

# State aid **in Interreg** for beginners.

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# Agenda

01

**Source of irregularities?**

**Economic theories and origins of State aid control**

02

**5 criteria,**

**Assessment of activities**

03

**GBER (Art. 20 and Art. 20a)**

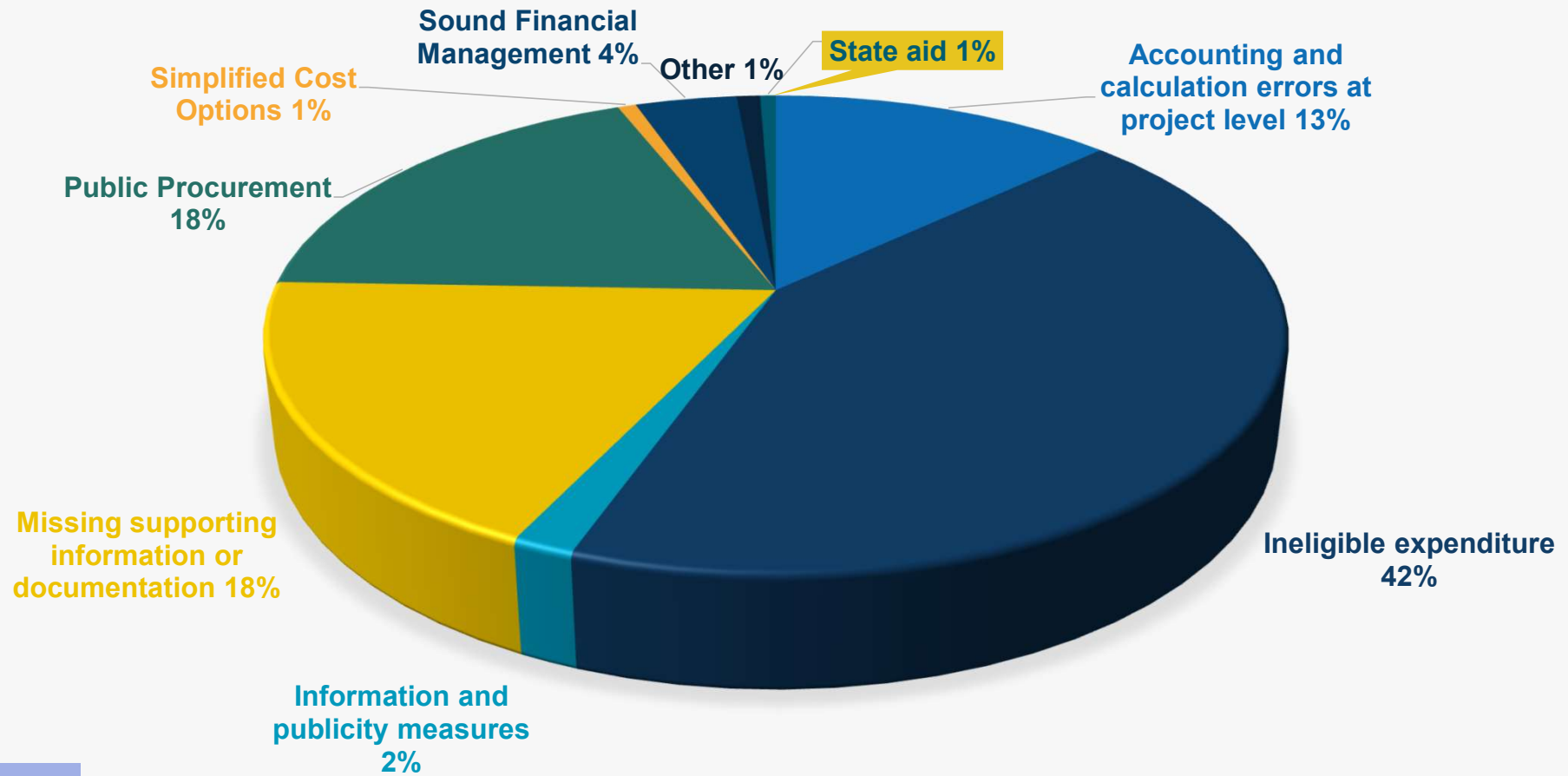
04

**Reporting**

05

**De minimis**

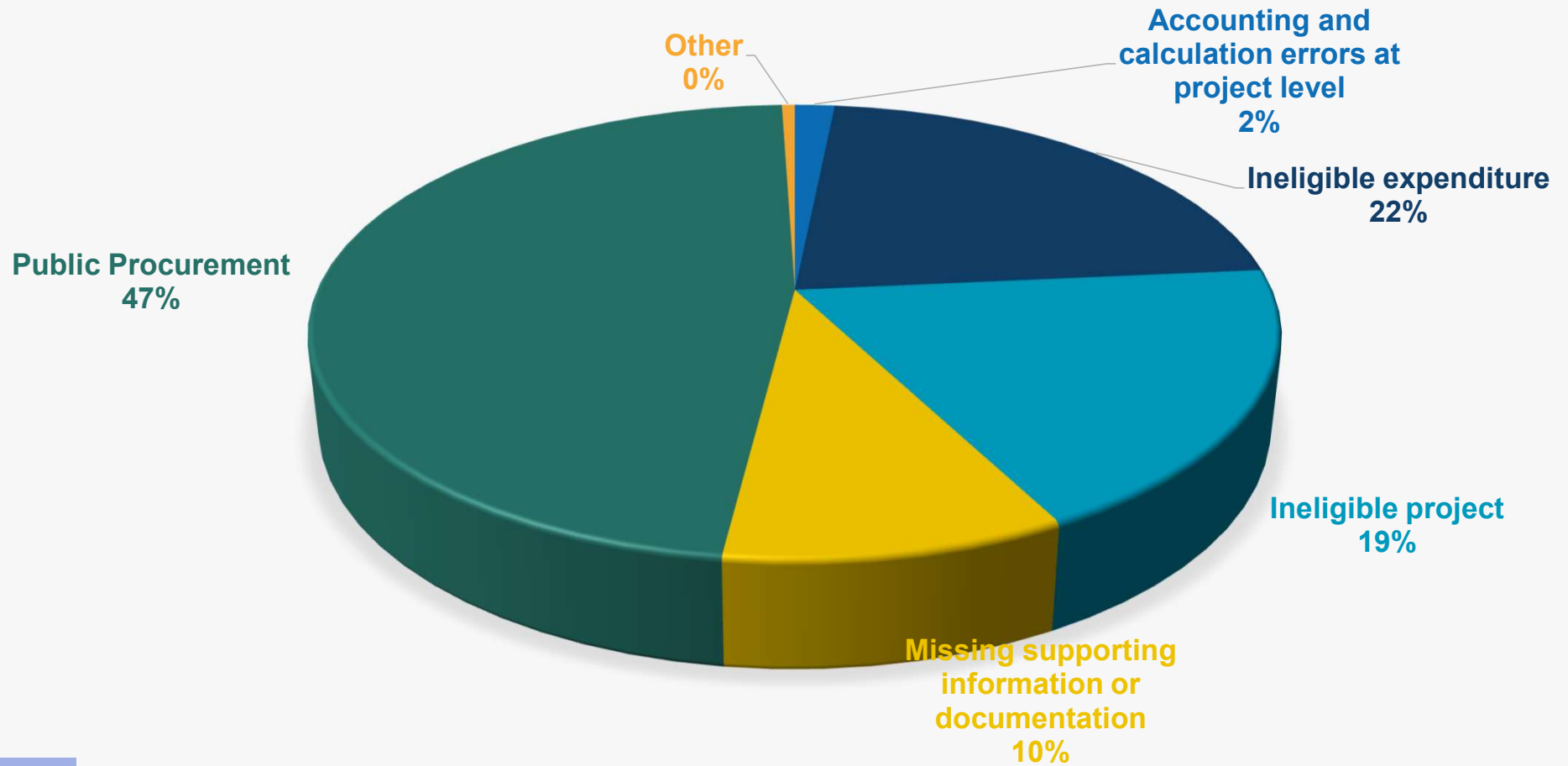
# Type of irregularities (number) - Interreg



# Type of irregularities (number) - comparison

Type	All	Interreg
Ineligible expenditure	2,429	431
Missing supporting information or documentation	1,634	187
Public Procurement	1,100	187
Sound Financial Management	506	39
Accounting and calculation errors at project level	403	132
Simplified Cost Options	225	7
Performance indicators	177	6
State aid	143	6
Information and publicity measures	117	17
Ineligible project	53	2
Financial instruments	49	-
Revenue Generating projects	13	1
Equal Opportunities / Non discrimination	10	-
Data protection	4	-
Total	6,863	1,015

# Type of irregularities (amounts) - Interreg



# Type of irregularities (amounts) - Interreg

Type	All	Interreg
Public Procurement	141,183,697.19	3,291,205.70
Ineligible expenditure	41,774,822.70	1,521,197.28
State aid	25,990,351.75	1,614.22
Missing supporting information or documentation	21,388,566.92	669,136.35
Ineligible project	11,259,107.42	1,303,822.86
Financial instruments	6,877,854.61	-
Accounting and calculation errors at project level	2,456,719.98	109,518.97
Simplified Cost Options	1,706,731.76	6,658.77
Sound Financial Management	807,924.92	27,433.86
Equal Opportunities / Non discrimination	658,219.85	-
Performance indicators	73,011.14	-
Information and publicity measures	23,140.03	77.52
Revenue Generating projects	16,850.71	7.53
Total	254,216,998.98	6,930,673.06

# Economic theories and EU policies in short

Coffee shop 1



4,5 EUR

Coffee shop 2



4,5 EUR

Coffee shop 3



2,5 EUR

# After 5 years...

Coffeeshop 1



Coffeeshop 2



Coffeeshop 3



7,5 EUR

- No competition
- We grow
- We can now set up prices
- We are a monopoly



# Why so cheap in the first place?

Coffeeshop 3



2,5 EUR – how was it possible?

