



UNION INTERNATIONALE DES CINÉMAS  
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF CINEMAS

## UNIC RESEARCH The impact of the Coronavirus outbreak on the European cinema industry

UNIC is collecting detailed information on the impact of the Coronavirus outbreak on the cinema industry across the 38 territories it represents. Please contact us if you need any help!

**Updates are included in red.**

**07/07: updated information for the UK, France, Albania, Spain, Bulgaria, Serbia and Norway.**

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## 1. CLOSURE PROCESS

### SUMMARY

The vast majority of cinemas across Europe were officially closed in mid-March, with the exception of Italy (with almost 50% closed from 23 February), Russia (all closed from 31 March), Sweden (only partly closed) and Belarus (not closed). Overall, less than 2% of the 42,000+ screens in Europe remained open from then until May, when cinemas started reopening in some territories.

COUNTRY	CLOSURE DATE	CLOSURE PROCESS
<b>ALBANIA</b>	11 March	Official decision from the Government.
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	16 March	Official decision from the Government.
<b>BELGIUM</b>	14 March	Major chains decided to close their sites on 13 March. Official decision from the Government on 14 March.
<b>BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA</b>	13 March	Major chains decided to close their sites on 9 March. Official decision from the Government on 13 March.
<b>BULGARIA</b>	13 March	Official decision from the Government.
<b>CROATIA</b>	17 March	Official decision from the Government. It is worth noting that Croatia was hit by a significant earthquake on 22 March, adding to the health crisis.
<b>CYPRUS</b>	16 March	Official decision from the Government.
<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>	12 March	Official decision from the Government.
<b>DENMARK</b>	12 March	The national cinema association, Danske Biografer, made a proposal to close on 12 March and all its members closed on the same day. Official decision from the Government on 18 March.
<b>ESTONIA</b>	12 March	Official decision from the Government.
<b>FINLAND</b>	18 March	Government declared a ban on gatherings of 10 persons or more but specified that cinemas were not forced to close. All cinemas decided to close after that announcement.
<b>FRANCE</b>	14 March	Official decision from the Government.
<b>GERMANY</b>	14-18 March	The decision to close cinemas was made by local State authorities, with different start and end dates applied across the country.
<b>GREECE</b>	12 March	Official decision from the Government.
<b>HUNGARY</b>	17 March	Official decision from the Government.
<b>IRELAND</b>	16 March	National health authorities' guidance on social distancing (2m) effectively closed all cinemas on 16 March. The Irish government ordered the closure of all non-essential businesses on 25 March.
<b>ITALY</b>	23 February - 8 March	Regional bans from 23 February (48% of screens). On 8 March, the National Government ordered all cinemas to close.
<b>KOSOVO</b>	14 March	Official decision from the Government.
<b>LATVIA</b>	14 March	Official decision from the Government.
<b>LITHUANIA</b>	13 March	Official decision from the Government on 13 March. Several cinemas had already closed from 11 March.
<b>LUXEMBOURG</b>	16 March	Official decision from the Government on 16 March. Most cinemas had closed from 14 March.

<b>MALTA</b>	16 March	Official decision from the Government on 16 March. Most cinemas had closed from 13 March.
<b>MONTENEGRO</b>	13 March	Official decision from the Government.
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	15 March	Official decision from the Government.
<b>NORTH MACEDONIA</b>	10 March	Official decision from the Government.
<b>NORWAY</b>	12 March	Official decision from the Government.
<b>POLAND</b>	12 March	Official decision from the Government.
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	16 March	Official decision from the Government.
<b>ROMANIA</b>	12 March	Official decision from the Government.
<b>RUSSIA</b>	26 March	Following an official Government decree on 25 March, Regional Governments effectively closed all cinemas the following day.
<b>SERBIA</b>	18 March	Official decision from the Government.
<b>SLOVAKIA</b>	9 March	Official decision from the Government.
<b>SLOVENIA</b>	10 March	Official decision from the Government.
<b>SPAIN</b>	14 March	Official decision from the Government.
<b>SWEDEN</b>	Partly closed 18 March	Major operator closed its sites on 18 March due to official restrictions on social gatherings. A few independent cinemas remained open.
<b>SWITZERLAND</b>	17 March	Official decision from several Cantons initially on March 13, followed by a federal decision on March 17. Major operators decided to close from 16 March.
<b>TURKEY</b>	17 March	Official decision from the Government.
<b>UKRAINE</b>	17 March	Official decision from the Government. Cinemas were first officially closed in the capital from 12 March before an official decision from the Government on 17 March.
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	17-20 March	On 16 March the Government advised that it was no longer safe to visit social venues. Most cinemas closed within 48 hours. On 20 March, the government told all cinemas to close.

## 2. REOPENING PROCESS

### SUMMARY

Most European markets have indicated potential reopening dates for cinemas ranging from early May to early July. Please bear in mind that the timelines included below are official dates from national authorities, which are not only provisional but also subject to change and will not necessarily result in the effective reopening of cinemas.

COUNTRY	CLOSURE DATE	1st REOPENING PHASE	CINEMAS TBC REOPENING DATE
NORWAY	12 March	20 April	7 May
BULGARIA	13 March	11 May	11 May
CZECH REPUBLIC	12 March	7 April	11 May
LATVIA	14 March	12 May	12 May
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	13 March	11 May	14 May
GERMANY <sup>1</sup>	14-18 March	20 April	15 May - 30 June
CROATIA	17 March	27 April	18 May
SLOVENIA	10 March	20 April	18 May
SLOVAKIA	9 March	22 April	20 May
DENMARK	12 March	15 April	21 May
SPAIN <sup>1</sup>	14 March	28 April	25 May - 8 June
AUSTRIA	16 March	14 April	29 May
LITHUANIA	13 March	27 April	31 May
FINLAND	18 March	13 May	1 June
KOSOVO	12 March	4 May	1 June
NETHERLANDS	15 March	28 April	1 June
PORTUGAL	16 March	4 May	1 June
ESTONIA	12 March	11 May	1 June
MALTA	16 March	4 May	5 June
POLAND	12 March	20 April	6 June
SWITZERLAND	17 March	27 April	6 June
ITALY <sup>1</sup>	23 Feb. - 8 March	14 April	15 June
LUXEMBOURG	16 March	20 April	17 June
HUNGARY	17 March	1 May	18 June
FRANCE	14 March	11 May	22 June
ALBANIA	11 March	27 April	23 June
GREECE	12 March	4 May	29 June
IRELAND	16 March	5 May	29 June
BELGIUM	14 March	18 April	1 July
MONTENEGRO	13 March	4 May	1 July
UKRAINE	17 March	11 May	2 July
TURKEY	17 March	11 May	3 July
UK <sup>1</sup>	17 March	11 May	4-29 July
RUSSIA	26 March	30 April	15 July
CYPRUS	16 March	4 May	Early August
ROMANIA	12 March	15 May	TBC
NORTH MACEDONIA	10 March	18 May	TBC
SERBIA	18 March	27 April	TBC

<sup>1</sup>Closure and/or opening process is taking place on a local level (country, state, region or province).

COUNTRY	FIRST PHASE	CINEMA REOPENING	REOPENING PROCESS
<b>ALBANIA</b>	27 April	23 June	Flower shops as well as footwear and clothing stores reopened on 27 April. On 18 May, open-air cafes and restaurants, as well as museums, cultural centres and archaeological sites were allowed to open. Most shops and businesses were allowed to reopen on 1 June. Only public transport, sports and cultural activities remain closed. Cinemas, theatres, nightclubs, swimming pools, and mass gatherings reopened on 23 June
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	14 April	29 May	The gradual reopening process started with small shops on 14 April, larger stores on 1 May, restaurants on 15 May, hotels, outdoor activities and indoor gatherings from May 29. Cinemas were also allowed to reopen from May 29 – originally planned for 1 July, the reopening date was brought forward on 27 May. Most cinemas have reopened by mid-June, with some chains waiting until early July.
<b>BELGIUM</b>	18 April	1 July	Shops selling gardening and building materials/tools reopened on 18 April. Most shops reopened on 11 May. Museums and other businesses reopened from 18 May. Bars and restaurants were allowed to reopen from 8 June. Cinemas were allowed to reopen from 1 July.
<b>BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA</b>	11 May	14 May	Bosnian entities have applied different rules. In Republika Srpska, restaurants and coffee bars, hairdressers, gyms and kindergartens reopened from 11 May. Federal authorities announced on 14 May that cinemas and cultural institutions could reopen immediately. Some sites started reopening from the week of 18 May, most followed suit in June.
<b>BULGARIA</b>	11 May	11 May	Cinemas were allowed to reopen immediately from May 11, with most effectively reopening from mid-June.
<b>CROATIA</b>	27 April	18 May	Cultural institutions, libraries, museums and stores reopened from 27 April. Shopping centres reopened from May 11, as bars and restaurants were allowed to reopen their terraces. Cinemas have been allowed to reopen from 18 May, while those located in shopping malls had to wait for 15 June.
<b>CYPRUS</b>	4 May	Early August	The construction industry, related sectors and retail businesses reopened from 4 May. Barber shops, hairdressers and restaurants reopened from 21 May. Cinemas were initially allowed to

			reopen in mid-July, but the date was postponed to early August.
<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>	7 April	11 May	The Czech Government twice decided to speed up its reopening process. The process has been divided into 5 progressive steps, starting on 7 April and ending on 11 May with the reopening of all businesses, including cinemas.
<b>DENMARK</b>	15 April	21 May	Schools reopened on 15 April, hairdressers and other one-to-one businesses reopened from 20 April. Most shops reopened from 11 May, followed by bars and restaurants from 18 May. Cinemas, along with museums, theatres and zoos were allowed to reopen from 21 May – more than two weeks earlier than previously announced.
<b>ESTONIA</b>	11 May	1 June	Shopping malls reopened from 11 May. Public events were allowed to take place again from 1 June, including cinemas. Some sites reopened from mid-June, while others plan to in early July.
<b>FINLAND</b>	13 May	1 June	Cinemas, along with a range of other shops and services, were allowed to reopen from 1 June. Major chains decided to reopen between the last week of June and mid-July.
<b>FRANCE</b>	11 May	22 June	All shops reopened from 11 May. Cinemas were allowed to reopen from 22 June.
<b>GERMANY</b>	20 April	15 May-30 June	Shops of 800 square meters or smaller reopened from 20 April. The reopening process has been managed on a state by state basis. 14 out of 16 German States have announced reopening dates for local cinemas, ranging from 15 May to 30 June (13 different dates in total). German cinema chains and associations have expressed their concerns regarding staggered reopening dates and safety guidelines and have asked for a more coherent approach. North Rhine-Westphalia re-imposed a lockdown in the local districts of Gütersloh and Warendorf from 23 June, effective until 30 June. These districts are home to a few cinemas.
<b>GREECE</b>	4 May	29 June	Small retail shops and hair salons were allowed to reopen from 4 May. Shopping malls reopened from 18 May, followed by restaurants and bars from 25 May. Cinemas were allowed to reopen from 29 June.
<b>HUNGARY</b>	1 May	18 June	With the exception of Budapest and its surroundings, shops, beaches and the open-air areas of cafes and restaurants reopened on 1 May. Outdoor events, restaurants and hotels were allowed to reopen from 29 May. The state of

			emergency was lifted on 18 June, allowing cinemas to reopen immediately. Most cinemas have decided to reopen from early July.
<b>IRELAND</b>	5 May	20 July	Cinemas were initially only allowed to reopen in the final official reopening phase, starting from 10 August, but the date was moved forward to 20 July.
<b>ITALY</b>	14 April	15 June	Bookshops and shops selling children's clothing have reopened from 14 April. From 27 April, wholesale businesses reopened. Bars and restaurants reopened from 1 June. All shops reopened on 18 May. Cinemas were allowed to reopen from 15 June.
<b>KOSOVO</b>	4 May	1 June	The Government announced a three-step reopening plan, with cinemas expected to reopen from 1 June.
<b>LATVIA</b>	12 May	12 May	From 12 May, all businesses have been allowed to reopen. Most cinemas have decided to reopen from mid-June or early June.
<b>LITHUANIA</b>	27 April	31 May	All shops reopened from 27 April. Indoor events, including cinemas, were allowed to reopen from May 31. Most cinemas started reopening from mid-June to early July.
<b>LUXEMBOURG</b>	20 April	17 June	Construction sites, along with shops selling gardening/DIY tools and recycling centres reopened from 20 April. Cinemas were allowed to reopen immediately from 29 May. This decision was unexpected and all cinema operators decided to reopen on 17 June.
<b>MALTA</b>	4 May	5 June	Various shops have been allowed to reopen from 4 May. Restaurants, bars and other non-essential businesses reopened on 22 May. Cinemas were allowed to reopen from 5 June. Most started reopening reopened from the week of 22 June.
<b>MONTENEGRO</b>	4 May	1 July	Shops, fitness centres, barbers and beauty salons reopened from 4 May. Most businesses reopened from 18 May. Cinemas were allowed to reopen from 1 June. Local operators have decided to reopen from early July.
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	28 April	1 June	Retailers have been allowed to reopen from 28 April. Restaurants and cinemas were allowed to reopen from 1 June.
<b>NORTH MACEDONIA</b>	18 May	TBC	Most business have been allowed to reopen gradually from 18 or 25 May. A tough curfew was lifted on 27 May but reintroduced on 4 June, effectively closing all businesses in major cities from Thursday 9PM to Monday 5AM.
<b>NORWAY</b>	20 April	7 May	Kindergartens and primary schools reopened from

			20 April. Cinemas were allowed to reopen from 7 May
<b>POLAND</b>	20 April	6 June	Restrictions were first lifted from 20 April. From 4 May, shopping malls, hotels and certain cultural institutions have reopened. Restaurants and bars have reopened from 18 May. In the fourth and final phase starting from 6 June, cinemas were allowed to reopen.
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	4 May	1 June	The Government announced a de-escalation strategy in three phases, starting on 4 May. On 18 May, schools and various shops were allowed to reopen. Cinemas were allowed to reopen from 1 June.
<b>ROMANIA</b>	15 May	TBC	From 15 May, hairdressers, barbershops, dentists and museum were allowed to reopen. Shopping malls could resume operations from 15 June. All indoor events are still prohibited. On 17 June, the state of alert was extended by another 30 days. Churches are now allowed to host ceremonies, while restaurants remain shut. Restaurants and other indoor services were expected to reopen on 1 July but the decision has been delayed indefinitely due to rising cases.
<b>RUSSIA</b>	30 April	15 July	Cinemas were allowed to reopen from 15 July. But, as was the case for closure, formal reopening decisions will be made by Regional Governors. The regions of Sakhalin and Leningrad have allowed cinemas to reopen in late June.
<b>SERBIA</b>	27 April	1 July	Beauty and fitness businesses in Serbia were allowed to reopen from 27 April. Cinemas were allowed to reopen from 1 July, but most have remained close. Major chains expect to reopen in August. A new state of emergency was declared on 3 July in Belgrade, which has delayed the reopening process.
<b>SLOVAKIA</b>	22 April	20 May	From 22 April, shops with sales areas of up to 300m <sup>2</sup> , open-air markets and car dealers were allowed to reopen. From 6 May, all shops reopened. Cinemas were allowed to reopen from 20 May. Most sites reopened by mid-June.
<b>SLOVENIA</b>	20 April	18 May	Various shops reopened from 20 April. Hairdressers and beauty parlours reopened from 4 May. All shops and businesses were allowed to reopen from 18 May. Most cinemas reopened from 1 June.
<b>SPAIN</b>	28 April	25 May	Small shops were allowed to reopen from 28 April. Phase 2 of the official reopening plan, starting from 25 May, saw the reopening of most



			businesses, including cinemas, under limited capacity. Cinemas located in malls were only allowed to reopen in Phase 3, starting from 8 June. This process is managed on a province level, resulting in a staggered reopening process. Most cinemas reopened in late June. <b>A very local lockdown started on 4 July in Segrià after an increase in cases.</b>
<b>SWITZERLAND</b>	27 April	6 June	One-to-one services restarted from 27 April, followed by schools, all shops, restaurants, markets, museums and libraries from 11 May. Cinemas were allowed to reopen from 6 June.
<b>TURKEY</b>	11 May	3 July	On May 11, shopping centres, barbers and some shops were allowed to reopen. On 1 June, the national lockdown was lifted and restaurants and bars were allowed to reopen. Cinemas will be allowed to reopen from 3 July, with some major chains signalling their intention to reopen from mid-July.
<b>UKRAINE</b>	11 May	2 July	The government outlined a five-step reopening plan, starting from 11 May. Cinemas were initially allowed to reopen from 10 June. Cinema operators, following negotiations with local authorities, have formally agreed to reopen from 2 July.
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	11 May	4-29 July	The Government announced its exit strategy on 10 May, which indicated that cinemas could reopen from 4 July in England. Shops, zoos, theme parks and drive-in cinemas were allowed to open on 15 June with safeguards in place. It was announced on 24 June that Scottish cinemas might be allowed to reopen from 15 July, Northern Irish from 29 July. Reopening date for Wales has yet to be announced.

