**Training Fiche Template**

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| **Title**  | **State aid to co-finance the jobs** |
| **Keywords (meta tag)** | State aid, Anti-crisis Shields, Reliefs for MSMEs |
| **Language** | English |
| **Objectives  / Goals / Learnig outcomes** | * Providing knowledge about government crisis support mechanisms State-aid, subsidized workplaces and reliefs for MSMEs
* Teaching how to use anti-crisis instruments
* Anti-crisis Shields
* Find out more about proven strategies to support companies in crisis
 |
| **Training area: (Select one)** |
| **Online / Digital Marketing / Cyber-Security** |  |
| **E-Commerce / Financing** | **x** |
| **Digital Well-Being** |  |
| **Smart work / Digital Nomads** |  |
| **Description** | **The Polish legislator introduced special support instruments in connection with the spread of the SARS-CoV2 virus. The first four anti-crisis shields were adressed to all employers, the following anti-crisis shields were adressed to employers of most vulnarable sectors, especially touristic sector, culture institutions, gastronomy etc. There were also some special simplier instruments for MSME.** |
| **Contents arranged in 3 levels** | 1. **Module name:**
	1. **State aid to co-finance the jobs**
2. State-aid mechanisms
3. Anti-crisis shields
4. Subsidized workplaces
5. Reliefs for MSMEs
 |
| **Self-evaluation (multiple choice queries and answers)** | **1. The anti-crisis shields was available for:**1. **all entrepreneurs**
2. micro & small
3. medium and large.
4. **As part of state aid, it was possible to apply for:**
5. benefits for the protection of workplaces
6. the payment of subsidies from the Guaranteed Employee Benefits Fund’s
7. **all of them**
8. **The amount of the funding of renumeration was depended on:**
9. **the amount of the decrease in economic turnover**
10. the amount of infected workers
11. the amount of redundancies due to the crisis
12. **Key measures to support MSMEs’ liquidity include**
13. facilitating bankruptcy procedures
14. **social insurance exemptions, wage subsidies or guarantee schemes**
15. tax reduction
16. **Another solution provided for by the anti-crisis act was**
17. introducing restrictions on flexible working hours
18. preventing employees from taking their leaves
19. **to grant employers the option of sending employees on overdue holidays**
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| **Resources (videos, reference link)** |  |
| **Related material** |  |
| **Related PPT** | Esmerald\_state\_aid.IWS.pptx |
| **Bibliography** | Coronavirus (COVID-19): SME Policy Responses, OECD, updated 15 July 2020OECD SME and Entrepreneurship Outlook 2021 Dębkowska, K., Kłosiewicz-Górecka, U., Szymańska, A., Ważniewski, P., Zybertowicz, K. (2021), Tarcza Antykryzysowa... Koło ratunkowe dla firm i gospodarki?, Gniazdowski, M., Kubisiak, A., Kutwa, K., Rybacki, J. (współpr.), Polski Instytut Ekonomiczny, WarszawaBuendia, J.L. i Dovalo, A. (2020). State Aid Versus COVID-19. The Commission Adopts a Temporary Framework. European State Aid Law Quarterly, 19(1).Nicolaides, P. (2020a). Application of Article 107(2)(b) TFUE to Covid-19 Measures: State Aid to Make Good the Damage Caused by an Exceptional Occurance. Journal of European Competition Law & Practise, 11(5–6). <http://doi.org/10.1093/jeclap/lpaa026>http://doi.org/10.1093/jeclap/lpaa026.https://www.bgk.pl/files/public/Pliki/Analizy\_ekonomiczne/raport\_BGK\_narzedzia\_pomocowe\_COVID\_styczen2021.pdf.https://ec.europa.eu/competition/state\_aid/what\_is\_new/maritime\_transport\_overview\_sa\_rules\_during\_coronavirus.pdf. |
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