## State aid

Or subsidies, support, etc.

Investment in the machines 50% paid by an EU project

Tax exemption for SMEs for 5 years

Regional support to create workplaces in SMEs, 25% of the salaries paid by the region

**oversubsidising distorts competition**

# From economic theories to EU policies

## Free-market economics

- a company receiving State aid has an advantage over competitors
- government should be hands-off and let the market regulate itself
- **State aid is generally prohibited unless compatible with internal market (-> exemptions!)**
- far-reaching state aid disciplines

## Competition policy (DG Comp)

## Keynesian economics

- state intervention is necessary to moderate the booms and busts in economic activity
- Governments need to remedy market failures
- free markets have no self-balancing mechanisms that lead to full employment -> government intervention needed

## Regional policy (DG Regio)

# From economic theories to EU policies

## Competition policy (DG Comp)

Antitrust & cartels (anti-concentration, anti-monopoly)

Mergers control

State aid control

Foreign subsidies control

Digital Markets Acts control

Funding and grants

## Regional policy (DG Regio)

Strong research, technological development and innovation

Access to, and use and quality of, information and communication technologies

Competitive small business

Shift towards a low-carbon economy

Adaptation to climate change, risk prevention and management

Environmental protection and resource efficiency

Sustainable transport and better transport infrastructures

Sustainable and quality employment and labour mobility

Promote social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination.

Investment in education, training and lifelong learning

More efficient public administration

# The principle already in the Treaty of Rome (1957)

## *Section troisième*

### *Les aides accordées par les États*

#### *ARTICLE 92*

1. Sauf dérogations prévues par le présent Traité, sont incompatibles avec le marché commun, dans la mesure où elles affectent les échanges entre États membres, les aides accordées par les États ou au moyen de ressources d'État sous quelque forme que ce soit, qui faussent ou qui menacent de fausser la concurrence en favorisant certaines entreprises ou certaines productions.

2. Sont compatibles avec le marché commun :

a) les aides à caractère social octroyées aux consommateurs individuels, à condition qu'elles soient accordées sans discrimination liée à l'origine des produits,

b) les aides destinées à remédier aux dommages causés par les calamités naturelles ou par d'autres événements extraordinaires,

c) les aides octroyées à l'économie de certaines régions de la République Fédérale d'Allemagne affectées par la division de l'Allemagne, dans la mesure où elles sont nécessaires pour compenser les désavantages économiques causés par cette division.



Save as otherwise provided in the Treaties, any aid granted by a Member State or through State resources in any form whatsoever which distorts or threatens to distort competition by favouring certain undertakings or the production of certain goods shall, in so far as it affects trade between Member States, be incompatible with the internal market.

Article 107 of TFEU

# Exemptions from the application of EU Competition policy

- State aid to the former East Germany
- 2009 financial economic crisis aid
- De minimis (general, fisheries, aquaculture, SGEI)
- General Block Exemption Regulation: SMEs, ETC, R&D&I, environment, culture and heritage conservation...
- FBER
- ABER
- Temporary framework (Covid aid)
- Temporary Crisis Framework for State Aid measures to support the economy following the aggression against Ukraine by Russia
- Others... e.g. notification – approval of DG Comp

# State aid outside EU?

## Three EFTA states members of European Economic Area

- Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein required to introduce and follow the same rules on State aid as in the EU within the scope of the EEA Agreement.
- EFTA Surveillance Authority (ESA)
- State aid register gives access to all decisions taken by ESA in the field of state aid:
- <https://www.eftasurv.int/state-aid/state-aid-register>
- Registeret for offentlig støtte, <https://data.brreg.no/rofs/>

# State aid outside EU?

## Switzerland

- no single, centralised state aid control
- monitoring function to date only in the air transport sector
- carried out by the Swiss Competition Commission (COMCO)
- Common Understanding in December 2023
- The upcoming negotiations will address the issue of state aid in relation to three single market agreements: electricity, air and overland transport.
- European Commission has no power to approve state aid schemes or to grant block exemptions

# State aid outside EU?

## Northern Ireland

- Any aid granted to companies in Northern Ireland from 1 January 2021 which falls under Article 10 of the Northern Ireland Protocol that is, in respect of measures which affect trade in goods between Northern Ireland and the European Union will have to follow the EU State aid rules.