### 3. HEALTH AND SAFETY GUIDELINES

#### SUMMARY

National authorities have published health and safety guidelines which differ widely from one country to another – and evolve as restrictions are eased or tightened. For this reason, UNIC has not published official recommendations or set industry protocols.

Cinema operators and their national associations have developed guidelines to be used in their daily operations for the foreseeable future, in collaboration with, or under the guidance of, relevant public authorities. Ideally, at national level, these guidelines should serve as industry standards to be observed by all operators, to ensure consistency throughout each territory. All of the information below is subject to change as health and safety rules are regularly updated.

COUNTRY	DESCRIPTION
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	Attendance has been limited to 250 people per room from reopening, increased to 500 from 1 August. People must keep a 1m distance from each other if they do not come as a group or are not from the same household. If that distance cannot be respected, mask wearing will become mandatory – unless another suitable solution is introduced. Mask wearing is mandatory when entering the cinema and waiting in line, but masks can be removed once seated. <u>Detailed information is available here, in German.</u>
<b>BELGIUM</b>	Cinemas can welcome a maximum of 200 visitors per show and have to respect a distance of 1.5m between customers. The Belgian Cinema Federation (FCB) has published official guidelines, <u>which can be found here</u> . They include, but are not limited to, the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Safety measures must be clearly communicated at the entrance of the cinema;</li> <li>2. Social distancing of 1.5m must be respected at all times between people that do not come together as a group;</li> <li>3. Online and contactless ticketing should be encouraged;</li> <li>4. Maximum of 200 people per show from 1 July, which could be raised to 400 from August 1 if the situation evolves positively;</li> <li>5. Manage audience flow (entrance and exit) which could be achieved by staggered showtimes;</li> <li>6. Regular cleaning and disinfection of contact surfaces;</li> <li>7. Information and staff training to implement the above measures.</li> </ol>
<b>BULGARIA</b>	Physical distancing and all anti-epidemic measures must be respected, with occupancy limited to 30% until / 50% from 15 June ( <b>with a limited capacity of 100 people</b> ). F&B sales were allowed from 15 June. Additional rules are included below: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Disinfecting the screening room after each show;</li> <li>2. People should enter the screening alone;</li> <li>3. Hand disinfectant must be available for customers;</li> <li>4. A mask must be worn during the show;</li> <li>5. Traffic flow must be in one direction – separate entrance and exit;</li> <li>6. Cinemas must communicate efficiently about the measures in place.</li> </ol>
<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>	Self-regulatory recommendations outline a set of key recommendations for cinema operators. Rules related to mask wearing, occupancy and F&B sales were scrapped in mid-June.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Electronic ticket sale is encouraged;</li> <li>2. 2m distance between staff and customer at box office;</li> <li>3. Limited seating: every second row can be occupied. Within the occupied row, a maximum of 2 people can sit next to each other;</li> <li>4. <del>Visitors must wear masks</del> (mask wearing is not mandatory anymore);</li> <li>5. <del>Maximum of 100 people per room</del> (there is no occupancy limit anymore);</li> <li>6. Reduce/remove all seats in the foyer, while the corridor in the foyer will be used only for access to the halls;</li> <li>7. Air renewal systems are encouraged;</li> <li>8. Staff must wear masks;</li> <li>9. If using gloves, they should be disposed of after every use. Staff should regularly disinfect and wash hands;</li> <li>10. Disinfectant should be available at all times;</li> <li>11. <del>F&amp;B sales are not allowed</del> (it is now allowed);</li> <li>12. An employee should be in charge of monitoring the respect of social distancing and preventing the accumulation of people;</li> <li>13. Cleaning should be done using virucides, UV radiation and air ionization;</li> <li>14. Areas and items that people come in regular contact with should be regularly disinfected;</li> <li>15. Currently, the operation of locker rooms for spectators is not recommended;</li> <li>16. 3D glasses should be disinfected;</li> <li>17. Notices for visitors should be visible on the premises of the cinema.</li> </ol>
<b>DENMARK</b>	<p>Regulations for cinemas outlined by the Government make it possible for up to 500 people to be in the same auditorium, as long as a maximum of 10 people are sitting together. The key rules also include: people from the same household can sit together, otherwise every other seat must be empty or individuals should stay at least 1m away from the centre of each seat. Also, there must be a maximum of one person per 2m<sup>2</sup> of floor space in each auditorium, a limit raised to one person per 4m<sup>2</sup> for the cinema lobby.</p>
<b>ESTONIA</b>	<p>Cinemas can welcome maximum 500 attendees per show, limited to 50% occupancy per room. The 2+2 rule must be followed: up to 2 people may move together in a public space and a distance of at least 2m must be kept from other people.</p>
<b>FINLAND</b>	<p>Indoor gatherings are limited to a maximum of 500 people per room, with capacity limited to 50%. Recommendations drafted by the Finnish cinema association include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Encourage online and contactless ticketing;</li> <li>2. Ensure social distance of 1m inside the screening room, with one empty seat between groups;</li> <li>3. Ensure social distance of 1-2m outside of the screening room;</li> <li>4. Regularly clean and disinfect contact areas.</li> </ol> <p>Additional recommendations related to hygiene rules and sanitary precautions <u>are available here, in Finnish</u>.</p> <p>Cinemas and other event venues are encouraged to collect information on their customers for tracking and tracing purposes, but there is no strict rule or guideline related to this, so it is done on a voluntary basis.</p>
<b>FRANCE</b>	<p>The French cinema association has published official guidelines, approved by the French Government <u>and available online via this link (in French)</u>. Those guidelines include, but are not limited to, the following key principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Staff members should be encouraged to take their temperature before coming to</li> </ol>

	<p>work;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Staff members should respect 1m/4m<sup>2</sup> social distancing at all times, which can be ensured by adapting working hours, for example; (this rule was replaced on 24 June by the one below)</li> <li>3. Mask wearing is mandatory for staff members if it is not possible to respect 1m social distancing;</li> <li>4. <del>Mask wearing is recommended for staff members, if it is not possible to respect social distancing at all times; (this rule was replaced on 24 June by the one above)</del></li> <li>5. A staff member should be in charge of health and safety training/ensuring guidelines are respected;</li> <li>6. Disinfectant gel should be available at all times across the cinema for both staff and customers;</li> <li>7. Regular and reinforced cleaning of all public and working areas in the cinema should take place at least twice a day for regular contact surfaces;</li> <li>8. Encourage online/contactless ticketing when possible;</li> <li>9. Inform staff and customers about all the measures that have been introduced, including inside the screening room on the screen;</li> <li>10. Ensure 1m/4m<sup>2</sup> social distancing at all time for cinema-goers;</li> <li>11. <del>Recommend mask wearing for cinema-goers at all time. (this rule was replaced on 21 June by the one below)</del></li> <li>12. Mask wearing is mandatory for cinema-goers in the foyer/outside of the screening room. Masks can be removed as soon as they are seated;</li> <li>13. Facilitate/improve audience flow in order to reduce traffic, for instance by giving enough time for people to leave/enter the room without crossing paths;</li> <li>14. Stagger start/end time for shows to reduce traffic;</li> <li>15. <del>Limit screening room occupancy to 50%; (this rule was scrapped on 21 June);</del></li> <li>16. Have one empty seat between cinema-goers, unless they come together (groups of less than 10);</li> <li>17. Ensure air circulation by keeping doors open between shows.</li> </ol>
<p><b>GERMANY</b></p>	<p>The German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina has published a paper outlining three key measures to be implemented from reopening: (1) general use of mouth and nose protection, (2) short-term use of mobile phone data and (3) increase in testing capacities. <a href="#">More information can be found here.</a></p> <p>Different distancing rules apply depending on the state. For example, Schleswig-Holstein initially set a limit of 50 visitors per room while North Rhine-Westphalia opted for 75. The national 1.5m safety distance rule is applied across the country. It is mandatory in all German states for cinema operators to collect customers data and share this with local authorities in case of an outbreak, for tracking and tracing purposes. The exact information that must be collected (name, email, address, phone number, etc.) and for how long it must be kept (between 4 and 6 weeks) varies from state to state.</p> <p>German States all have different health and safety guidelines, <a href="#">available here in German (regularly updated)</a>. The State of Bavaria and Lower Saxony have made mask-wearing for staff and customers mandatory in cinemas.</p> <p>The German cinema association HDF Kino published official recommendations on health and safety requirements to be considered when reopening cinemas. <a href="#">The document, translated into English, is available here.</a></p>

	<p>The guidelines are divided into two categories:</p> <p><b>Protection of employees</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sharing information on the virus;</li> <li>2. Compliance with distance regulations;</li> <li>3. Contactless ticket control;</li> <li>4. Use of protective screens at the box office;</li> <li>5. Implement hygiene regulations, making hand sanitizer available across your cinema, etc.;</li> <li>6. Provide protective masks and gloves for employees;</li> <li>7. Regularly clean/disinfect specific areas and surfaces;</li> <li>8. Provide instruction in case of suspected infection (stay at home) and actively communicate with your staff.</li> </ol> <p><b>Protection of visitors</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Share information on health and safety measures;</li> <li>2. Compliance with 1.5m distance regulations in the lobby with markings on the floor, etc.;</li> <li>3. Compliance with distance regulations in the screening room with fixed seat allocation, reduced capacity, etc.;</li> <li>4. Compliance with distance regulations with staggered showtimes start/end times;</li> <li>5. Minimise contact between visitors and staff;</li> <li>6. Implement hygiene regulations, making hand sanitizer available across your cinema, etc.;</li> <li>7. Regular ventilation of the lobby and screening rooms.</li> </ol>
<b>HUNGARY</b>	<p>The rules under which cinemas are allowed to operate are not quite clear. Exhibitors have sent a proposal to the government, suggesting a 75% capacity limit. Everyone entering a business or restaurant must wear face protection.</p>
<b>IRELAND</b>	<p>According to official Government rules, cinemas can reopen from 29 June with 2m minimum distance between patrons and a maximum of 50 people per room, to be raised to 100 people from 20 July.</p>
<b>ITALY</b>	<p>According to official Government rules, cinemas can reopen from 15 June with pre-assigned seats, 1m minimum distance between patrons and a maximum of 200 people per room. A different date can be set by specific Regions, depending on the epidemiological situation. The official rules, which were adopted on 11 June and will be effective from reopening, include but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make information available to customers on the safety measures that are taken;</li> <li>2. Ensure a 1m safety distance at all times, with the exception of members of the same household or those living under the same roof;</li> <li>3. Installing physical barriers (plexiglass) between audience groups can replace the 1m distance;</li> <li>4. Customers must wear a mask when they enter the cinema but can remove it as soon as they sit inside the screening room;</li> <li>5. Encourage reservations and keep a list of attendees' names for a period of 14 days. For tickets purchased online, cinemas must keep the seat number and the email address. For tickets bought at the box office, one name and telephone number or email address per group of attendees;</li> <li>6. Checking the temperature of staff and guests is allowed, as well as prohibiting them from entering the cinema if it is above 37.5°;</li> <li>7. The box office and other workstations can be equipped with physical barriers;</li> </ol>

