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ES

Precio:
3 EUR

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⁽¹⁾ Texto pertinente a efectos del EEE

II

(Comunicaciones)

COMUNICACIONES PROCEDENTES DE LAS INSTITUCIONES, ÓRGANOS Y ORGANISMOS DE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA

COMISIÓN EUROPEA

No oposición a una concentración notificada**(Asunto COMP/M.6863 — Avnet EMG/MSC Investoren)****(Texto pertinente a efectos del EEE)**

(2013/C 290/01)

El 4 de septiembre de 2013, la Comisión decidió no oponerse a la concentración notificada que se cita en el encabezamiento y declararla compatible con el mercado común. Esta decisión se basa en el artículo 6, apartado 1, letra b) del Reglamento (CE) n° 139/2004 del Consejo. El texto íntegro de la decisión solo está disponible en inglés y se hará público una vez que se elimine cualquier secreto comercial que pueda contener. Estará disponible:

- en la sección de concentraciones del sitio web de competencia de la Comisión (<http://ec.europa.eu/competition/mergers/cases/>). Este sitio web permite localizar las decisiones sobre concentraciones mediante criterios de búsqueda tales como el nombre de la empresa, el número de asunto, la fecha o el sector de actividad,
 - en formato electrónico en el sitio web EUR-Lex (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/index.htm>) con el número de documento 32013M6863. EUR-Lex da acceso al Derecho comunitario en línea.
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IV

(Información)

INFORMACIÓN PROCEDENTE DE LAS INSTITUCIONES, ÓRGANOS
Y ORGANISMOS DE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA

COMISIÓN EUROPEA

Tipo de cambio del euro ⁽¹⁾

4 de octubre de 2013

(2013/C 290/02)

1 euro =

Moneda	Tipo de cambio	Moneda	Tipo de cambio		
USD	dólar estadounidense	1,3593	AUD	dólar australiano	1,4409
JPY	yen japonés	132,03	CAD	dólar canadiense	1,4042
DKK	corona danesa	7,4598	HKD	dólar de Hong Kong	10,5406
GBP	libra esterlina	0,84690	NZD	dólar neozelandés	1,6366
SEK	corona sueca	8,6732	SGD	dólar de Singapur	1,6942
CHF	franco suizo	1,2271	KRW	won de Corea del Sur	1 458,03
ISK	corona islandesa		ZAR	rand sudafricano	13,5862
NOK	corona noruega	8,1145	CNY	yuan renminbi	8,3192
BGN	leva búlgara	1,9558	HRK	kuna croata	7,6240
CZK	corona checa	25,554	IDR	rupia indonesia	15 281,81
HUF	forinto húngaro	296,92	MYR	ringit malayo	4,3207
LTL	litas lituana	3,4528	PHP	peso filipino	58,659
LVL	lats letón	0,7028	RUB	rublo ruso	43,7317
PLN	esloti polaco	4,2045	THB	bat tailandés	42,546
RON	leu rumano	4,4285	BRL	real brasileño	2,9926
TRY	lira turca	2,7152	MXN	peso mexicano	17,8150
			INR	rupia india	83,6320

⁽¹⁾ Fuente: tipo de cambio de referencia publicado por el Banco Central Europeo.

V

*(Anuncios)*PROCEDIMIENTOS RELATIVOS A LA APLICACIÓN DE LA POLÍTICA DE
COMPETENCIA

COMISIÓN EUROPEA

Notificación previa de una operación de concentración**(Asunto COMP/M.6941 — Piper/G+J/G+J RBA)****Asunto que podría ser tramitado conforme al procedimiento simplificado****(Texto pertinente a efectos del EEE)**

(2013/C 290/03)

1. El 27 de septiembre de 2013, la Comisión recibió la notificación, de conformidad con lo dispuesto en el artículo 4 del Reglamento (CE) n.º 139/2004 del Consejo ⁽¹⁾, de un proyecto de concentración por el cual la empresa Piper Verlag GmbH («Piper», Alemania) perteneciente al grupo Bonnier («Bonnier», Suecia) adquiere el control conjunto, a tenor de lo dispuesto en el artículo 3, apartado 1, letra b), del Reglamento comunitario de concentraciones, de G+J/RBA GmbH & Co. KG («G+J/RBA», Alemania) mediante la adquisición de acciones. La otra parte con control será G+J/AG & Co. KG («G+J», Alemania), perteneciente al grupo Bertelsmann («Bertelsmann», Alemania). Piper adquiere, además, el control, a tenor de lo dispuesto en el artículo 3, apartado 1, letra b), del Reglamento comunitario de concentraciones, de la totalidad del recién fundado National Geographic Buchgesellschaft mbH («NGB», Alemania) mediante la adquisición de acciones.

2. Las actividades comerciales de las empresas en cuestión son las siguientes:

- Bonnier: publicación de libros, revistas, publicaciones periódicas, servicios de radio y televisión,
- Bertelsmann: publicación y distribución de revistas y publicaciones periódicas y ofertas en línea suplementarias, emisiones de radio y televisión, producción televisiva, publicación de libros y servicios de externalización de procesos comerciales,
- G+J/RBA: publicación de revistas, publicaciones periódicas y productos relacionados, especialmente calendarios, guías de viaje y DVD,
- NGB: publicación de libros.