## The rest of the United Kingdom

- Subsidy Control Bill
- Search for UK subsidies, <https://searchforuksubsidies.beis.gov.uk/searchresults>



# State aid outside EU?

## Türkiye

- The Ankara Association Agreement of 1963 provided for the progressive establishment of a Customs Union, which was ultimately set up in 1995 through Decision 1/95 of the EC-Türkiye Association Council
- The State aid monitoring provisions have not been implemented yet (e.g. establishing an inventory of State aid schemes)

# State aid outside EU?

## Northern Macedonia

- Article 69 of Stabilisation and Association Agreement with EU, 2004,
- The Law on State Aid Control (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia” no. 145/2010) is aligned with the relevant EU legislation
- Commission for the Protection of Competition, <http://kzk.gov.mk/>

## Status of countries can be checked here:

- [https://competition-policy.ec.europa.eu/international/legislation\\_en](https://competition-policy.ec.europa.eu/international/legislation_en)
- [https://competition-policy.ec.europa.eu/international/bilateral-relations\\_en](https://competition-policy.ec.europa.eu/international/bilateral-relations_en)

# Elements of definition

State  
resources  
(1)

Undertaking  
(2)

Any aid granted by a Member State or through State resources (1) in any form whatsoever which distorts or threatens to distort competition (5) by favouring (3) certain (4) undertakings (2) or the production of certain (4) goods shall, in so far as it affects trade between Member States (5), be incompatible with the internal market.

*The Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) - Article 107*

- Form of aid – any form
- Geographical application – EU
- 5 criteria

Distortion of  
competition  
(5)

Advantage  
(3)

Selectivity  
(4)

# The 5 Criteria – (1) State Resources

## 1. Transfer of State resources – why in Interreg?

- National authorities (MSs) have discretion as how to the use resources
- In particular the selection of beneficiaries by the Monitoring (Steering) Committee
- Resources are not awarded directly by the Union (in comparison to some programmes managed by EC) - *Commission Notice on the notion of State aid, point 60, p. 14*

# The 5 Criteria – (2) Undertaking

2. UNDERTAKING - an entity engaged in an economic activity

**Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?**

- The following is completely irrelevant:
  - Legal form (large undertaking, SME, association, etc.)
  - Public/private
  - non-profit concept
- Automatic checks usually give bad results – case by case analysis needed



# The 5 Criteria – (2) Undertaking

## 2. Resources granted to an UNDERTAKING – examples:

A public university in the context of an Interreg project finances an experimental biogas plant and **sells** the produced gas to the grid.

Public regional office **rents** office space in a business incubator charging fees.

Regional public company managing a port **performs** riverbed deepening works.

Municipal office finances renovation of a local market where groceries are sold. Sellers **pay a monthly fee** to the municipal office to get a licence.



# The 5 Criteria – (2) Undertaking

## 2. Resources granted to an UNDERTAKING – guiding questions:

- Does the partner develop/offer goods/services for which a market exists (**even hypothetically**)?
- Could the activity be carried out by a private entity in order to make profit? (**even if this is not the intention of the partner**)
- Does the partner plan to disseminate goods/services achieved within the project on an exclusive and discriminatory basis (through restricted access databases, restricted publications or software)
- Will infrastructure be exploited commercially and/or will be not available for public use for free?



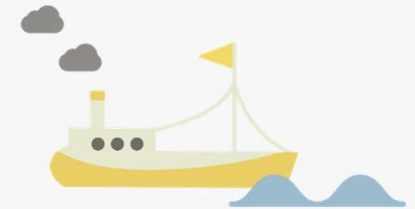
# Undertaking and commercial activity – EXAMPLE CASE

## Reconstruction of a pier

The aim of the project was **reconstruction of the port pier** which was later used to board **passengers and cargo** between **two cities of two Member States**.

The Beneficiary was a municipality. The Managing Authority assessed the project as generating revenues, yet no State Aid analysis was conducted.

The subvention creates unlawful State Aid since the European Court of Justice in its judgment *Leipzig / Halle* (T-455/08 a T-443/08) declared that **the economic character of use of the infrastructure determines economic character of its construction**.





# The 5 Criteria – (2) Undertaking

Is there a List of NON-economic activities?

List would vary among MS (in case activity is not liberalised – e.g. train services, water supply, etc.)!

- Activities related to **public safety** (police, air and maritime traffic control, anti-pollution services, etc. )
- Public funding of **infrastructure** (public roads, bridges, canals, cycle paths, nature trails, etc.) that is freely available
- Primary activities of research organisations (**R&D**)
- Public education within **national education system**
- Other performance of **public duty** (e.g. plans and tools by authorities to help them in their tasks, cooperation to achieve these goals)

# Undertaking and commercial activity – EXAMPLE CASE

## Church renovation

The project consisted of **renovation of a church** and nearby church buildings including an old hospital. The Managing Authority approved the project with 70% co-financing rate.