	<p>8. Encourage electronic, contactless ticketing;            9. Hand sanitising units must be available across the cinema;            10. Ensure regular cleaning and disinfecting of all areas and contact surfaces;            11. Ensure good air circulation inside the cinema;            12. For food and beverage sales and services, cinemas will have to follow rules that apply to the restaurant sector.</p>
<b>LATVIA</b>	<p>A curfew between midnight and 06.30 AM is in place on cultural, sporting, entertainment and religious activities, with the exception of open-air cinemas and catering establishments, which can operate until 02.00 AM. Occupancy was initially limited to 25 people, before being increased to 100 from 9 June and 250 from 1 August. The 2+2 rule must be respected at all times (a maximum of two people congregating in public, minimum 2m social distancing). Some of the cinemas that have reopened have announced that they would take visitors' temperature as they enter.</p>
<b>LITHUANIA</b>	<p>Attendance is limited to 30 people per room, as a 2-metre distances between cinema-goers must be ensured.</p>
<b>LUXEMBOURG</b>	<p>Maximum 20 people per screening. Seats must be reserved and pre-allocated, and a safety distance of 2m must be ensured. Customers must wear masks outside of the screening room and can remove them when they are seated, while staff must wear masks at all times.</p>
<b>MALTA</b>	<p>Wearing protective masks indoors is mandatory for all businesses. Visible signage shall be affixed at the entrance of the premises, indicating the maximum number of patrons that the premises can hold at any one time. Additional rules include, but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check visitor's temperature at the entrance for the presence of fever (persons with 37.2° or higher will be denied entrance);</li> <li>2. Provide adequate and easily accessible hand sanitisers across the cinema;</li> <li>3. Regulate audience traffic;</li> <li>4. Ensure a 2m safety distance at all times;</li> <li>5. Record contact information (name and a phone number) of at least one person per party, to be kept for up to 28 days after the show/performance;</li> <li>6. Except in the case of families with children and people from the same household, no more than 6 people should be allowed to sit together in a group;</li> <li>7. The distribution of 3-D glasses to be reused by multiple patrons is not allowed;</li> <li>8. Ensure that staff and patrons wear masks or visors;</li> <li>9. Provide ongoing cleaning and disinfection operations of all the common areas inside the premises;</li> <li>10. Ensure that bar, restaurant or café facilities operate on the premises within the respective applicable guidelines.</li> </ol> <p><u>The detailed rules can be consulted <a href="#">here</a>.</u></p>
<b>MONTENEGRO</b>	<p>Wearing protective masks indoors is mandatory for all businesses, including cinemas. A minimum safety distance of 2m must be respected at all time.</p>
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	<p>From 1 June cinemas will be limited to 30 people per screening. From 1 July this will be increased to 100.          The Dutch cinema association <u><a href="#">has published guidelines</a></u> which were shared with local authorities. These include:  <b>General recommendations:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Visitors should only arrive 15 minutes before the start of the screening;</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. A 1.5m safety distance in the room should be ensured by escorting visitors to their seats. Every other row should remain free and there should be an empty seat in between visitors.</li> <li>3. The doors should be left open until the start of the screening and be reopened by employees at the end of the screening;</li> <li>4. A maximum of 30 people per room, including employees, are allowed;</li> <li>5. Screening times should be staggered in order to regulate incoming and outgoing visitors and respect the official 30 people limit;</li> <li>6. When leaving the room, visitors need to be escorted by staff.</li> </ol> <p><b>Ticketing and F&amp;B recommendations:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cinema-goers should be encouraged to buy their tickets online and avoid public transport;</li> <li>2. Visitors need to be made aware of the social distancing rules at the entrance of the cinema;</li> <li>3. Ticket controls should only be done visually;</li> <li>4. Every visitor should be asked about health issues in their household. When in doubt about the health situation of a visitor, the cinema could decide to deny access;</li> <li>5. A maximum of two people or a household (a group of people living under the same roof) is allowed;</li> <li>6. During F&amp;B purchases, physical contact should be avoided.</li> </ol> <p><b>Hygiene recommendations:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hand sanitizers should be available across the cinema;</li> <li>2. Contact surfaces need to be cleaned multiple times a day;</li> <li>3. Rooms should be closed during cleaning in between screenings and disinfectant should be used for contact surfaces;</li> <li>4. A corona supervisor should be appointed in every cinema to check compliance with the rules and employees need to be trained to correctly execute the rules.</li> </ol> <p>The Dutch cinema association has published a Q&amp;A for its members to better understand the guidelines above. <a href="#">The document is available here, in Dutch.</a></p>
<p><b>NORWAY</b></p>	<p>Cinemas have been authorised to reopen with a capacity limit of 50 people per screening, increased to 200 people from 15 June.</p> <p>The Norwegian cinema association Film&amp;Kino published a set of key health and safety recommendations for cinema operators, which include, but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inform customers and staff about measures taken;</li> <li>2. Train staff to efficiently implement those rules;</li> <li>3. Ensure social distancing in common areas, also between staff members, and reduce physical interactions (plexiglass at box office, etc.);</li> <li>4. Only card/contactless payment, no cash;</li> <li>5. Encourage online sales;</li> <li>6. Extra hygiene measures to be taken across the cinema, for specific areas as well as F&amp;B, have hand sanitizer available across your cinema, etc.;</li> <li>7. Ensure at least a 2 metre distance between each customer;</li> <li>8. Adapt seating arrangements to respect official social distancing rules (depending on row distance/seats it will vary from room to room);</li> <li>9. Staggered end/start times so as to avoid queues;</li> <li>10. Minimum 30 minutes for cleaning/disinfection between performances;</li> <li>11. Sick employees should stay at home;</li> </ol>

	<p>12. Ensure good air ventilation.</p> <p>Film&amp;Kino also drafted a document outlining cinemas' reopening strategy. <a href="#">The document is available here, in Norwegian.</a> Specifically related to the current situation, its recommendations include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Contact local authorities for advice and guidance;</li> <li>2. Practice/train staff to perform all new cleaning routines that must be introduced in advance;</li> <li>3. Provide clean uniforms to all employees;</li> <li>4. Buy latex work gloves;</li> <li>5. Hand disinfection stations must always be accessible to everyone;</li> <li>6. Thoroughly clean and disinfect all equipment and furnishings several times before reopening;</li> <li>7. Regularly clean specific contact areas and surfaces at least 5 times a day once reopened;</li> <li>8. Inform and communicate efficiently with staff and customers about the new measures that have been introduced.</li> </ol> <p>In addition to these health and safety guidelines, the reopening document also includes considerations related to rent payments, maintenance of equipment and building, finances and insurance, inventory, etc.</p>
<b>POLAND</b>	<p>Capacity is limited to 50% and mask wearing is mandatory. Official guidelines and recommendations (<a href="#">Polish version available here</a>) include the following key principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Customers and staff must be wearing a mask;</li> <li>2. 50% occupancy inside the screening room, with one empty seat between viewers;</li> <li>3. People living under the same roof, children and those with disabilities are not obliged to sit apart;</li> <li>4. It is recommended to appoint a health coordinator;</li> <li>5. If possible, it is recommended to regularly air/ventilate closed rooms;</li> <li>6. Regularly clean and disinfect all public areas and contact surfaces, at increased frequency for toilets and concessions;</li> <li>7. Make a hand washing and disinfectant unit available in the toilets and at the entrance and exit of the cinema;</li> <li>8. Make instructions/measures visible across the cinema;</li> <li>9. It is recommended that cinema-goers provide their contact details, to make tracing possible in case of contamination;</li> <li>10. Ensure a 2m social distance when people are queuing;</li> <li>11. For cinemas with one entrance - setting separate entry hours for screenings if possible;</li> <li>12. Online ticketing should be encouraged.</li> </ol>
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	<p>A safety distance of 2m between people must be ensured outside of the screening room, reduced to 1.5m inside the screening room. It is also necessary to deep clean the screening room before opening the cinema and between each show.</p> <p><a href="#">The complete guidelines can be found here, in Portuguese.</a></p>
<b>RUSSIA</b>	<p>The Russian Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Wellbeing has published health and safety recommendations for cinemas, drafted in collaboration with the Russian Association of Cinema Owners. These include but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Daily temperature checks of employees;</li> </ol>



	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Limit unnecessary contacts between employees;</li> <li>3. Prohibit eating in the office, unless there is a specially designated room to eat;</li> <li>4. Make hand disinfection stations available across the cinema;</li> <li>5. Provide staff with a supply of disposable masks and gloves and other sanitary material;</li> <li>6. Ensure that staff use protective masks and gloves when interacting with customers;</li> <li>7. Ensure 1.5m social distancing in the lobby and at least 1m once the audience is seated. This rule does not apply to customers that are from the same family or that live together;</li> <li>8. Recommend, if possible, contact-less concession sales;</li> <li>9. Dispose of used masks and gloves;</li> <li>10. Enhanced hygiene and daily cleaning of working areas, including disinfection of contact surfaces every 2 hours;</li> <li>11. Improve air circulation and ventilation of your cinema;</li> <li>12. Inform staff and customers about the measures taken and the need to comply with them;</li> <li>13. Recommend that visitors wear masks;</li> <li>14. Set intervals of at least 30 minutes between shows to allow for efficient cleaning and reduce traffic;</li> <li>15. Reduce traffic inside the cinema by allowing customers to enter the auditorium 15 minutes before the show starts;</li> <li>16. Recommend contactless payment methods and avoid the use of cash if possible – also check tickets using contactless techniques.</li> </ol> <p><a href="#">Please find an English translation of the official document here.</a></p>
<b>SERBIA</b>	<p>Following a spike in Covid-19 cases in July, the Serbian government has made mask wearing mandatory at all time. Gatherings are limited to 100 people indoors.</p>
<b>SLOVAKIA</b>	<p>Cinemas can operate with a capacity limit of 500 visitors per room from 15 June. Various sanitary principles (such as mask wearing, hand cleaning, regular disinfection, etc) are recommended but not mandatory. Cinemas were initially limited to 100 people per room, under strict hygiene conditions, which included but were not limited to the list below. Those official rules were scrapped from mid-June.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 2m distance between cinema-goers inside the screening room;</li> <li>2. Remove seats in the lobby area;</li> <li>3. Ensure 15m<sup>2</sup> per customers in the foyer;</li> <li>4. One staff member must be in charge of ensuring respect of sanitary rules;</li> <li>5. Disinfect toilets every hour;</li> <li>6. Disinfect all contact surfaces before every show, which in theory means disinfecting the whole screening room before every show;</li> <li>7. F&amp;B sales are not allowed.</li> </ol>
<b>SLOVENIA</b>	<p>There has been a lot of back and forth on the topic, but it now seems that mask wearing is mandatory at all times when inside cinemas. The initial rule, valid from reopening, only made it mandatory to wear a mask when social distancing of 1.5m was impossible to implement.</p>
<b>SPAIN</b>	<p>Cinemas have to respect two key requirements: pre-allocated seats and 30% maximum occupancy. If the situation evolves positively, the allowed occupancy can grow to 50% after two weeks. This decision is taken province-by-province. Because</p>

	<p>of this, some provinces allowed for 60% or 75% occupancy from mid-June, while others were still at 30% (Phase 2 of the official 'return to normal') or 50% (Phase 3). The Spanish Government made it mandatory for all citizens above 6 y/o to wear masks both indoors and out in public from 21 May, if social distancing is not possible.</p> <p>The Spanish cinema association FECE has drafted a safety protocol, including the following rules. They have also <a href="#">published an online video</a> highlighting the key principles below.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Encouraging online ticketing and contactless payments (up to €50);</li> <li>2. Providing information (posters and online) explaining the safety measures;</li> <li>3. Placing hydroalcoholic gel dispensers in the cinema for staff and customers;</li> <li>4. Reinforcing the physical distance between workers and customers with transparent barriers;</li> <li>5. Eliminating physical control of cinema tickets (to be replaced by digital or visual control);</li> <li>6. Increasing cleaning and disinfection, with special attention to the most sensitive areas and surfaces;</li> <li>7. Ensuring the respect of official distancing measures throughout the cinema-going journey;</li> <li>8. Reducing the capacity of each screening room in accordance with local rules and reopening phase;</li> <li>9. People living under the same roof will be seated together in accordance with local rules;</li> <li>10. Staff will receive appropriate personal protective equipment for each activity they carry out, following recommendations of health authorities. All workers will receive special training on COVID19.</li> </ol> <p><a href="#">Detailed information available here, in Spanish.</a></p>
<p><b>SWITZERLAND</b></p>	<p>Cinemas can welcome maximum 300 people per screening room, with at least 1 empty seat between people. Groups from the same family or living under the same roof can sit together. Additional rules include but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Obligation for cinema operators to trace customers by taking note of their name and phone number. That information must be kept for 14 days and then destroyed. Chains are encouraging customers to book tickets online to simplify the data collection process. The data can only be shared with local authorities if there has been an infection in the days following the customer's visit;</li> <li>2. Abide by official hygiene rules: ensure social distancing in the lobby and at the box office, have a plexiglass panel at the box office, make hand sanitizer available across the cinema, regular cleaning, improved air circulation, etc.</li> </ol> <p><a href="#">The guidelines are available here, in French.</a></p>
<p><b>UK</b></p>	<p><b>Social distancing measures have been reduced from 4 July, from 2m to '1m plus' – meaning a minimum of 1m with additional mitigations. More details to follow.</b></p> <p>Guidance on cinemas was published on 25 June and <a href="#">is available here</a>. It only applies to cinemas in England but could soon be accepted in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The guidelines include, but are not limited to, the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Social distancing - cinemas will do all they can to ensure social distancing during each visit to the cinema.</li> <li>2. Guest hygiene - anti-bacterial gel stations will be made available in prominent locations throughout the cinema.</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Cinema auditoriums – social distancing will be particularly important here. The capacity of each auditorium will be reduced to support this, and some auditoriums may remain closed.</li> <li>4. Cleaning - enhanced cleaning regimes will be introduced throughout each cinema. Particular attention will be given to areas such as kiosks, guest thoroughfares, toilets and washrooms and auditoriums.</li> <li>5. Ticketing - cinemas will encourage online booking and the use of e-tickets. Cinemas will encourage contactless payment for tickets as well as food and drink.</li> <li>6. Personal Protection Equipment - Perspex screens and other physical safeguards will be introduced as appropriate at key customer points such as ticket offices and concessions desks.</li> <li>7. Film scheduling - screenings in each auditorium will be scheduled so as to allow the safe entrance and exit of audiences, and sufficient time for thorough cleaning between each show.</li> <li>8. Training - cinema staff will be trained specifically around COVID-19, including common symptoms and routes to infection as well as the importance of hygiene and social distancing.</li> </ol>
<p><b>UKRAINE</b></p>	<p>Occupancy is limited to 50% with one seat between customers, with couples allowed to sit together. Mask wearing is mandatory for staff and customers at all time. Disinfectant gel has to be made available across the cinema. In the capital Kiev, cinemas must close at 10PM.</p>

## 4. SUPPORT MECHANISMS

### SUMMARY

Support measures were introduced across Europe, with varying levels of detail and effective actions from authorities. Schemes specific to the film, or even cultural, sector have been relatively limited. And while crisis management or so-called emergency funds were introduced swiftly almost everywhere in Europe, as of late June few Governments have announced long-term recovery schemes.

The UNIC infographic on support measures for European cinemas – [available online along with a manifesto on the value of the European cinema industry](#) – provides a summary of the range of national, European and sector initiatives that have been introduced across the region.

In the sub-sections below, we have included measures that specifically target the cultural or cinema sector, as well as broader support mechanisms such as special loans, grants, employment support schemes, measures related to rent payments and taxation measures.

### 4.1. SUPPORT FOR THE CULTURAL AND CINEMA SECTOR

#### SUMMARY

Support measures specifically targeting cinemas, or even the cultural sector, have been relatively limited across Europe – though it is worth pointing out that most of the broader measures described later in this research are of relevance to cinema operators and their partners from the film sector.