3. Tras un examen preliminar, la Comisión considera que la operación notificada podría entrar en el ámbito de aplicación del Reglamento comunitario de concentraciones. No obstante, se reserva su decisión definitiva al respecto. En virtud de la Comunicación de la Comisión sobre el procedimiento simplificado para tramitar determinadas concentraciones en virtud del Reglamento comunitario de concentraciones ⁽²⁾, este asunto podría ser tramitado conforme al procedimiento simplificado establecido en dicha Comunicación.

4. La Comisión invita a los interesados a que le presenten sus posibles observaciones sobre el proyecto de concentración.

⁽¹⁾ DO L 24 de 29.1.2004, p. 1 («Reglamento comunitario de concentraciones»).

⁽²⁾ DO C 56 de 5.3.2005, p. 32 («Comunicación sobre el procedimiento simplificado»).

Las observaciones deberán obrar en poder de la Comisión en un plazo máximo de diez días a partir de la fecha de la presente publicación. Podrán enviarse por fax (+32 22964301), por correo electrónico a COMP-MERGER-REGISTRY@ec.europa.eu o por correo, con indicación del número de referencia COMP/M.6941 — Piper/G+/G+J RBA, a la siguiente dirección:

Comisión Europea
Dirección General de Competencia
Registro de Concentraciones
1049 Bruxelles/Brussel
BELGIQUE/BELGIË

OTROS ACTOS

COMISIÓN EUROPEA

Publicación de una solicitud con arreglo al artículo 50, apartado 2, letra a), del Reglamento (UE) n° 1151/2012 del Parlamento Europeo y del Consejo, sobre los regímenes de calidad de los productos agrícolas y alimenticios

(2013/C 290/04)

La presente publicación otorga el derecho a oponerse a la solicitud, de conformidad con el artículo 51 del Reglamento (UE) n° 1151/2012 del Parlamento Europeo y del Consejo ⁽¹⁾.

DOCUMENTO ÚNICO

REGLAMENTO (CE) N° 510/2006 DEL CONSEJO**sobre la protección de las indicaciones geográficas y de las denominaciones de origen de los productos agrícolas y alimenticios ⁽²⁾**

«STRACHITUNT»

N° CE: IT-PDO-0005-01047-19.10.2012

IGP () DOP (X)

1. Denominación

«Strachitunt»

2. Estado Miembro o Tercer País

Italia

3. Descripción del producto agrícola o alimenticio**3.1. Tipo de producto**

Clase 1.3. Quesos.

3.2. Descripción del producto que se designa con la denominación indicada en el punto 1

El «Strachitunt» es un queso enmohecido de leche cruda entera de vaca, producido según la antigua técnica de las dos pastas y con un período de maduración medio, de al menos 75 días.

El «Strachitunt» presenta una corteza rugosa y fina, de consistencia media, a veces con mohos, de color amarillento tirando a gris si se prolonga la maduración.

La rueda es cilíndrica, con las caras planas de un diámetro comprendido entre 25 y 28 cm y con el canto lateral derecho o ligeramente convexo, de una altura de entre 15 y 18 cm. El peso de cada rueda varía entre 4 y 6 kg.

Al corte, el «Strachitunt» presenta una pasta compacta, jaspeada, que se deshace bajo la corteza con la presencia de estrías cremosas y venas de un verde azulado debidas al enmohecimiento. El grado de enmohecimiento de la pasta varía en función de la cantidad de esporas presentes de manera natural en la leche y de su capacidad de desarrollo.

El sabor es aromático y intenso, variable de suave a picante, y puede asumir notas más pronunciadas a medida que transcurre la maduración.

⁽¹⁾ DO L 343 de 14.12.2012, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ DO L 93 de 31.3.2006, p. 12. Sustituido por el Reglamento (UE) n° 1151/2012.

El contenido mínimo de grasa, calculado en materia seca, es del 48 %.

3.3. *Materias primas (únicamente en el caso de los productos transformados)*

La leche utilizada está cruda, se ha recogido en dos ordeños diferentes y procede de vacas de raza parda alpina, como mínimo en el 90 % del total.

En la fase de transformación, se utiliza cuajo de ternera y sal comprados en el mercado.

3.4. *Piensos (únicamente en el caso de los productos de origen animal)*

La leche utilizada para la producción del «Strachitunt» procede de explotaciones en las que la ración alimentaria de los animales está formada por hierba o heno de pastos mixtos, en proporción al menos igual al 65 % de la materia seca total. Al menos el 90 % de estos forrajes, lo que corresponde a aproximadamente el 60 % de la ración, debe proceder del territorio mencionado en el punto 4 siguiente. La ración alimentaria está compuesta además por concentrados de cereales (maíz, cebada, trigo), leguminosas (soja) y subproductos de la transformación de estos productos, en una proporción inferior al 35 % de la materia seca, así como por piedras de sal y complejos de minerales y vitaminas, como complementos alimenticios.

Está prohibida la utilización de ensilados de maíz.