The Beneficiary **later created a company** that **offered accommodation services** in the renovated buildings. This fact was not communicated to the Managing Authority. Since the Beneficiary is active in the **accommodation services market**, it falls within the scope of State Aid.

ECA audit finding: According to applicable legislation (eg. GBER) the project should have been approved with max. 50% co-financing.

# The 5 Criteria – (3) Advantage

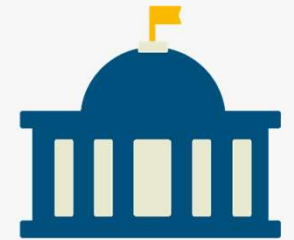
Does the measure give an economic advantage (a benefit) which an undertaking would not have obtained under normal market conditions?

Is there no advantage, e.g. it is merely a service at market price (e.g. obtained through public procurement?)



# Advantage – EXAMPLE CASE

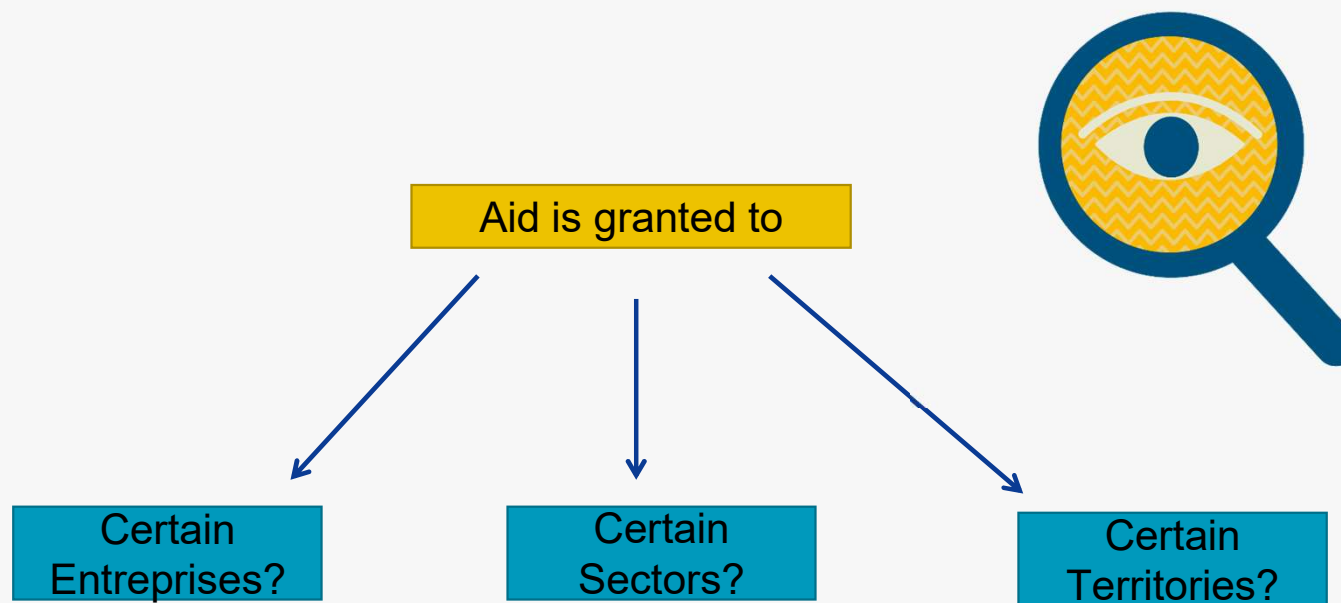
- **Public bodies develop pilots to provide free-of-charge training to SMEs on enhancing innovation in SMEs. The training is for free.**
- **SMEs can rent office space at about 20% lower fee than the market price.**
- **Companies participating in the project get a voucher of EUR 20 000 to increase the level of environmental protection**



If you conclude there is no advantage, always document the decision and reasoning!

# The 5 Criteria – (4) Selectivity

ASK: Is the measure selective?



# The 5 Criteria – (5) Effect on Competition

## 5. (Potential) distorting effect on competition and trade within the Union

- Possibility of distortion is sufficient
- if undertaking and selective advantage exists, it is often concluded that this criterion is met
- Careful with **purely local activities!** Lack of effect on trade (e.g. very local museums, local fairs, local ski-lifts)

Try to support decision that activity is purely local with **actual data!**



# The 5 Criteria - Summary

1. **Transfer of State resources:** Always YES for Interreg
2. **Resources granted to an UNDERTAKING -> Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?**
3. **Advantage -> Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?**
4. **Selectivity:** Almost certainly YES in Interreg
5. **Potential) distorting effect on competition and trade within the Union:** Most often YES.