COUNTRY	DETAILS
AUSTRIA	VAT on cinema tickets will be reduced to 5% (from 13%) until the end of the year, in order to help the sector cope. This decision is effective for all sales in the cultural sector. Cultural institutions will also benefit from deferred social security contributions.
BELGIUM	<p>The Belgian cinema federation FCB estimates that cinema operators have lost €30 million in revenues between 13 March and 30 April (roughly €4.3m per week), excluding fixed costs.</p> <p>Guidelines have been created specifically for the cultural sector, to explain available support mechanisms and the application process. <a href="#">See Flanders guidelines and FAQ here, in Flemish.</a></p> <p>Belgian film support bodies have introduced more flexibility regarding administrative, reporting and other funding conditions until the end of 2020.</p> <p>The Brussels-Wallonia Federation has introduced an emergency support fund of €50m specifically targeting those worst-hit by the crisis, in particular the cultural and AV sector. The fund will be divided in several instalments. The first instalment is worth €8.5m and meant to cover losses endured between 14 March and 3 May. <a href="#">More information available here, in French.</a> This initial support fund was split between the 321 cultural institutions and businesses who applied, with €1.6m going to the film sector specifically, including cinema operators. A second €8.5m instalment covers the period of 4 May to 5 July.</p> <p>On 25 May, the Brussels-Wallonia Federation announced a recovery plan of €6m to support the entire film value chain, including arthouse cinemas (as defined by the</p>

	<p>Federation), with three key measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Covering all costs related to the acquisition of necessary sanitary equipment;</li> <li>- The purchase of 20,000 tickets, to be redistributed to cinema-goers;</li> <li>- Launching a reopening campaign specifically dedicated to arthouse cinemas.</li> </ul> <p><u>More information available here, in French.</u></p> <p>In Flanders, a Flemish emergency corona fund of almost €300m was introduced. 30% of its budget goes to local authorities. They can use this to support local culture, youth and sports associations. €65m will be redistributed as grants for the cultural sector, through 411 structurally subsidised organizations.</p>
<b>BULGARIA</b>	<p>The Bulgarian government will support the cultural sector with nearly €2.5m. €1.4m will be directed to freelance artists and independent cultural organisations through the Ministry of Culture and €1.1m will be allotted through the National Culture Fund.</p>
<b>CROATIA</b>	<p>The Ministry of culture established a crisis fund to provide support to the cultural sector. It will cover the fields of activity under the responsibility of the Ministry of Culture, the Croatian Audiovisual Center and the Culture New Foundation. Details to be published.</p>
<b>CYPRUS</b>	<p>The Government approved a bill suspending the repayment of loans for nine months (until December 31) and a stimulus plan for low-interest loans via state guarantees worth €2b to banks, in a bid to boost liquidity in the economy amid the ongoing crisis. The guarantee scheme began in early April while the first loans are expected to be approved by the beginning of May.</p>
<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>	<p>The Audiovisual Producers' Association and the Czech Film Fund are providing legal assistance to all film industry workers regarding support programs and national financial help available.</p> <p>In mid-May, the State Fund for Cinematography announced a special €50m fund for the promotion of films in cinemas. All cinema operators can apply. The main purpose of this scheme is to help cinemas cope with the very strict restrictions upon reopening.</p> <p>The VAT on cinema ticket has been exceptionally reduced from 15% to 10%.</p>
<b>DENMARK</b>	<p>The creation of new Corona hotline by the Ministry of Culture and the Danish National Palace and Culture Agency – <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>Online database of all the compensation schemes that can be applied for (via the Danish Ministry of Culture) <a href="#">available here</a>.</p>
<b>ESTONIA</b>	<p>The Culture and Sport Crisis Package totals €25m, with the Ministry of Culture seeking to ensure the sustainability of cultural organisations. The package includes compensation for already incurred costs and unavoidable fixed costs related to the interruption of events and organisations in the fields of culture and sport.</p> <p>The Estonian Film Institute will distribute €1.3m as compensation measures to face the challenges in the film sector caused by the COVID-19 outbreak. €800k will go to film production, distribution and cinemas. This scheme can support arthouse cinemas and companies whose production and distribution activities have been interrupted. The remaining €500k will go strictly to film production. The Estonian Film Institute hopes to announce a new call for additional funding for June 2020.</p>
<b>FINLAND</b>	<p>A number of large Finnish film and cultural sector bodies are working together to grant swift assistance to arts and cultural professionals. Funding totalling approximately €1.5m has been allocated via the Arts Promotion Centre (Taike). Different foundations will also grant significant sums in aid through their own channels.</p>

	<p>The Finnish Film Foundation has received €1m from the Ministry of Education and Culture to help relieve the situation of cinemas and film festivals during the restrictions on public gatherings caused by the pandemic. The relief funds are available for small and medium-sized cinemas whose operations have ceased and for film festivals supported by The Finnish Film Foundation who have had to cancel or postpone their event during March 13 – May 31, 2020. <a href="#">More information available here.</a></p>
<p><b>FRANCE</b></p>	<p>The Government, the French National Cinema Centre (CNC) and sector representatives have introduced various support mechanisms for the film industry, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The CNC has stopped requesting payments of film levies from cinema operators;</li> <li>- Cash flow measures for theatres and increased support for the sectors most affected, distribution and cinemas;</li> <li>- Assistance to cinemas to adopt the most proactive protection measures against the spread of the virus, by enforcing barrier measures;</li> <li>- Accelerated payment of the Art et Essai cinema grants from March, for the 1200 classified establishments;</li> <li>- Rapid adoption of a measure allowing exhibitors, distributors and producers to mobilise their support funds in advance.</li> </ul> <p>Various support schemes have been introduced. <a href="#">Additional, detailed information can be found on the FNCF website</a> or on <a href="#">the CNC website</a>, daily updated, all in French. The French culture and audiovisual bank (IFCIC) will guarantee up to 70% of any loans granted in the context of COVID-19 and accept any requests from banks to prolong guarantees.</p> <p>Businesses that were forced to close beyond 10 May – including cinemas –have received additional help.</p> <p>The FNCF has created a FAQ on social/employment questions, <a href="#">available here in French.</a></p> <p>The national health insurance has introduced from 18 May a “Covid prevention” scheme supporting businesses of less than 50 employees in their acquisition of sanitary and safety equipment necessary for their reopening. This subsidy can amount to 50% of the total investment (which has to be of at least €1,000) and is limited to €5,000 maximum.</p>
<p><b>GERMANY</b></p>	<p>Weekly losses for German cinema operators amounted to €17m during closure, according to the Federal Film Fund (FFA).</p> <p>On 27 March, federal and State sponsors launched an aid programme for the film and media industry worth €15m. The aid programme relates to projects jointly funded by various funding agencies and is intended to take effect where all other federal and state aid measures and funding programs taken in the context of the Coronavirus crisis cannot be used. When it comes to cinema exhibition, the programme is available only to small Arthouse Cinemas who have been awarded a <i>Kinoprogrammpreis</i>. The German cinema association HDF Kino has advocated for the introduction of a “stabilization fund” to support cinemas during this crisis, highlighting that only 50% of Germany cinema operators could apply for the federal emergency aid. HDF drafted a list of key requirements from the industry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rapid establishment of a stabilization fund;</li> <li>- Extension of government grants to larger companies that are currently covered by the federal and state funding programs;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Standardization of the federal patchwork of emergency aids;</li> <li>- Short-time work benefits must urgently be expanded to include mini-jobbers and working students.</li> </ul> <p><u>More information can be found here in German.</u></p> <p>A special programme to mitigate the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on culture was formally approved on 17 June. €1b will be made available for the cultural sector. Running from July at the earliest, the programme, under the name NEUSTART KULTUR, is targeting cinemas through the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pandemic-related investment in cultural institutions. This means investment in online ticketing systems, modernisation of ventilation systems, adaptation of visitor guidance, etc.;</li> <li>- Preservation and strengthening cultural infrastructure and emergency aid. The film sector is being helped with €120m to primarily support cinemas and finance additional needs for film production and distribution.</li> </ul> <p>The FFA has suspended film levies and loans until December 31, 2020. The distribution of the Film Fund's (FFA) money will be accelerated to provide more liquidity for cinemas in the short term, while reimbursements of loans and payment of levies will be deferred.</p> <p>VAT on cinema tickets will be reduced for a limited period from 1 July 2020 to 31 December 2020, from 7% to 5% for cinema tickets. <u>More information can be found here, in German.</u></p> <p>Payments to GEMA, the German collecting society, have been deferred until further notice.</p> <p>The Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and Media (BKM) has facilitated the eligibility criteria of their "future cinema programme", making it possible for cinema operators to receive support via grants of €60,000 for one-screen cinemas and 45,000 € for two-screen cinemas. <u>More information available here, in German.</u></p> <p>A database of relevant documents and guidelines can be found <u>on the FFA website in German.</u></p> <p>The Germany cinema association HDF Kino also created a page with all the relevant information for cinema operators related to the crisis, <u>available here in German.</u></p> <p>Bundeslands or local authorities have introduced additional support mechanisms. As of early July, Bavaria was the first and only German State to introduce a support scheme which is specifically targeting cinemas, whatever the number of screens operated. <u>Detailed information can be found here, in German.</u></p> <p>The Hamburg Senate has approved a series of measures that should provide "quick and unbureaucratic" assistance to artists and creative industries companies. The grants are up to €5,000 for companies with fewer than 10 employees. The city also provides a "Corona cultural promotional loan support module" meant to compensate for the financial losses caused by the COVID 19 crisis for all eligible cultural enterprises. The maximum amount of the loan is €150,000.</p> <p>Hessen introduced a support fund which cinemas can apply to, for a maximum amount of €18,0000 per businesses. <u>More information can be found here, in German.</u></p>
<p><b>GREECE</b></p>	<p>Emergency financial aid has been introduced by the Government targeting independent cinema owners, under two conditions: cinemas of 1 or 2 screens only, which have screened at least 2 Greek/European films in 2019-2020. The exact amount of this package is not yet clear.</p>

	The Greek Film Centre has taken measures to support the sector, with a strict focus on film production.
<b>IRELAND</b>	<p>Screen Ireland has created <a href="#">an online FAQ</a> listing all the key support schemes that are currently available.</p> <p>Screen Ireland has introduced Strategy and Financial Planning Support for Companies experiencing financial stress in terms of cashflow, resourcing and future-proof planning, which will provide access to strategy or financial planning consultants who can assist in developing a short- to medium-term plan and assist companies to strategise out of the pandemic. Total amount of the fund is €150,000, with a maximum of €5,000 available to each company.</p> <p>The Irish Music Rights Organisation (IMRO) committed to a moratorium on any payments due to IMRO before April 30 for any business that has been forced to close by the government due to the coronavirus.</p>
<b>ITALY</b>	<p>An Emergency Fund of €130m has been provided for the Cinema, Audiovisual and Live Entertainment sectors. Following the approval of the “Relaunch” Law Decree on 13 May, this amount was increased to €245m, which could potentially be increased by an additional €50m by the end of the year. On 5 May, it was announced that €20m would be allocated to cinema operators, with each site receiving a €10,000 grant as well as an extra amount calculated as a percentage of lost box office. An amendment to a Law decree, currently in discussion in Parliament, could allow for another €20m derived from the 2020 allocation of the Extraordinary Fund for investment in cinemas (a 5-year fund created by the 2016 Cinema Law).</p> <p>The Directorate General for Cinema is accelerating the payments of ordinary funding as per the Cinema Law. This involves tax credit measures (€18m for 2019, €60m for 2020), €100m to facilitate investments in new and renovated cinemas and €10m for art-house cinemas.</p> <p>On 13 May, tax credits and contributions for expenses and the purchase of devices and equipment to limit the spread of Covid-19 and sanitize work places were also introduced.</p> <p>A proposed amendment aims at creating a guarantee fund allowing the transferability of the tax credits of the exhibition sector. <a href="#">More information available here and here.</a> <a href="#">Relevant information and official documents can be found on the ANEC website, in Italian.</a></p> <p>A national initiative has been launched to provide refunds via vouchers for tickets to shows, cinemas, theatres and other cultural venues and hotels. This Government approved initiative allowed for an 18 months extension to the validity of vouchers issued to compensate cancelled shows (vouchers to be issued until 30 September). <a href="#">More information available here, in Italian.</a></p> <p>The collecting society SIAE stopped collecting debts or sanctioning delayed payments (including musical rights) during the crisis, and the payment of the amount due for "foyer music" was postponed.</p>
<b>KOSOVO</b>	The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports has allocated €5m in funds to support cultural and athletic activities affected by the crisis.
<b>LATVIA</b>	<p>Audiovisual and cinematographic activities were officially recognised as “disrupted sectors”, justifying their eligibility for several forms of government support funds including tax delays and compensation to employees. <a href="#">More information available here.</a></p> <p>€32.1m was allocated to the stabilisation plan for the cultural sector, with €10.6m to</p>



	mitigate the negative effects of Covid-19, €10.4m to promote modernisation and for the creation of new cultural content and €11m for cultural infrastructure.
<b>LITHUANIA</b>	The Lithuanian Government has provided a total of €68.3m to the cultural sector. €43.3m has been earmarked for the development and renewal of cultural infrastructure. €13.6 will be distributed through the Lithuanian Council for Culture for funding initiatives supporting cultural organisations, both public and private. An additional €1.4m will be administered by the Lithuanian Film Centre, providing support for film production and distribution, the recovery of cinemas, the development of new television and film productions and other activities.
<b>LUXEMBOURG</b>	The Ministry of Culture published an FAQ to address the cultural industries current issues along with hotline – <a href="#">available here, in French.</a>
<b>MONTENEGRO</b>	The Ministry of Culture, in cooperation with the Montenegro Film Centre, launched an emergency assistance of €500,000 for co-financing activities in the cultural and artistic sector that serve the public interest and the protection of the socio-economic interests of unemployed artists and cultural professionals, cultural entrepreneurs, self-employed artists and cinemas/enterprises whose activities have been suspended due to the coronavirus. It is open to film production companies, cinemas and individuals, as well as other actors in the creative sector.
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	The Government announced a one-off contribution of €4,000 for cinemas and other businesses included in the Education, Culture and Science category, which can be used for fixed costs. On 27 May 2020, the Minister of Education, Culture and Science announced that €3.5m would be made available for cinemas via the Netherlands Film Fund. The cabinet is making an additional €300m available for the cultural sector to support institutions that are essential for the sector as a whole. This includes €48.5m to support municipalities and provinces, including €3.5m for cinemas via the Film Fund – <a href="#">more information available here, in Dutch.</a>
<b>NORWAY</b>	The Government will support the cultural sector with NOK300m (€27m), including cinemas (see <a href="#">here</a> ). Cinemas with 60% public support or more will not be included. The government will not seek repayment of public subsidies paid for cultural and voluntary purposes. The government has declared that its reduced VAT rate on cinema tickets will be further reduced from 12% to 6%, effective from 20 March to 31 October. The previous reduction had been set to 8% and was effective from 1 January 2020. Arts Council Norway has created a web page including a range of initiatives targeting the cultural sector – <a href="#">available here, in English.</a>
<b>POLAND</b>	The Polish Ministry of Culture and National Heritage is working on a package of support for cultural institutions as well as filmmakers and artists who have suffered losses due to the cancellation of artistic and entertainment events. <a href="#">More information in Polish available here.</a> The Polish Government introduced an exemption from the payment of royalties to collective management organizations for entrepreneurs performing public reproduction and display – including cinemas. <a href="#">More information available here.</a> The Polish Film Institute, together with government, is preparing the programme of bank loans available for cinemas to stabilise their payment gridlocks. Available amount will be on a per screen basis, equal for all operators. The Polish Film Institute created a “crisis team in the cinematographic industry”, bringing together stakeholders from the sector and working on preparing an exit

