

## Temporary state aid framework

## Introduction

- The European Commission has adopted a State aid Temporary Framework to enable Member States to support the economy in the context of the coronavirus outbreak. (https://ec.europa.eu/competition/state aid/what is new/TF consolidated version as amended 3 april 2020.pdf)
- This framework contains specific conditions that temporarily allows a higher public support.
- Provisions with regard to the following topics are relevant in the framework of the Interreg EMR COVID call:
  - COVID-19 relevant research and development
  - Testing and upscaling infrastructures that contribute to develop COVID-19 relevant products
  - Production of products needed to respond to the outbreak.





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| for COVID-19 relevant research and de  | velopment (2/2)  |
| e aid intensity for each beneficiary <b>may cove</b><br>g <b>ible costs for industrial research and experi</b> | r 100% of eligible costs for fundamental research and shall not exceed 80% or imental development;   |
|  | perimental development may be increased by 15 percentage points, if more th<br>ct, or it is carried out in cross-border collaboration with research organisation   |
| e aid beneficiary shall commit to grant non-<br>e EEA;   | exclusive licences under non-discriminatory market conditions to third partie  |
| d may not be granted to undertakings that we<br>gulation) on 31 December 2019                                  | ere already in difficulty (within the meaning of the General Block Exemption   |
|  | European Regional Development Fund   |
| e ge<br>e e e h<br>e e d   | e aid intensity for each beneficiary <b>may cove</b><br><b>sible costs for industrial research and experi</b><br>e aid intensity for industrial research and exp<br>e Member State supports the research projec<br><b>er undertakings;</b><br>e <b>aid beneficiary shall commit to grant non-</b><br><b>EEA;</b><br>may not be granted to undertakings that we |

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Investment aid for testing and upscaling infrastructures (1/2)

- 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;
- The aid is granted in the form of direct grants, tax advantages or repayable advances by 31 December 2020;
- 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;



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| In | vestment aid for testing and upscaling infrastructures (2/2)   |
| •  | Eligible costs are the investment costs necessary for setting up the testing and upscaling infrastructures required to develop th products listed in point (a) above. The aid intensity shall not exceed 75% of the eligible costs;  |
| •  | The maximum allowable aid intensity of the direct grant or tax advantage <b>may be increased by an additional 15 percentage</b><br><b>points</b> , either if the investment is concluded within two months after the date of aid granting or date of application of the tax<br>advantage, or <b>if the support comes from more than one Member State</b> ; |
| •  | The testing and upscaling infrastructures shall be open to several users and be granted on a transparent and non-discrimina basis;   |
| •  | Aid may not be granted to undertakings that were already in difficulty (within the meaning of the General Block Exemption Regulation) on 31 December 2019.   |
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