# PRESENTATION State aid in Jems

## The 5 Criteria – (2) Undertaking

2. Resources granted to an UNDERTAKING – guiding questions:
- Does the partner develop/offer goods/services for which a market exists (even hypothetically)?
  - Could the activity be carried out by a private entity in order to make profit? (even if this is not the intention of the partner)
  - Does the partner plan to disseminate goods/services achieved within the project on an exclusive and discriminatory basis (through restricted access databases, restricted publications or software)
  - Will infrastructure be exploited commercially and/or will be not available for public use for free?



## The 5 Criteria – (3) Advantage

Does the measure give an economic advantage (a benefit) which an undertaking would not have obtained under normal market conditions?



Is there no advantage, e.g. it is merely a service at market price (e.g. obtained through public procurement?)

The screenshot shows the 'Application form 00017 – RT Project #10121 S1' interface. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with sections A through E. The main content area is titled 'State aid criteria self-check' and contains two criteria questions. The 'State Aid' tab is circled in red. The result of the self-check is 'There is a risk of State aid'. The 'GBER Article 20' dropdown menu is also circled in red.

**Application form 00017 – RT Project #10121 S1**  
Lead partner RT L Partner #1

Identity Address Contact Budget Co-financing **State Aid**

**State aid criteria self-check**

Criterion I: Is the partner involved in economic activities through the project?  
Please consider questions below, answer Yes/No and briefly justify

State aid question	Answer	Justification
1. Will the project applicant implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?	Yes No	Enter text here
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view to making profit (even if this is not the applicant's intention)?	Yes No	Enter text here

Criterion II: Does the partner receive an undue advantage in the framework of the project?  
Please consider questions below, answer Yes/No and briefly justify

State aid question	Answer	Justification
1. Does the project applicant plan to carry out the economic activities on its own i.e. not to select an external service provider via public procurement procedures for example?	Yes No	Enter text here
2. Will the project applicant, any other operator not included in the project as a project partner or the target audience gain any benefits from its project economic activities, not received in the normal course of business (i.e. not received in the absence of funding granted through the project)?	Yes No	Enter text here

Result of State aid criteria self-check: **There is a risk of State aid**

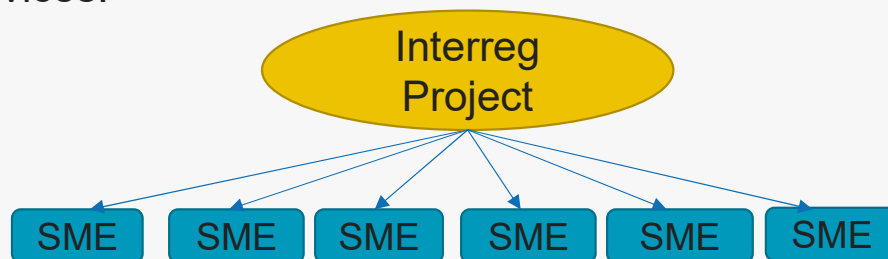
State aid relevant activities  
Activity 1,1

GBER Article 20



# Indirect State Aid

- Referred to also as **downstream state aid** or **2nd level State aid**
- In Interreg this is often **trainings or services** (including vouchers) provided to third parties SMEs (Programme – beneficiary– third party). The final beneficiary of State Aid is whoever takes the training course or benefits from the services.



- Often very low value (> EUR 5000), but still 5 criteria are met...

# What is GBER and how does it work?

- Regulation which declares certain categories of aid as compatible with the internal market
- Divided into sections (Section 2a - Aid for European Territorial Cooperation)
- Sections into articles which define special conditions (e.g. eligibility rules, max. aid intensity) for block exemption (e.g. trainings for SMEs)
- Current GBER expires on 31 December 2026

# GBER procedure



# GBER scheme (1)

## Creating the scheme you inform DG Comp about:

- Which institution will be granting
- For what (which articles you will be using)
- Period when the aid will be granted
- How much you plan to grant
- That you will observe the rules
- DG Comp needs to be informed within 20 working days following entry into force the support measure
- Description to be published on your website + GBER Annex II for EC