	strategy for the industry. <a href="#">More information available here.</a>
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	<p>The Portuguese film fund ICA will maintain and, where possible, speed up the grant procedures of cinema and audiovisual support. The ICA will suspend until further notice, and including the month of March, the 7.5% film levy.</p> <p>The Ministry of Culture created a website that is constantly updated with all relevant information for professionals in the cultural sector. The platform will inform about forthcoming extraordinary support measures. <a href="#">Available here, in Portuguese.</a></p> <p>An Emergency Support Line for the Arts of €1m, financed through the Cultural Development Fund of the Ministry of Culture, is intended to support artistic entities and artists that had to stop operating/working because of the crisis.</p>
<b>ROMANIA</b>	All financial support from the National Cinema Centre CNC (including to cinema exhibition) were postponed until the end of the state of emergency.
<b>RUSSIA</b>	In a Russian government resolution listing the economic sectors most affected by the epidemic, the culture, leisure, entertainment and film exhibition sectors were included.
<b>SLOVAKIA</b>	For cinemas/events and distributors that were forced to close/cancel/suspend their activities by the State, horizontal measures have been prepared such as possible exemption from social and health care contributions for employees affected; reimbursement of certain expenses even when an event is cancelled or moved; postponement of payments for loans or levies; specific short-term loans to small cinemas, etc. The Slovak Audiovisual Fund considers (on a case by case basis) the possibility of increasing the subsidy granted or providing specific short-term loans to small cinemas. <a href="#">More information available here.</a>
<b>SPAIN</b>	<p>The Spanish Government announced it would allocate €76.4m to support the cultural sector. Of that, €13.2m will be allocated to cinema operators specifically, potentially ranging from €8,000 (for single screen operators) to €32,000 (for 8 screens multiplex or bigger) per site. The grants can be used for various purposes, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incidental expenses generated as a consequence of the sanitary measures adopted. Among others, implementation of a risk prevention plan for workers and the public;</li> <li>- Campaigns aimed at reopening cinemas;</li> <li>- Actions to increase the programming of school campaigns;</li> <li>- Advertising space for promotion and trailers of Spanish cinema, as well as institutional campaigns.</li> </ul> <p>The grants will be redistributed by the ICAA. Cinema operators who wish to access these grants must comply with the screen quota of cinematographic works from Member States of the European Union established in article 18 of Law 55/2007, on Cinema. However, said obligation will be considered fulfilled when works of this nature are scheduled in a percentage of at least 30 percent in the year immediately after receiving the aid (2021).</p> <p>The ICAA has published a Good Practice Guide on Special Measures for Audiovisual Productions in the Face of the COVID Pandemic, <a href="#">available here.</a></p> <p>The regional Government of Madrid has injected €1m into the Guarantee Society Crea SGR to guarantee that SMEs in the cultural sector have access to funding. Crea SGR will promote lines of financing aimed at companies in the cultural sector for a total amount of €20m. Support per company will range from €20k to €100k.</p> <p>The DG for Culture of the Canary Islands has launched a package of measures to support the cultural sector, with a budget of €2.6m, which includes the creation of 2 calls for creative projects in the field of culture. <a href="#">More information available here.</a></p>

	<p>The Catalan Institute for Cultural Companies (ICEC) opened an extraordinary grant line of €8m in June, to compensate for the running costs of companies and cultural entities during the COVID-19 crisis (structural expenses such as salaries, rents or mortgages, expenses for supplies and taxes and professional fees for those companies that have had to process an ERTE, as well as the costs of adapting their premises to the health requirements set by the relevant authorities for the post-COVID-19 period).</p> <p>The Catalan Financial institute (ICF) and ICEC have created the ICF Cultura Liquiditat credit line, worth €10m. This line allowed companies in the audiovisual sector to apply for zero interest loans of between €20,000-300,000 with a repayment period of 5 years and a grace period of one year. ICEC assumes 80% of the risk of operations. In Andalusia, extraordinary measures were officially approved to, among others, reactivate the cultural sector. Line 2 of the official law includes a new emergency fund for cinema owners: €3,000 per screen with 75 seats or more, and a maximum grant of €90,000 (30 screens). Applications opened in June 2020.</p>
<b>SWEDEN</b>	<p>The Swedish Film Institute has confirmed the implementation of various provisions, including faster payments of subsidies to smaller exhibitors, contributing a total of €1.8m (SEK20m) to the industry. The Institute forwarded SEK20 (€1.9) per sold ticket for Swedish movies in 2019 to cinema operators. This measure applies to markets under 25,000 inhabitants and certain arthouse cinemas in bigger markets. Every cinema will receive SEK30 (€2.9) per non-sold ticket between 12 March and 31 May 2020 – by comparing results with the same period in 2019. The maximum being SEK10m (approx. €950k) per company. Cinema operators have already received this support.</p> <p>Funding has been allocated (SEK500m / €46m) to businesses in the cultural sector that lose revenue as a result of the restriction of public events. <a href="#">More information available here in Swedish.</a></p> <p>A new package has been announced for the period of 15 March to 30 April, whereby business that have lost more than 30% turnover can be compensated for fixed costs but not labour costs. Details are still being worked out.</p> <p>The 1% of box office payment to collecting societies that was due for 2019 has been split into 4 instalments to be spread out during 2020 to help cinemas with cashflow.</p>
<b>SWITZERLAND</b>	<p>CHF280m (€260) has been allocated to support culture in general. Cultural enterprises and artists may claim compensation from the cantons for financial loss caused in particular by the cancellation or postponement of events or the closure of establishments, up to a maximum of 80% of the damage; the Confederation will pay half of the compensation granted by the cantons. <a href="#">More information can be found here, in French.</a></p> <p>On top of that, usual support funds for playing Swiss movies and diversified programming still apply and will be paid earlier this year. Swiss Movies will get an additional CHF0.6m to be distributed.</p>
<b>TURKEY</b>	<p>The Government indicated it would provide support to the sector, but nothing was announced formally.</p>
<b>UKRAINE</b>	<p>The Ministry of Finances intended to reduce the governmental support for the cultural sector. This included €25m to the Ukrainian State Film Agency. Following protests, the Prime Minister of Ukraine said that support of culture and education is going to be “preserved as much as possible”. It remains to be seen whether this will be the case.</p>

<p><b>UK</b></p>	<p>On 9 April, the BFI announced a programme of support worth £4.6m (€5.3m) to aid the UK film sector. The £1.3m BFI FAN Covid-19 Resilience Fund has repurposed funds from the BFI Film Audience Network's (FAN) National Lottery activity funding to offer relief to exhibitors and other FAN members across the UK. From 15 April, applications can be submitted to local Film Hubs. <a href="#">More information available here.</a></p> <p>The BFI also announced the establishment of an emergency relief fund with the support of The Film and TV Charity and Netflix. This fund will primarily support freelance workers in film production, rather than other parts of the film/cinema ecology.</p> <p>In Wales, a support package for the creative industries, culture and sport sectors totalling GBP 18m has been introduced to help support these sectors in safeguarding their businesses and jobs. <a href="#">More information available here.</a></p> <p>In England, the Arts Council England has set up a support fund totalling GBP 20m for people working in the cultural sector, including artists, creative practitioners and the self-employed, which takes the form of individual grants of up to GBP 2500 per person.</p> <p><b>The UK Government has unveiled a £1.57bn support package to help protect the futures of UK theatres, galleries, museums and other cultural venues. Independent cinemas are also eligible. <a href="#">More information is available here.</a></b></p>
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## 4.2. LOANS

### SUMMARY

A wide range of measures related to loans were introduced across Europe to improve access to liquidity for companies that have been worst hit by the crisis. Measures range from special State-guaranteed loans with little to no interest to improved flexibility and suspension of loan repayments.

COUNTRY	DETAILS
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	For large businesses, special loans have been introduced, with 90% covered by the State at an interest rate of 0.5%. The remaining 10% will be at an interest rate of 1%. Those loans will have to be reimbursed in 3, 4 or 5 months. The process to apply for this loan is extremely lengthy and complex. A similar scheme is in place for SMEs.
<b>BELGIUM</b>	The Federal Government will guarantee loans for a total amount of €50b. At regional level, €233m has been set aside to support businesses in Wallonia, €150m in Flanders and €100m in Brussels. In the French-speaking community, the ST'ART fund for SMEs in the cultural and creative sector has introduced short-term loans of €20,000-100,000 with fixed rate of 2%. This fund specifically targets businesses that have been worst-hit by the crisis. <a href="#">More information here.</a>
<b>BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA</b>	€25m has been provided as a guarantee for loans, ranging from €2,500 to €250,000, which can be obtained through commercial banks. All borrowers from the Investment and Development Bank of RS were granted a three month repayment moratorium.
<b>CROATIA</b>	The Government announced an aid package worth €3.9b. This includes interest-free loans to municipalities, cities and counties as well as to the country's health and pension insurance institutes, freezing and delaying loan repayments and the provision of financing for working capital and for restructuring of existing loans. <a href="#">More information available here.</a>
<b>CYPRUS</b>	The Government approved a bill suspending the repayment of loans for nine months (until December 31) and a stimulus plan for low-interest loans via state guarantees worth €2b to banks, in a bid to boost liquidity in the economy amid the ongoing crisis. The guarantee scheme began in early April.
<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>	The Government announced an indirect aid package of €32.7b in loans for businesses, with a focus on SMEs and self-employed. Loan repayments have been delayed.
<b>ESTONIA</b>	The European Commission has approved two Estonian State aid schemes to support the Estonian economy in the context of the coronavirus outbreak. The €1.75b schemes will enable the provision of public guarantees on loans and loans to be granted under favourable terms. State funds were introduced to support businesses through KredEx, a foundation set up by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, including €1b for already issued bank loans in order to allow for repayment schedule adjustments, business loans amounting to €500m and investment loans amounting to €50m.
<b>FINLAND</b>	The State has guaranteed bank loans to companies. Such guarantees can cover up to 80% of the bank loan in question and can be fast-tracked.

<b>FRANCE</b>	<p>The French Government has been supporting French businesses loans (90%, current and upcoming), delayed payments and facilitated agreements with banks. <a href="#">More information available here in French.</a></p> <p>The French culture and audiovisual bank (IFCIC) will guarantee up to 70% of any loans granted in the context of COVID-19 and accept any requests from banks to prolong guarantees.</p>
<b>GERMANY</b>	<p>The State has guaranteed certain loans up to 90% for businesses of all sizes, for amounts that can go as high as €1b per business. The German state-owned development bank KfW has been supporting companies in coping with the Coronavirus crisis by facilitating short-term loans.</p> <p>The deferral of loan repayments is planned from the cut-off date of 1 March 2020. Procedures that address late repayments of loans will not be pursued. <a href="#">More information available here, in German.</a></p> <p>Each States have their own additional support mechanisms. <a href="#">Here is an online database</a> of all the different support schemes that have been introduced locally.</p>
<b>GREECE</b>	<p>The Greek government has announced various measures worth €10b to mitigate the effects of the Coronavirus on the country's economy, including by providing liquidity to small and medium-sized enterprises that have been severely affected.</p>
<b>HUNGARY</b>	<p>Deferral of payment for loans, credit agreements or financial leasing agreement, in certain sectors including entertainment and the film industry.</p>
<b>ITALY</b>	<p>The Government approved an aid package of up to €25 billion for families and companies, mobilising additional resources of up to €350 billion.</p> <p>Among the measures taken, the State has been supporting enterprises' liquidity through guaranteed bank loans.</p> <p>A new Law Decree, n. 23 of April 8th, provides measures to safeguard Italian enterprises against the liquidity crisis due to the suspension of activity. More extended State guarantees will be provided to banks until December 31st 2020 for a maximum amount of €200b (at least €30b will go to SMEs and the self-employed). Guarantees concern loans with a maximum amount of 25% of the enterprise's annual revenue or double the annual costs for staff. Loans can be guaranteed for a percentage varying from 70-90% of the financing, with a simplified procedure. <a href="#">More information available here, in Italian.</a></p>
<b>KOSOVO</b>	<p>€20m has been allocated to businesses via access to interest-free loans until December 2020. Micro-enterprises and self-employed workers can apply for credit guarantees up to €10,000. The Kosovo Central Bank temporarily suspended loan repayments for firms.</p>
<b>LATVIA</b>	<p>The Latvian government announced a €2b aid package, with €1bn set aside for measures such as loans to businesses.</p>
<b>LITHUANIA</b>	<p>€5b, amounting to 10% of the country's gross domestic product (GDP), has been allocated for the implementation of all measures related to the Covid-19 crisis, including immediate tax loans, deferred loan payments or payment in instalments without interest. <a href="#">Detailed information available here.</a></p>
<b>LUXEMBOURG</b>	<p>The national rescue package has provided up to €2.5b of loan guarantees for companies.</p>
<b>MALTA</b>	<p>The Central Bank has mandated the suspension (moratoria) on all interest and capital on loan repayments (except credit cards) for 6 months for individuals or businesses. Said 6 months will be added on to the end of the current loan. <a href="#">Here is the FAQs from the Maltese Central Bank.</a></p>

	The MDB COVID-19 Guarantee Scheme (CGS) provides guarantees to commercial banks in order to enhance access to bank financing for the working capital requirements of businesses in Malta facing a sudden acute liquidity shortage as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak. <a href="#">More information can be found here.</a>
<b>MONTENEGRO</b>	A new Investment Development Fund (IRF) was created, with credit lines to improve liquidity of entrepreneurs.
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	<p>The Government announced an aid package for business worth €10b in total. A range of measures have been adopted by the Dutch government, including the broadening of the scope of the Guarantee Corporate Financing scheme (State loan guarantees) and interest-rate deduction on Qredits microcredit for small companies.</p> <p>The Enterprise Finance Guarantee (GO) for bank loans between €1.5m-€50m provides a 50% guarantee for SMEs.</p> <p>The SME Credit Guarantee (BMKB) provides Guarantee for SME loans. The amount of the surety loan in the BMKB has been increased from 50% to 75%.</p> <p>The Dutch State made an additional €750m available in bridging loans for companies with relatively small financing needs (from €10,000 to €50,000). The government guarantees 95% (€713m). The loans will be provided by the banks and have an interest of up to 4%.</p>
<b>NORTH MACEDONIA</b>	The Government has taken a range of measures to support businesses and citizens during the crisis. These include the deferment of loans, reduction of the instalment and reprogramming of loans to financial companies and leasing companies, additional interest-free loans for companies (€8m in total) and low-interest loans from the Development Bank of the Republic of Northern Macedonia, placed through commercial banks to protect the liquidity of companies (€50m in total). <a href="#">More information available here.</a>
<b>POLAND</b>	Poland's Prime Minister announced a Z212b (€47b) fiscal package, which includes loan guarantees. The Polish Government Bank (BGK) has issued guarantees for commercial bank loans (up to 80%).
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	The Portuguese government set aside €9.2b of aid to support companies and households, with €3b in credit lines to help businesses meet cash needs. The aid has been spread among restaurants, travel agencies, events organizers etc., with a particular focus on small companies.
<b>ROMANIA</b>	The Government of Romania announced an aid package of €15b. A multiannual program has been announced to support SMEs, worth €5b, by guaranteeing certain credits and subsidizing the interest for these financings and providing more flexibility for companies experiencing financial difficulties.
<b>RUSSIA</b>	<p>A crisis fund of approx. €3.5b has been established. State banks Sberbank and VTB has provided loans with up to 0% rates supported by the Central Bank of Russia to pay salaries.</p> <p>All small and medium size businesses can benefit from a 6 months payments standstill for bank loans.</p>
<b>SERBIA</b>	The government has announced guarantee schemes for loans for the maintenance of liquidity and working capital for small business owners and SMEs through commercial banks operating in Serbia.
<b>SLOVAKIA</b>	The Government announced monthly bank guarantees of €500m to enable banks to refinance entrepreneurs and reimbursements to the self-employed and

	employees of businesses that have suffered losses in revenue.
<b>SLOVENIA</b>	The Government announced a €2b stimulus package to support local businesses and citizens during the crisis, including via loans supporting the liquidity of businesses. It was announced on 14 May that all support measures would cease by the end of May, as an official end to the pandemic in Slovenia was declared.
<b>SPAIN</b>	The Spanish government announced a €200b spending package. The main mechanism of support are State guaranteed financial loans, up to 80% for small business and 70% for large business, for a total amount of €100b and with a limit of €100,000 per company. <a href="#">More information available here (in Spanish).</a>
<b>SWEDEN</b>	The Swedish government announced a package of measures worth more than SEK300b (€27b). The aid package for SMEs has guaranteed 70% of new loans banks provide to companies that experienced financial difficulty due to the virus.
<b>SWITZERLAND</b>	The government announced a CHF42b rescue package for the economy, which includes short-term loans to businesses. One of the first urgent measures is to allow any business to, very quickly and without any bureaucracy, access a loan up to CHF500,000, to be paid back within 5 years and with 0% interest. Bigger loans for bigger companies are also possible, with a more bureaucracy and 0.5% interest. <a href="#">More information can be found here, in French, Italian and German.</a>
<b>UK</b>	<p>The British government has guaranteed £330b of loans to businesses in a package of financial support. The previously-announced lending facility with the Bank of England for loans of up to £5m for small and medium-sized enterprises (typically those with less than 250 employees), has been declared interest free for 12 rather than 6 months. <a href="#">Detailed information can be found on the UK Cinema Association website.</a></p> <p>The UK government has introduced a number of measures to support businesses, employers and employees, as well as the self-employed, including a Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme to support small and medium-sized businesses with access to loans, overdrafts, invoice finance and asset finance of up to £5 million and for up to 6 years. The scheme is open to businesses with a turnover of no more than £45m.</p> <p>More details can be found on the <a href="#">UKCA website</a>, the UK Government website (<a href="#">here</a> and <a href="#">here</a>) and the <a href="#">BBC</a>.</p>



### 4.3. GRANTS

#### SUMMARY

Several European Governments have made it possible for businesses to apply for special grants – which can only be received once in most cases – to address fixed costs and other emergency expenses. Those direct subsidies are less common throughout Europe than the loan guarantees described above.

