevant information on each individual aid above EUR 100 000⁸¹ granted under this Communication, and above EUR 10 000⁸² in the primary agriculture and in the fisheries sectors, on the comprehensive State aid website or Commission's IT tool⁸³ within 12 months from the moment of granting. Member States must publish relevant information⁸⁴ on each individual recapitalisation granted under section 3.11 on the comprehensive State aid website or Commission's IT tool within 3 months from the moment of the*

⁷⁸ 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, 26.6.2014, p. 1.

⁷⁹ Alternatively, if they have received rescue aid, they have reimbursed the loan or terminated the guarantee at the moment of granting of the aid under this Communication.

⁸⁰ Alternatively, if they have received restructuring aid, they are no longer subject to a restructuring plan at the moment of granting of the aid under this Communication.

⁸¹ Referring to information required in Annex III to Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014 of 17 June 2014 and of Annex III to Commission Regulation (EU) No 702/2014. For repayable advances, guarantees, loans, subordinated loans and other forms the nominal value of the underlying instrument shall be inserted per beneficiary. For tax and payment advantages, the aid amount of the individual aid may be indicated in ranges.

⁸² Referring to information required in Annex III to Commission Regulation (EU) No 702/2014 and Annex III to Commission Regulation (EU) No 1388/2014 of 16 December 2014. For repayable advances, guarantees, loans, subordinated loans and other forms the nominal value of the underlying instrument shall be inserted per beneficiary. For tax and payment advantages, the aid amount of the individual aid may be indicated in ranges.

⁸³ The State aid transparency public search gives access to State aid individual award data provided by Member States in compliance with the European transparency requirements for State aid and can be found at <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/competition/transparency/public?lang=en>.

⁸⁴ Referring to information required in Annex III to Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014 of 17 June 2014 and of Annex III to Commission Regulation (EU) No 702/2014 and Annex III to Commission Regulation (EU) No 1388/2014 of 16 December 2014.

recapitalisation. The nominal value of the recapitalisation shall be included per beneficiary.

89. Member States must submit annual reports to the Commission.⁸⁵
90. *By 31 December 2021, Member States must provide the Commission with a list of measures put in place on the basis of schemes approved based on this Communication.*
91. 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.
92. 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

93. *The Commission applies this Communication from 19 March 2020, having regard to the economic impact of the COVID-19 outbreak, which required immediate action. This Communication is justified by the current exceptional circumstances and will not be applied after 31 December 2021. The Commission will review all sections under this Communication before 31 December 2021 on the basis of important competition or economic considerations. Where helpful, the Commission may also provide further clarifications on its approach to particular issues.*
94. 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.
95. In accordance with the Commission notice on the determination of the applicable rules for the assessment of unlawful State aid⁸⁶ 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.
96. 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.

⁸⁵ OJ L 140, 30.4.2004, p. 1-134.

⁸⁶ OJ C 119, 22.5.2002, p. 22.