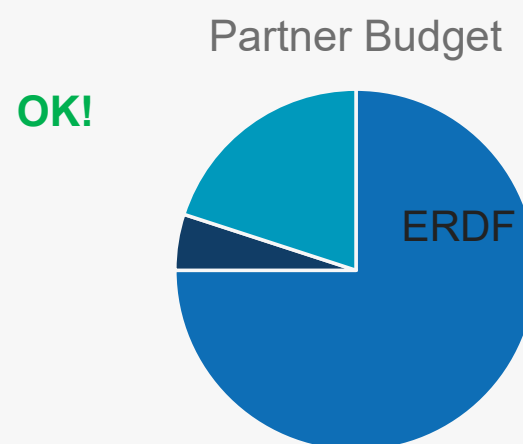
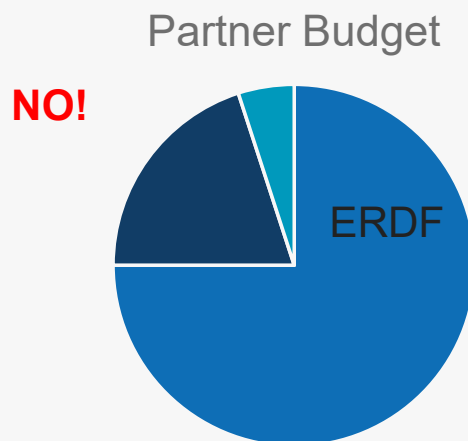
# GBER scheme (2)

- Different approaches (1 scheme for all programmes, every programme its own scheme, scheme prepared only when the call has been finished and the content of the projects known)
- DG Comp assigns a number to each scheme (e.g. SA.42811, SA.42812, SA .42813), relevant for reporting afterwards
- You can search for and find all schemes here:  
<https://competition-cases.ec.europa.eu/search>

# Specific GBER Issues

The aid intensity  $\neq$  co-financing

**EXAMPLE: Max. aid Intensity: 80%**  
**ERDF Co-financing: 75%**



■ ERDF (public) ■ National Fund (public) ■ Own funds

■ ERDF (public) ■ National Fund (public) ■ Own funds

# Specific GBER issues

## Expert's approach (there are various!)

- Not all public funding falls within the scope of Art. 107(1)
- The public funding of a public entity that carries out public task remains outside of scope of Art. 107(1)
- A public entity must have account separation for projects that constitute economic activities

# Transparency Award Module (TAM)

TAM is a website maintained by EC where all EU MS register individual aid granted (GBER Annex III)

<https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/competition/transparency/public/search>

- NACE number required for reporting in TAM
- Transparency threshold for reporting in TAM: 100 000 EUR

**Interreg 2 Seas example**

<https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/competition/transparency/public/aidAward/show/613018>

**Interreg NWE example**

<https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/competition/transparency/public/aidAward/show/938296>



# Reporting on GBER granted (in SARI2)

- SARI2 is the database of the EC which collects and cumulates the data on all aid granted within GBER
- Aid granted needs to be reported (via Member State service usually )
- The final data is sent to State Aid Reporting Interactive (SARI2)

The screenshot displays the SARI2 web application interface. The browser window title is "SARI - FrontMotion Firefox" and the URL is "https://webgate.development.ec.europa.eu/competition/sari/sari/app/". The application is titled "SARI - Front Office TEST".

**Search summary**

DRAFT cases to review & update

Cases list: X 344/2010

Buttons: Finalize, Sign, Validate, Expenditure Rows Change Request, Approve Expenditure Rows Change Request, Reject, Comments, Workflow history, Save, Tools Help

Permanent remarks: EASTERN; EAST MIDLANDS; LONDON; NORTH EAST; NORTH WEST; SOUTH EAST; SOUTH WEST; WEST MIDLANDS; YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER

Classification:

**Case expenditure rows**

Ref	Aid instrument	Primary objective	Objective	Region	Assisted region(s) Art.107(3)	Sector
1	Direct grant	Training	General training (Art. 38(2))		M	
<b>Expenditure</b>						
	Year	Currency	Aid element (in million currency)	Type of data	Last comment	Action
	2010	GBP	0			
	2009	GBP				
Expand and view all   Reload						
2	Direct grant	Training	Specific training (Art. 38(1))		M	
<b>Expenditure</b>						
	Year	Currency	Aid element (in million currency)	Type of data	Last comment	Action
	2010	GBP	0.228			
	2009	GBP				
Expand and view all   Reload						

Windows taskbar: start, Ulrich DIEZ - Window..., Inbox - Microsoft Ou..., H:\Direction-HH-3..., Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, SARI - FrontMotion F..., Microsoft PowerPoint..., 14:29

# GBER requirements

- The undertaking in difficulty is ineligible (Definition - GBER Annex I, but prohibition comes from Article 7(1)(d) Regulation on ERDF and CF 2021/1058)
- Recoverable VAT not eligible under GBER
- Incentive effect (project activities cannot start before the submission of written application for aid) – does not apply to art. 20 and 20a
- Deggendorf rule (if EC issued a recovery orders no further aid) - does not apply to art. 20 and 20a [https://competition-policy.ec.europa.eu/state-aid/procedures/recovery-unlawful-aid\\_en](https://competition-policy.ec.europa.eu/state-aid/procedures/recovery-unlawful-aid_en)
- SME status check required for all articles which make a distinction between SME and large - does not apply to art. 20 and 20a - Self declaration is not sufficient!