COUNTRY	DETAILS
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	<p>A €2b emergency fund for very small businesses was introduced - applications to the fund have been open since March 27, 2020. The first grant is up to €1,000 euros. In a second phase, up to € 2,000 per month should be paid for a maximum of three months, for a total of € 6,000 per person. <a href="#">Detailed information can be found here, via an FAQ in German.</a></p> <p>A one-off grant of up to €4,500 may be awarded to an applicant in financial distress due to the consequences of the coronavirus.</p>
<b>BELGIUM</b>	<p>Regional authorities announced one-off contributions to support businesses. In Wallonia, they amount to €5,000 for businesses forced to close/€2,500 to those partly impacted. In Flanders, they amount to €4,000 to businesses forced to close/€2,000 plus to those partly impacted. In addition, they will receive 160€/day if the measures last more than 21 days (which is already the case). In Brussels, they amount to €4,000 for businesses forced to close.</p> <p>All regions and communes have also introduced regional loan guarantees, lower interest rates on certain loans, accelerated payments of subsidies etc.</p>
<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>	<p>Self-employed people who prove that they have been economically damaged by the government's exceptional measures or other consequences of the coronavirus pandemic and meet other conditions will receive a one-off payment of €930.</p>
<b>DENMARK</b>	<p>The Danish government has announced 3 compensation programmes – they are not specifically earmarked for the AV sector, but the film value chain/entertainment sector is included. For those forced to shut down, all expenditure will be refunded if there is no income. The payment of housing, power, water etc. will be fully reimbursed.</p>
<b>FINLAND</b>	<p>The Government allocated €1 billion for direct business subsidies. SMEs that employ less than 250 people will be supported, as well as those with 250+ employees but with an annual turnover of less than €300m.</p> <p>Businesses will be able to apply for financing from municipalities to address difficulties caused by the coronavirus. The State will allocate €100m of the 2020 budget to providing this support in full. Businesses that were profitable before the coronavirus-induced interruption will be eligible for support, consisting of a fixed sum that could be used for any business expenses, particularly fixed costs. The support scheme would run for a fixed term and be in effect for 6 months. Entrepreneurs may be entitled to this support as well as extended unemployment security.</p> <p>Business Finland has provided funding for SMEs and midcap companies (6-250 employees with a maximum turnover of €300m) whose business is affected by the coronavirus outbreak. This funding is specifically targeted, among others, at</p>

	<p>the creative sector. It includes preliminary funding of a maximum €10,000 for companies during business disruptions and development funding for companies during business disruptions of a maximum of €100,000. <a href="#">More information available here.</a></p>
<b>FRANCE</b>	<p>A solidarity fund of has been introduced to support small business (with less than 20 employees and €2m turnover), the total amount of the fund continues to increase as the crisis is lasting. They will receive financial aid of €1,500, with an additional €2,000 under certain conditions. This amount was increased to €3,500 for businesses with 200k-600k turnover, and can reach as much as €10,000 for all other businesses. This fund will remain open until the end of 2020. <a href="#">Detailed information available on the FNCF website, in French.</a> <a href="#">FAQ created by French authorities, available here.</a></p>
<b>GERMANY</b>	<p>Emergency aid, totalling €50b, has been set up for the self-employed and small businesses: up to €9,000 will be provided to the self-employed and companies of less than 5 employees, with up to €15,000 to companies of less than 10. The amount of support varies from Bundesland to Bundesland, who can decide how much can be applied for.</p> <p>In early July, a bridging aid was introduced for medium-sized companies that are affected by corona-related closing and restrictions. Companies with up to 249 employees can receive up to €50,000 per month from June to December. To do this, it must be demonstrated that sales in April and May plummeted by at least 60 percent compared to the same months in the previous year. Companies that have already received emergency aid from the federal and state governments are also be able to apply for further support. <a href="#">More information available here, in German.</a></p> <p>Bridging aid for small and medium-sized enterprises were introduced on 3 June. They will support SMEs whose sales have declined by at least 60% in April and May 2020, compared to April and May 2019, and whose decline in sales continues from June to August 2020 by at least 50%, due to the Coronavirus. The maximum reimbursement amount is €150,000 for three months. Each Bundesland has its own additional support mechanisms. <a href="#">Here is an online database</a> of all the different support schemes that have been introduced locally.</p>
<b>IRELAND</b>	<p>The European Commission approved a €200 million scheme to support Irish companies affected by the outbreak. The support will be accessible to companies employing 10 or more full-time employees that experience or expect to experience a decline in turnover of at least 15% compared to their revenue before the Coronavirus outbreak. The maximum aid amount is €800,000 per company.</p>
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	<p>The Government announced an aid package for business worth €10b in total. A range of measures have been adopted by the Dutch government, including compensation scheme for impacted sectors.</p> <p>On 20 May, an allowance on fixed expenses for SMEs was introduced. It will allow SMEs most affected by the crisis (30% loss in turnover at least) to apply for a tax-free allowance to cover their fixed costs, for a maximum amount of €20,000. Companies can also apply for wage support; this scheme does not replace it.</p>
<b>POLAND</b>	<p>The Polish government made 100 billion złoty (€22b) available to businesses to enable them to maintain liquidity and keep employees on their payroll during the</p>

	<p>coronavirus crisis. The aid will be directed at micro-enterprises, SMEs and big businesses that pay taxes in Poland, and which have lost at least 25 percent of their revenue due to the crisis. Sixty percent of aid will take the form of subsidies that don't need to be paid back.</p>
<b>ROMANIA</b>	<p>€1b in grants was made available to Romanian SMEs and microenterprises – with as much as €20,000 per company – under the future economic recovery package prepared by the Government and announced on 4 June.</p> <p>A second grants package worth €100m was introduced in late June, again targeting SMEs hit by the coronavirus pandemic. The grants' value will be set according to turnover (a maximum amount equal to no more than 15% of the average turnover before the crisis), with grants ranging from €2,000 to €50,000.</p>
<b>SWITZERLAND</b>	<p>The government announced a CHF42b rescue package for the economy, which includes direct support for cultural and sport organizations. <a href="#">More information can be found here, in French, Italian and German.</a></p>
<b>UK</b>	<p>The UK government have introduced a number of measures to support businesses, employers and employees, as well as the self-employed, including a number of support grants (ranging from £10,000-£25,000 per property) for many companies operating in the retail, hospitality and leisure sector. More details can be found on the <a href="#">UKCA website</a>, the UK Government website (<a href="#">here</a> and <a href="#">here</a>) and the <a href="#">BBC</a>.</p>

#### 4.4. EMPLOYMENT

##### SUMMARY

National authorities across Europe are slowly introducing measures to support jobs and livelihoods. Several territories have offered to pay a significant share of employees' salaries as long as they were not permanently let go by their employers. A range of support and compensation mechanisms have been introduced and continue to be updated daily as distancing measures continue.

COUNTRY	DATA	DETAILS
AUSTRIA	Figures	Approx. 2,000 people employed in cinema exhibition.
	Measures	<p>The Government grants described earlier in this document are meant to be used by employers to cover fixed costs, including employees' wages.</p> <p>It is now possible to reduce working time to 10% while maintaining employees in an employment relationship with 80% wage compensation. The State will reimburse the employer for the costs of lost working hours on the basis of fixed and flat rates. Various work reduction systems have been introduced. The current scheme is valid for three months (March, April and May) and can be renewed for an additional three. This scheme does not apply to so called "mini job contracts" – for many of those working in the cinema industry – but various operators have decided to keep paying those wages.</p>
BELGIUM	Figures	<p>Approx. 1200 people employed in exhibition.</p> <p>Approx. 1100 on temporary leave.</p>
	Measures	<p>Procedures for temporary leave due to <i>force majeure</i> have been rendered more fluid. Compensation has been introduced for employees that are on temporary leave. Average unemployment revenue has been increased by €150 per month for those on temporary unemployment because of the virus. Energy bills will be paid in Flanders, various already existing regional support mechanisms have been made more flexible to benefit impacted employees.</p> <p>There is no need to justify temporary leave. The State will cover 70% of salaries, previously it was 65%.</p>
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	Measures	A minimum salary contribution will be covered by the Government, in the form of €120 per month, per employee.
BULGARIA	Measures	<p>National authorities introduced legislation on compensating employers who had suspended operations because of the State of Emergency, voted by Parliament on March 13 and have mentioned adding €1b to the unemployment fund. The Unemployment Fund will cover 60% of salaries if employers refrain from lay-offs and cover the other 40%. The measure is restricted to undertakings active in the sectors most affected by the current public health crisis, such as retail, tourism, passenger transport, culture, sports activities, amusement and recreation activities and others.</p> <p><a href="#">More information in Bulgarian available here.</a></p>
CROATIA	Measures	The Government will cover 100% of minimum net wages if employers

		do not lay off workers. That minimum wage will be increased from €425 to approximately €525 starting from the month of April and will be paid for March, April and May. The State will also cover social and pension contributions. <a href="#">Detailed information available here</a> and <a href="#">here in Croatian</a> .
<b>CYPRUS</b>	Figures	An estimated 100 people working in exhibition will be supported by the Social Insurance fund during the crisis.
	Measures	Support Plan for Small Businesses, amounting to €10m, for businesses employing up to 5 people, under the condition that they keep employing their employees and have suffered losses bigger than 25% of their turnover. The Plan foresees a subsidy of 70% of the workers' salary. The main condition in securing a loan guarantee from the Government is that employers keep their staff employed at least until September 30. The payment of overdue contributions of social insurance as well as the instalments for the months of March and April 2020 has been suspended and the deadline for settlement is extended by two months.
<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>	Measures	The State will cover a significant share of the salary of the employees impacted by the crisis. In the event of ordered quarantine, the employee receives a wage compensation amounting to 60% of the reduced average earnings. In the event of closure of business due to the Government order the employee receives a wage compensation of 100% of the average earnings. Contribution to the employers will be 80% of the wage compensation paid, including contributions, up to the amount of approx. €1400. <a href="#">More information available here</a> .
<b>DENMARK</b>	Measures	Staff expenses are covered: If the employer keeps the employee hired, he/she will get up to 75% of their wages covered. This agreement is running from 9 March to 9 June (three months).
<b>ESTONIA</b>	Figures	Approx. 450 people employed in exhibition.
	Measures	Up to 70% from the employee's average salary is covered by the State, with a maximum amount of €1000. The employer must pay at least €150. In order to apply, the employer must demonstrate a 30% turnover decrease per month (compared to the same month in 2019). <a href="#">Detailed information available here, in Estonian</a> .
<b>FINLAND</b>	Measures	The notice period for lay-offs and the duration of co-operation negotiations on lay-offs is shortened. Various changes to lay-off rules. Employee re-employment obligation extended: the employer will be obligated, for a period of nine months, to re-employ those employees who were dismissed for financial or production-related reasons between 1 April and 30 June. In response to the above, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health is currently preparing a government proposal to safeguard the livelihoods of employees, among other things.
<b>FRANCE</b>	Figures	Approx. 15,000 people employed in exhibition.
	Measures	The Government has announced various measures to limit lay-offs as much as possible. It will cover at least 70% of salaries, which can rise to 100% for those on minimum wage and employees covered by an industry agreement to cover their salaries in full. The French Government has also taken various steps to facilitate and accelerate the

		<p>procedure to receive unemployment support. <u>Detailed information is available in this document</u>, in French.</p> <p>From 5 July, employers cannot ask for postponement of "cotisations salariales" - only "cotisations patronales" can be deferred by filling in a special form. All measures to support employers can be found <u>here</u> (in French).</p>
<b>GERMANY</b>	Figures	Approx. 25,000 people employed in exhibition.
	Measures	<p>Businesses can apply for "Kurzarbeitergeld" covering a maximum of 67% of the monthly salary if they were forced to close because of a Government decree, such as cinemas. The rest has to be paid by the employer.</p> <p>Business who had to close because of the impact of the virus on their business – but were not forced by the State to do so – cannot lay off their staff and must pay 100% of their salaries.</p> <p>Access to basic social security benefits will be made easier for cultural and media companies and child allowance is temporarily adjusted to the current situation.</p>
<b>GREECE</b>	Measures	<p>Companies wishing to benefit from the National aid package cannot lay off any of their staff. The measures include a benefit of €800 for each employee whose business was shut or was affected seriously by the virus, while the state will also cover their social security contributions. Another €800 will be provided to freelancers affected by the virus. The Easter financial bonus will be paid in full to all employees. The state will also cover the cost of beneficiaries' insurance, pension and health payments.</p>
<b>HUNGARY</b>	Measures	<p>The Government introduced targeted support in the form of wage subsidies (direct grants) for companies in sectors or regions that have suffered most from the coronavirus outbreak, and would otherwise have had to lay off personnel. This scheme will be effective until 31 August.</p>
<b>IRELAND</b>	Measures	<p>The Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection in Ireland (ROI) have introduced a plan whereby companies keep staff that would have otherwise been laid off and pay them a Jobseekers welfare payment and the company would claim it back from the Government. For companies that have liquidity issues, the Government and banks will supply short term, low cost loans.</p> <p>The COVID-19 Pandemic Unemployment Payment has been increased from €203 to €350 for employees who lost their jobs due to COVID-19. Also a Temporary COVID-19 Wage Subsidy Scheme has been set up by the Government whereby the state will provide Employers, who experience significant economic disruption, with a subsidy payment based on either 85% of the wage (for those earning below €1,785 per month), a flat €1,517 (for those between €1,786 and €2,170 per month) or 70% of the wage (for those between €2,171 and €2,539 per month - subject to a cap of €1,777 per month). <u>More information can be found here</u>.</p> <p>Income tax will not be applied to the subsidy payment.</p>
<b>ITALY</b>	Figures	Approx. 8,000 people employed in exhibition.

		Approx. 7,600 were put on temporary leave.
	Measures	<p>Cinema employees do not have access to ordinary unemployment benefits, therefore in 2016 a Salary Integration Fund (FIS) was created with monthly contributions. The Covid-19 emergency measures extend ordinary unemployment benefits to FIS-related enterprises (5+ employees) for a maximum period of 9 weeks: the social welfare covers 80% of the salary due. This measure was extended for another 9 weeks following an official decision on 13 May. The benefit was extended to companies with less than 5 employees with a separate procedure, involving Regional governments. A compensation of €600 has been provided for collaboration contracts, with reference to the month of March.</p> <p>A postponement of social security payments for the months of April and May has also been approved. <a href="#">Additional information in Italian available here.</a></p>
<b>KOSOVO</b>	Measures	The Government decided to pay laid-off workers three months' worth of the minimum wage (€170 per month) plus pension contributions. Likewise, firms will receive €206 for each new employee hired on a minimum one-year contract during the crisis.
<b>LATVIA</b>	Figures	Approx. 250 people employed in exhibition.
	Measures	75% of average gross salary (based on the last 6 months) will be covered by the State, but not exceeding €700. <a href="#">Detailed information available here.</a>
<b>LITHUANIA</b>	Measures	The Government has promised to cover 60% of salaries if owners pay the remaining 40% for employees during the closure – but the amount reimbursed by the State cannot be higher than the minimum monthly wage (€546).
<b>LUXEMBOURG</b>	Figures	Approx. 100 people employed in exhibition.
	Measures	The procedure for applying to and obtaining temporary leave has been accelerated and modified. In order to avoid permanent lay offs, the State encourages temporary unemployment for reason of <i>force majeure</i> . From 16 March this possibility will be granted automatically for companies that were forced by the authorities to close. The State will cover 80% of the employee's salary, which is the share of total salary that employers will be obliged to pay to employees. The reimbursed amount is limited to 250% of the minimum average salary. The employers still have to cover social charges and actual working hours. <a href="#">More information available in French.</a>
<b>MALTA</b>	Measures	<p>Not differentiation between SMEs or large operators. The Government is offering compensation of €800 per person for remaining employed and businesses have to top up to €1200. Part timers get €500 per month. Quarantine leave compensation of €350 per week. The unemployed to receive €800 per month. <a href="#">Additional information can be found here.</a></p> <p>In addition, employers who have or had a member of their staff (including themselves) on mandatory quarantine leave in accordance with the directives of the Superintendent of Public Health are entitled to a one-off lump sum grant of €350.</p>

		Employees who had their full-time employment terminated as of 9 March 2020, including those who were self-employed, will be eligible for the Contributory Unemployment Benefit and will receive a direct weekly payment of €166.15 if work was in full-time or €103.85 if work was part-time before becoming unemployed.
<b>MONTENEGRO</b>	Measures	The Government will subsidise 70% of the minimum wage for employees in sectors that were forced to close / 50% of the minimum wage for employees in at risk sectors. It will also subsidise 70% of the gross minimum wage of newly employed workers in SMEs for six months, if these workers are registered as unemployed.
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	Measures	Employers must continue to pay 100% of their employees salaries, while receiving a State compensation of up to 90% of the wage sum (up to a certain maximum) from the Dutch Labour Authority. The compensation applies to employees with permanent and flexible contracts. In order to qualify for the compensation, the employer must demonstrate that it expects at least 20% loss of turnover for a consecutive period of three months. So for instance, loss in turnover of 100% = 90% compensation of the employer's wage sum; 50% = 45%; 25% = 22.5%. <a href="#">Detailed information available here.</a> An entrepreneur registering at least 20% expected revenue loss from July 6, 2020 can apply for a contribution towards wage costs for June, July and August. The extended regime uses the same system of compensation, with some additions. <a href="#">Detailed information for the extended regime available here.</a>
<b>NORTH MACEDONIA</b>	Measures	Employers have to pay 70% of the salary of workers on paid leave. The government will provide minimum monthly salaries of €240 for people in hardship in the private sector.
<b>NORWAY</b>	Figures	Approx. 1600 people employed in exhibition. 850 have been put on temporary leave because of the crisis.
	Measures	The cinemas have to pay the first two days' salaries. Thereafter the government cover 18 days of full payment (100% of the employee salary is covered). After the first 20 days, 80% of the salary (for those earning between NOK75,000-300,000 yearly) or 62,4% (for those earning between NOK300,000 and approx. NOK600,000 yearly). Before one had to earn NOK150.000 in the last 12 months to get cover at all, now the limit is down to NOK75.000 in the last 12 month, which will help students who often are among the employees of the cinemas.
<b>POLAND</b>	Measures	Subsidies to the wages for the employees who were forced to stop worked. It can either be grounded on economic downtime in the workplace or reduction of working time (to be decided by employer and can be both). The subsidies are for a total period of 3 months from the date of submission of the application for this co-financing. The State funding is 50% of the minimum wage. The condition to get this subsidy is proving a decrease (a certain %) in economic turnover following the occurrence of COVID-19. Employees covered by these subsidies cannot be dismissed. In the event of decreasing economic turnover as a result of COVID-19 by at least 15%, the employer has the possibility of reducing the number of employees' working hours up to 20% (but not



		<p>more than 0.5 full-time working time). The salary cannot be lower than the minimum salary. Workers will also be allowed to delay their social security payments.</p> <p>Employees who work on contract of mandate basis and were put off because of the occurrence of COVID-19 are entitled to one-time benefit (application must be submitted by the employer).</p>
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	Measures	<p>Each employee will be entitled to a family support, which will correspond to 2/3 of the basic remuneration and which will be supported by the employer and the Portuguese Social Security. The employer will pay 33 percent and the Social Security the remaining 33 percent to the employee. The two thirds mentioned above cannot be less than €635 (guaranteed minimum monthly wage), and cannot exceed €1905 (which corresponds to three month's minimum wages). Payment of social contributions by employers have been delayed for companies of less than 50 employees or businesses that have recorded a 20% drop in turnover.</p> <p><u><a href="#">More information available here.</a></u></p>
<b>ROMANIA</b>	Measures	<p>The Government has established that during the state of emergency, salaries of those on temporary leave will be covered by the State's unemployment insurance budget. The level of the allowance will be at least 75% of the basic salary corresponding to the job occupied, but not more than 75% of the country's average gross wage. <u><a href="#">More information available here.</a></u></p>
<b>SERBIA</b>	Measures	<p>The State will cover minimum wages for micro and small businesses for three months. Large enterprises will receive similar support, through 50% of the minimum wage for each employee for three months.</p>
<b>SLOVAKIA</b>	Measures	<p>The State will pay 80% percent of an employee's salary in companies that have been or are being closed down. <u><a href="#">More information available here in Slovak.</a></u></p> <p>For companies that didn't close, the compensation will be based on the loss in turnover as per below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- More than 20 % - €180</li> <li>- More than 40 % - €300</li> <li>- More than 60 % - €420</li> <li>- More than 80 % - €540</li> </ul>
<b>SLOVENIA</b>	Measures	<p>Until the end of May, the Government will co-finance the salaries and social contributions of all workers who have been sent home, awaiting to resume work, with an option to extend this period if the current state of affairs persists. Workers who lost their jobs will automatically start receiving unemployment benefits. Self-employed workers who are unable to do their business in the current situation will be eligible to receive up to 70% of Slovenia's minimum net monthly salary, with the government also taking over the payment of their health and pension contributions.</p> <p><u><a href="#">More information available here.</a></u></p>
<b>SPAIN</b>	Figures	<p>Approx. 20,000 people employed in exhibition.</p> <p>11,500 have been put on temporary leave because of the crisis.</p>

	Measures	<p>It is forbidden to lay off someone during the pandemic. There is a global mechanism called ERTE (expediente de regulacion temporal de empleo – temporary employment regulation file) and during this period, the Government will cover up to 70% of the salary and reduce the employer’s charges.</p> <p><a href="#">More information 1 (in Spanish)</a>  <a href="#">More information 2 (in Spanish)</a></p>
<b>SWEDEN</b>	Figures	Approx. 2,500 have been put on temporary leave.
	Measures	<p>Employers can furlough staff so they can work 15-16 hours a week with 50% cost and employees gets 90% of their pay (with a cap) with government support from mid-March and onwards. From May, employers can reduce the cost and hours to 20% (8 hours per week) and the staff still gets 90% of their base salary (with a cap).</p> <p>The State will cover full costs for sick leave from companies through the months of April and May.</p>
<b>SWITZERLAND</b>	Measures	<p>The national program of “reduced work” (part/technical unemployment) applies to all employees when the business is forced to close. It was simplified and extended to temporary employees as well. It pays 80% of the wages. The idea is to allow companies to keep their employees until the end of the crisis.</p>
<b>TURKEY</b>	Figures	Approx. 7500 people employed in exhibition.
	Measures	<p>The government will be paying salaries (up to 60%) from governmental funds for the next 3 months, but it is not clear if this applies to all type of businesses.</p>
<b>UKRAINE</b>	Measures	<p>The union of cinema operators officially addressed the Prime Minister of Ukraine with the offer of providing 0% interest rate credit for cinemas to pay salaries to their employees because the government promised it would be possible.</p> <p>The Government announced limited social measures, including creating additional jobs for after the crisis.</p>
<b>UK</b>	Figures	Approx. 20,000 people employed in exhibition.
	Measures	<p>The UK government introduced a ‘Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme’ which covered 80 per cent of the wages of staff who would otherwise be laid off or ‘furloughed’, for up to £2,500 per month per individual and paid through HMRC. Employers were invited to top up the remaining 20 per cent. The scheme was made available to large and small businesses, and the charity and voluntary sector.</p> <p>A Self-Employment Income Support Scheme will support self-employed individuals whose income has been negatively affected by COVID-19 by providing a grant worth 80 per cent of their profits up to a cap of £2,500 per month.</p> <p>At the beginning of June, it was announced that the scheme would be gradually ‘tapered’ with employers expected to make an increasing contribution from August to a point where the scheme would cease at the end of October.</p> <p>All small and medium-sized businesses and employers will be able to reclaim Statutory Sick Pay, paid to workers for absence due to illness related to COVID-19.</p>

#### 4.5. RENT AND RELATED EXPENSES

##### SUMMARY

Across Europe, with a few exceptions included below, exhibitors are currently still being asked to pay rent and service charges by landlords, despite their properties being closed to the public. A growing number of Governments – or local, relevant authorities – are introducing measures to delay rent payments for businesses during the crisis.

COUNTRY	DATA	DETAILS
<b>ALBANIA</b>	Measures	A Government decree will delay monthly rents for small businesses, but this has to be confirmed formally.
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	Measures	All businesses that were forced to close by the Government can benefit from fixed cost compensation. This would cover a period running from 16 March to 15 June. The share of fixed costs covered will depend on the level of revenue loss, with a maximum of 75% compensated. It is not yet clear when this payment will be made, as it will be necessary for the State to verify submitted loss estimates. In addition, businesses can benefit from a reduced corporate tax, which can cover approximately 6.5% of your fixed costs.
<b>BELGIUM</b>	Measures	Discussions are ongoing related to rent payments nation-wide. In the commune of Brussels City, the payment of rents for businesses has been delayed.
<b>BULGARIA</b>	Measures	The concept of force majeure does not apply to rent in Bulgaria, cinemas are therefore still obliged to pay rent.
<b>CYPRUS</b>	Figures	Approx. €1m for April, May in June in fixed costs for cinema operators.
	Measures	Negotiated on a case-by-case basis with landlords.
<b>DENMARK</b>	Measures	If companies been forced by law to close down, all expenditure including rent will be fully covered by the State.
<b>ESTONIA</b>	Measures	The Estonian Government will support businesses who were forced to close because of the coronavirus emergency – by contributing up to 25% of their rental expenses for a month. Landlords have been encouraged to contribute by the Government.
<b>FINLAND</b>	Measures	The City of Helsinki has decided to temporarily waive rental payments on commercial premises and terraces ( <a href="#">more info</a> ). Municipalities support (described in the support scheme section of this document) can be used for any business expenses, particularly fixed costs such as rents.
<b>FRANCE</b>	Measures	The companies that can benefit from the solidarity fund to support small business (described in the support scheme section of this document) will be able to delay payments of rent and related expenses. Larger companies must negotiate on a case by case basis with landlords. <a href="#">More information on the FNCF website, in French</a> . The Minister of Economy has introduced an incentive to a three months cancellation of rent payments for very small businesses (less than 10 employees / €2m annual revenues). There is no obligation for landlords to apply it, but they will be encouraged to do so.

		The French cinema association, the FNCF, provides detailed information on the topic to its members, including a draft letter which can be sent to landlords asking for a postponement or cancellation of rent. <a href="#">Additional information available here, in French.</a>
<b>GERMANY</b>	Figures	Approx. €17m in weekly fixed costs for cinema operators.
	Measures	So far, the federal government agreed to delay payments of rents until 30.06.2020, if the business owner can't pay rent due to the corona crisis. <a href="#">More information available here, in German.</a>
<b>GREECE</b>	Measures	A 40% decrease on rent has been applied by the State for any company/enterprise that was obliged to suspend their activities by the governmental order.
<b>HUNGARY</b>	Measures	A moratorium on all loan repayments for individuals and companies until 31 December 2020.
<b>IRELAND</b>	Measures	Negotiated on a case-by-case basis with landlords.
<b>ITALY</b>	Figures	Approx. €15m per month in rent.
	Measures	No rent payments have been delayed. The only measure in the Law Decree concerns the March rent for shops forced to close (a 60% tax credit). The Italian cinema association ANEC has been advocating to have cinemas included. The extension to cinemas to the tax credit measures on rents will be proposed in the new Law Decree that the Government should approve by the end of April.
<b>KOSOVO</b>	Measures	The Government will subsidise up to 50% of rent costs for SMEs during April and May.
<b>LITHUANIA</b>	Measures	Depends on agreements with landlords but most do not treat the quarantine as a <i>force majeure</i> , cinemas will have to prove it.
<b>LUXEMBOURG</b>	Measures	Negotiated on a case-by-case basis with landlords.
<b>MALTA</b>	Measures	Negotiated on a case-by-case basis with landlords.
<b>NORWAY</b>	Measures	A few cinemas are in shopping malls and still have to pay rent, though sometimes reduced or delayed.
<b>POLAND</b>	Measures	Lease contracts for commercial facilities with a sales area over 2000m <sup>2</sup> that were forced to close, are suspended. When the ban is lifted, the tenant must then submit an offer to extend the contract for the period the lease was suspended. It also exempts cinemas that rent their space from local governments from rent payments. All cinemas located in malls have their lease agreements suspended.
<b>ROMANIA</b>	Measures	Small and medium-sized companies, as defined by Law no. 346/2004, who have totally or partially interrupted their activity based on the decisions issued by public authorities during the period of emergency and having been granted a certificate for emergency situations issued by the Ministry of Economy, benefit from deferred payment of utilities, electricity, natural gas, water, telephone and internet services, as well as the deferred payment of the rent for the building/s destined for registered offices and secondary offices.
<b>RUSSIA</b>	Measures	Rent payments for state and municipal property delayed.
<b>SERBIA</b>	Measures	The city of Belgrade has decided not to charge rent for office and business spaces. Once the state of emergency is over, tenants will have 30 days to declare how they want to pay the lease for the space for this period.