# GBER Article 20

- Article 20 open for all: large, medium-sized, small enterprises
- Eligibility catalogue in this article = the eligibility in Art 38 - 44 of Interreg Regulation 2021/1059
- SCOs compatible
- The fishery and aquaculture sector and the primary agricultural production sector eligible
- Threshold of aid: EUR 2,2 million per undertaking, per project

(for programmes with 80%, EUR 2,2 million ERDF + EUR 0,55 million non-public own funds= EUR 2,75 million TEC per partner)

- Article 20 can be applied to indirect and direct SA

# GBER Article 20a

- Threshold of aid: up to EUR 22 000 per undertaking per project
- Can be applied to voucher schemes, trainings etc. – indirect aid, but to direct aid as well
- The fishery and aquaculture sector and the primary agricultural production sector eligible
- No need to inform in SANI2, no annual reporting needed in SARI2
- The detailed records with supporting documentation kept for 10 years – do not apply
- The MA shall ensure that all supporting documents are kept at the appropriate level for a 5-year period from 31 December of the year in which the last payment by the managing authority to the beneficiary is made (Article 82.1 CPR)

# State Aid Documentation

Different provisions compared to other project documentation!

Make sure you can meet this deadline when archiving files.

- Records (documentation) regarding State aid available **for 10 fiscal years from the date when aid was granted** (*de minimis*)
- Available for **10 years** from the date on which the ad hoc aid was granted or **the last aid was granted under the scheme** (GBER)
- if requested by the EC, these documents and any supporting documentation must be presented to the EC within 20 working days or longer, but only if it was fixed in the request



# Date of granting the Aid

When is the date of granting de minimis or aid under the GBER?

1. ... at the moment the legal right to receive the aid is conferred on the undertaking under the applicable national legal regime irrespective of the date of payment of the de minimis aid to the undertaking (Art. 3(4) of the de minimis regulation).
2. ... the date when the legal right to receive the aid is conferred on the beneficiary under the applicable national legal regime (Article 2(28) GBER)

In the context of Interreg programmes this means **the date of signing the subsidy contract** is the date the aid was granted.



# De minimis

- Aid of minimal financial importance (small amounts of aid)
- The amounts of *de minimis* aid granted per Member State to a single undertaking within the last 3 financial years cannot exceed EUR 300.000
- The same threshold for road freight transport sector

*I, the undersigned, representing XXX and involved as project partner in the project YYY declare that:*

- *the institution I represent **and all other entities belonging to the same company group** as my institution have not received any contribution falling under the de minimis **Regulation during the previous three fiscal years** (this being the current fiscal year and the previous two fiscal years);*
- *the institution I represent and all other entities belonging to the same company group as my institution **have received the following contribution(s)** falling under the de minimis Regulation during the previous three fiscal years (this being the current fiscal year and the previous two fiscal years):*

# De minimis – Other Issues

## Administrative proceedings (until 31 December 2025):

- self-declaration / check of *de minimis* register
- *de minimis* letter

## National registers:

- Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia (in process), Spain, Bulgaria and Hungary have an indicative central register, which works together with a system of declarations.
- As of 1 January 2026 national register or Union level central register obligatory, no self-declarations
- The approach is to model the central register on the transparency module (TAM)

## Sector specific rules:

- Fisheries and aquaculture: EUR 30,000 / EUR 40,000 in Member States with a central register
- Agriculture: EUR 20,000 / EUR 25,000 in Member States with a central register
- Services of General Economic Interest: EUR 750,000



# Cumulative de minimis

An undertaking from one country may receive *de minimis* aid from various Member States participating in the Programme. Approach from 2014-2020:

## **The Channel Programme**

2 MS \* EUR 200.000 = EUR 400.000 max.

## **Germany – Netherlands**

2 MS \* EUR 200.000 = EUR 400.000 max.

## **Germany – Belgium – Netherlands**

3 MS \* EUR 200.000 = EUR 600.000 max.

## **North Sea Region Programme**

5 MS \* EUR 200.000 = EUR 1 mio max.

## **NWE Programme**

6 MS \* EUR 200.000 = EUR 1,2 mio max.

# State Aid Audits

1. Develop a strategy how to deal with State Aid.
2. Be ready to provide justification why no aid **for all non-state aid relevant projects** (on the basis of 5 criteria)
3. Be sure sectoral and activities exclusions were respected
4. De-minimis: self-declaration received / thresholds respected / beneficiary informed
5. De-minimis: single undertaking as a whole group
6. GBER: Deggendorf rule (no pending recovery orders), in difficulty, incentive effect (AF before start), eligibility of costs, timely publication in SANI + SARI, specific article provisions (intensity, eligibility, other)