<b>SLOVAKIA</b>	Measures	A €200m rent compensation scheme was introduced to support companies whose activities were limited or stopped because of the crisis, following a Government order. It remains to be seen if this also applies to cinemas.
<b>SPAIN</b>	Figures	Approx. €12.9m in monthly fixed costs for cinema operators.
	Measures	Spanish authorities have approved a ruling implementing a moratorium on rent payments, making it possible to delay payments over 2 years (depending on various parameters). Cinema operators have been disappointed by this decision, which legally binds them to repay rents in spite of the impact of the crisis on their business. <a href="#">More information available here, in Spanish.</a>
<b>SWEDEN</b>	Measures	A rent rescue package has been introduced whereby renters pay 50% to landlords, landlords offer a 25% discount and the State pays an additional 25% of the rent. The measure applies to Q2 2020. This has to be negotiated directly with landlords. If they agree to the 50% payment for Q2, they will receive another 25% from the government. No tenant can receive more than €900,000 for this program.
<b>TURKEY</b>	Measures	Turkey's Shopping Centres and Retailers Federation has announced that no rent will be received from the stores located in malls that have been closed due to the corona virus outbreak. Close to 70% of cinemas in Turkey are located in malls.
<b>UKRAINE</b>	Measures	Cinemas still pay rent, but mainly a reduced amount. There is no universal regulation of this matter, it is negotiated on a case-by-case basis with landlords. A project law could make it illegal to penalize untimely payments of utility bills.
<b>UK</b>	Measures	In England, Northern Ireland and Wales, there was a moratorium on enforcement action by commercial landlords initially for a period of three months from March.

## 4.6. TAXATION

### SUMMARY

National authorities across Europe have been quick to delay payments of various taxes for individuals and businesses, including VAT in several cases.

COUNTRY	DETAILS
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	Tax deferrals, reduction of tax prepayments etc. have been introduced for a total amount of €10b. VAT on cinema tickets has been reduced (see cultural sector support in section 4.1 of this research). <a href="#">More information available in German online.</a>
<b>BELGIUM</b>	A 3 month delay has been introduced for tax payments at national level. City tax (in Brussels) has been suspended as well as other local commune taxes across the country.
<b>BULGARIA</b>	The Bulgarian tax authorities will extend VAT filings deadlines until further notice to help businesses through the coronavirus epidemic.
<b>CROATIA</b>	Businesses with revenues of less than €1m (93% of all companies in the country) and have recorded a drop of more than 50% in revenue due to the coronavirus crisis will not be required to pay profit tax, income tax or contributions. It will also be possible to postpone the payment of VAT until they receive payment of issued invoices. Businesses with a drop of 20% or more of revenue may apply for a deferral of payments, valid for March and April returns.
<b>CYPRUS</b>	Temporary suspension of the obligation to pay VAT for reasons of business liquidity, without the imposition of any penalties and interest for the periods ending 29 February 2020, 31 March 2020 and 30 April 2020, until 10 November 2020, provided that the relevant VAT returns are submitted within the prescribed deadlines. The Collection of Taxes and Assessments Law has been amended to give the Minister of Finance the power to extend the deadline for submission of tax returns as well as the deadline for settlement of tax liabilities.
<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>	Income tax deadline extended. Delay of tax return and VAT tax declaration until July 2020. VAT on cinema tickets has been reduced (see cultural sector support in section 4.1 of this research).
<b>DENMARK</b>	Tax authorities have made it possible to postpone tax and VAT for the industry this spring.
<b>ESTONIA</b>	Companies which are affected can be supported by differing taxes. VAT payment have been delayed until 1 May 2020.
<b>FINLAND</b>	Businesses experiencing payment difficulties can request an extension to a tax return's filing deadline, and late-filing penalties may not be imposed for a justified special reason. They can apply for a tax settlement on new, easier terms, and a withholding tax adjustment if business results appear to be lower than estimated. In this exceptional situation, the tax administration will support businesses by stepping up the handling of the above issues. VAT refund processing will also be stepped up. The first repayment of delayed VAT has been postponed to 30 November 2020, with a reduced interest of 4%. Finland offered VAT loans during the coronavirus crises at an interest rate of 3%. This enabled businesses to apply for a temporary refund of VAT payments they made on their returns in 2020.

	<p><u>More information available in Finnish online.</u></p>
<b>FRANCE</b>	<p>Very small, and Small to medium business will be exonerated from social charges from March to June. Larger businesses can delay payments and benefit from reduced rates.</p> <p>France continues not to provide a VAT filing or payment deferment, setting it aside from most other European countries. However, it offered a discount on VAT payments for April-May returns for businesses in difficulties.</p>
<b>GERMANY</b>	<p>A deferral of tax has been confirmed from the cut-off date of 1 March 2020. There are no strict requirements for granting the deferral, businesses must simply demonstrate they have been affected by the crisis, without evidence of the value of the damage incurred. Enforcement measures have been suspended.</p> <p>Businesses can reclaim incurred advance tax payments as early as this year. Income taxes can also be reclaimed under certain conditions, in 2021 after filing a tax return to the tax office. If losses in 2020 are less serious than expected, tax authorities can reclaim those taxes back.</p> <p>According to the social security treatment, grants for short-time work allowance are tax exempt for up to 80 percent of the difference between the target salary and the actual salary. This regulation also supports cinema companies that have increased the short-time work allowance for their employees.</p> <p>VAT will be reduced for a limited period from 1 July 2020 to 31 December 2020, from 7% to 5% for cinema tickets. <u>More information can be found here, in German.</u></p>
<b>GREECE</b>	<p>Suspension, for four months until August 2020, of tax and social security obligations of corporations that were ordered to close, with the sole condition that they do not dismiss any workers. Instalments of confirmed debts of March-April. 25% discount for March-April instalment payments if paid in due time. VAT payers who do not lay off staff may withhold 25% of their VAT due for April.</p>
<b>HUNGARY</b>	<p>Tax authorities are to exempt 81,480 SMEs from the flat-rate tax liability until June 30 and delay tax debts already incurred before 1 March until after the end of the state of emergency.</p>
<b>IRELAND</b>	<p>Deferment of Commercial Property Rates and VAT. VAT liabilities enforcement activities have been suspended. There will be automatic no late interest or payment penalties for January-April VAT payments for small businesses below €3m annual turnover.</p>
<b>ITALY</b>	<p>Fiscal and welfare payments and compulsory insurance premiums have been suspended until 16 September (previously until 30 April). Support to enterprises' liquidity available through State-guaranteed bank loans, as well as tax credits for costs related to sanitizing of workplaces.</p> <p>The worst affected sectors (to be defined) will not have to meet their tax obligations and tax relief will be offered to companies that donate sums of money to combat the pandemic.</p> <p>It was officially announced on 13 May that the June payments of IRAP (the regional tax on net production value) would be cancelled - both the 2019 balance and the 2020 deposit - if total revenues do not exceed €250m.</p> <p>VAT payments may be delayed to 16 September on certain VAT liabilities: small businesses (less than €50m turnover) which have had a 33% cut in revenue</p>

	between March-April compared to same period in 2019. For larger businesses above €50m turnover, the reduction must be 50% or more.
<b>LATVIA</b>	Companies which are affected can be supported by differing taxes, including VAT.
<b>LITHUANIA</b>	VAT delayed returns by up to one year if cinemas prove they are harmed by the crisis. There will be no charges for late payments or interest on outstanding VAT. Cinemas are not announced in the first list of harmed businesses and are forced to prove they are harmed by the quarantine.
<b>LUXEMBOURG</b>	There are possibilities to delay tax payments & advances. There has been a suspension of VAT penalties for late returns until 15 May.
<b>MALTA</b>	All taxes and VAT payments for March and April are deferred to June, so far, although expected to be moved further along. These deferrals are estimated to improve liquidity by €700 million. After these two months, the Government will be studying possible extensions of this measure depending on the prevailing economic conditions. This measure applies to businesses that can prove an estimated 25% or more decrease in sales registered (on the basis of a 3 month period in 2020 compared with the same period of 2019).
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	Companies and self-employed people in the Dutch cultural/creative sector can make a special request for an extension of the 3-month payment deadline for all income tax, corporation tax, wage tax and turnover tax (VAT) contributions. The interest on overdue tax normally levied after the term of payment has expired will be temporarily lowered from 4% to nearly 0%. The rate for interest on tax will be temporarily lowered to practically 0% as well. This reduction will apply to all types of tax that are subject to interest on tax. The government will lower the interest rate as soon as possible. The period during which affected businesses can apply for tax deferment has been extended until 30 September 2020. <a href="#">More details available here, in Dutch.</a>
<b>NORWAY</b>	The government has declared that its reduced VAT rate will be further reduced from 12% to 6%, effective from 20 March to 31 October. The previous reduction had been set to 8% and was effective from 1 January 2020. The association is trying to convince the government to skip the special cinema tax of 2.5% on total revenues, also from 1 January 2020.
<b>POLAND</b>	Businesses can delay their payments of social charges. Tax payments, due for 30 April, have been postponed to 30 May.
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	Postponement of the Corporate Income Tax (CIT) from 31 March to 30 June 2020. Extension of the deadline for submission of the CIT. Additional taxes also delayed. Regarding VAT and withholding taxes for the second quarter of 2020, the government has decided to make tax payments more flexible for both companies and the self-employed. <a href="#">More information here.</a>
<b>ROMANIA</b>	Various measures including suspension of forced execution of budgetary debts, VAT refunds during March for all settled settlements, suspension of fiscal control actions. <a href="#">More information here.</a>
<b>RUSSIA</b>	For all small and medium size businesses, a 6 months tax break for all duties except VAT, insurance premiums and loan payments to small and medium-sized enterprises.
<b>SERBIA</b>	Deadlines for tax payments will be postponed. This decision should be confirmed officially soon. The payment of payroll taxes and contributions will be



	deferred during the period of the state of emergency, while the payment of corporate income tax for the second quarter will also be delayed.
<b>SLOVENIA</b>	Slovenia has offered businesses affected by the COVID-19 outbreak the opportunity to apply for a deferral of their VAT payments, without any penalties or interest charges. Other tax returns have been delayed by two months. Slovenia has ended the VAT reliefs on 31 May 2020 as they declared an end to the state of emergency and the pandemic in the country.
<b>SLOVAKIA</b>	VAT payments and other tax rules have been relaxed for February, March and April payments. There will also be no interest or penalties on late filings.
<b>SPAIN</b>	A VAT and other tax payment holiday was introduced for small businesses who applied for relief for the coronavirus (Covid-19) outbreak. The scheme is not available for large businesses (above €6m turnover) or if the VAT due is above €30m.
<b>SWEDEN</b>	As part of a SEK300b support package, companies may delay VAT payments and other tax settlements for up to 12 months, with a 6% interest. The measure will be backdated to January 2020. You can also get repayment for VAT as a loan with an annual interest of 3.1%.
<b>SWITZERLAND</b>	Both local and federal initiatives. Payment of taxes at federal level can be postponed without interest.
<b>TURKEY</b>	The Government has agreed to: delay taxes for 3 months (April, May and June) and they will be paid after November in 6 instalments; delay all credit payments for 3 months without interest; use governmental funds to support for long term and low rate credits for affected SME's.
<b>UKRAINE</b>	Cinemas are exempt from paying VAT until 2023, but this was already the case before the outbreak.
<b>UK</b>	The next VAT payment will be deferred for three months until the end of June and will not be fully payable until the end of the financial year. A business rates holiday has been introduced for all companies operating in the retail, hospitality and leisure sector.

## 5. BOX OFFICE PERFORMANCES

Some of the year-to-date box office figures below have been kindly shared by our colleagues at Comscore. Other figures are estimates from UNIC members. As a reminder, most cinemas were forced to close from Week 11-12 (9-22 March), with the exception of Italy, where many sites had to close slightly earlier (from Week 8). More information on the closure process is available in the first section of this document.

COUNTRY	MARCH		APRIL				MAY			
	W11	W12	W13	W14	W15	W16	W17	W18	W19	W20
AUSTRIA	n/d	-13%	-18%	-23%	-28%	-32%	-39%	-45%	-48%	-50%
FRANCE	n/d	-32%	-35%	-39%	-43%	-45%	-50%	-53%	-55%	-56%
GERMANY	-10%	-14%	-18%	-22%	-26%	-30%	-37%	-42%	-44%	-46%
ITALY*	-6%	-11%	-16%	-22%	-21%	-30%	-38%	-42%	-46%	-48%
NETHERLANDS	+4%	+1%	-4%	-9%	-12%	-16%	-23%	-30%	-33%	-36%
PORTUGAL	n/d	-9%	-14%	-19%	-28%	-35%	-41%	-47%	-49%	-51%
RUSSIA	+8.2%	+5%	-1%	-6%	-11%	-14%	-17%	-25%	-29%	-31%
SPAIN	-4%	-12%	-19%	-26%	-31%	-39%	-44%	-50%	-52%	-54%
TURKEY	+18%	n/d	n/d	n/d	+1%	n/d	-13%	n/d	-18%	n/d
UK	+9%	+2%	-5%	-12%	-19%	-23%	-34%	-39%	-42%	-44%

COUNTRY	JUNE				JULY					
	W21	W22	W23	W24	W25	W26	W27	W28	W29	W30
AUSTRIA	-52%	- 53%	-55%	-56%	- 55%	- 57%	-59%			
FRANCE	-58%	- 59%	-60%	-62%	n/d	- 65%	63.1%			
GERMANY	-47%	- 49%	-50%	-51%	- 52%	- 52%	-53%			
ITALY*	-49%	- 51%	-52%	-56%	- 53%	- 54%	-52%			
NETHERLANDS	-39%	- 41%	-43%	-44%	- 45%	- 45%	-46%			
PORTUGAL	-53%	- 54%	-56%	n/d	- 59%	- 61%	-63%			
RUSSIA	-34%	- 35%	-37%	-42%	- 44%	- 45%	- 46.8%			
SPAIN	-57%	- 57%	-59%	n/d	- 62%	- 63%	-65%			
TURKEY	n/d	- 27%	n/d	-28%	n/d	n/d				
UK	-47%	- 51%	-53%	-55%	- 57%	- 59%	-61%			