3.5. *Fases específicas de la producción que deben llevarse a cabo en la zona geográfica definida*

Todas las etapas del proceso de producción (cría del ganado, ordeño, recogida y transformación de la leche, elaboración del queso, maduración) se realizan en la zona geográfica delimitada que se describe en el punto 4 siguiente.

3.6. *Normas especiales sobre el corte en lonchas, el rallado, el envasado, etc.*

Las actividades de corte en porciones y de envasado del queso «Strachitunt» DOP están también autorizadas fuera de la zona geográfica. Los centros de corte y envasado deben informar con antelación al «Consorzio di Tutela dello Strachitunt» de tales actividades.

3.7. *Normas especiales sobre el etiquetado*

El queso «Strachitunt» se comercializa en muelas enteras o en porciones, y se despacha a consumo con el símbolo gráfico (figura 1) impreso en una cara y con la fecha de producción impresa en el canto lateral.

Las muelas que se comercializan enteras deben llevar en su cara superior un papel fino de identificación en el que figure la denominación «Strachitunt» y el símbolo gráfico (figura 1). Si se comercializa en porciones, el embalaje externo del queso debe mostrar, de forma repetida, el símbolo gráfico (figura 1).



Figura 1: Símbolo gráfico (logotipo)

4. **Descripción sucinta de la zona geográfica**

La zona de producción comprende los municipios de Taleggio, Vedeseta, Gerosa y Blello situados en la provincia de Bérgamo, a una altitud mínima de 700 m sobre el nivel del mar, cuyo territorio forma, total o parcialmente, el valle Valtaleggio.

5. **Vínculo con la zona geográfica**

5.1. *Carácter específico de la zona geográfica*

El valle Valtaleggio, ubicado en el corazón de los Prealpes de Bérgamo y, en una parte significativa, en el Parco delle Orobie (Parque de los Prealpes de Bérgamo), no tiene dentro de su perímetro ninguna actividad de tipo industrial ni hay en él ninguna fuente de contaminación; además, disfruta de una posición suficientemente aislada respecto a la congestionada llanura lombarda y a los grandes centros urbanos. Esto le permite disponer todavía de zonas naturales, libres de contaminación, lo que beneficia a todas las actividades de producción de la zona.

Los municipios señalados, además de estar contiguos, tienen similares características de geografía humana. La presencia generalizada de prados de pasto constituye un ambiente ideal para la ganadería y la práctica del pastoreo alpino, y permite la producción y la transformación de la leche destinada a la preparación del queso «Strachitunt». La ganadería de esta zona de montaña se caracteriza por el predominio de las vacas de raza parda alpina. La situación de la zona de origen garantiza la permanencia de los animales en los prados durante un período mínimo anual de seis meses, lo que influye positivamente en la calidad de la leche, ya que esta depende en gran medida de que las vacas disfruten de un bienestar óptimo. Estos factores, junto a las condiciones climáticas generales de dicho territorio de montaña, situado a una altitud mínima de 700 m sobre el nivel del mar, y a las condiciones de maduración en las queserías, constituyen y siguen constituyendo actualmente un entorno óptimo para la producción de numerosas variedades de queso de pasta blanda. Las localidades de la zona geográfica tienen una vocación agrícola y quesera que viene de antiguo y está bien documentada, por lo que las técnicas de producción y de maduración del «Strachitunt» están consolidadas desde hace tiempo.

En la zona geográfica de producción, la transformación de la leche tiene lugar bien en construcciones situadas directamente en los pastos alpinos o bien en explotaciones ganaderas situadas en el territorio; en el primer caso la leche no se somete a ningún transporte, y en el segundo el transporte se limita a una pequeña zona.

Además, el recurso a técnicas tradicionales, tales como la utilización de dos pastas y el empleo de suero ácido como detergente para desengrasar en la limpieza de los calderos y de los instrumentos de trabajo, permite, sin olvidar la salubridad del producto acabado, respetar el medio ambiente y la microflora presente de manera natural en los lugares de transformación. Los locales de maduración de las explotaciones situadas en la zona de origen están principalmente bajo el nivel de suelo, con lo que se aplican sistemas de refrigeración «estáticos» que permiten aprovechar las bajas temperaturas climáticas. Esta posibilidad se debe a la configuración del valle, cuyas zonas situadas a la derecha del torrente Enna tienen una exposición solar muy limitada, incluso durante el verano. Esta condición contribuye al fenómeno más o menos pronunciado de enmohecimiento de la pasta que caracteriza al producto.

5.2. *Carácter específico del producto*

El queso «Strachitunt» es el producto obtenido con la antigua técnica de elaboración quesera de las dos pastas. Esta técnica contempla el uso de dos cuajadas, una caliente y otra fría, obtenidas con un intervalo aproximado de doce horas, de acuerdo con los dos ordeños diarios.

Estas cuajadas se reúnen y se mezclan a fin de obtener una masa única.

Las características distintivas del «Strachitunt» son su elaboración particular, la presencia más o menos pronunciada de mohos naturales (está prohibido añadir a la leche cualquier inóculo fúngico), y su pasta compacta, jaspeada, que se deshace bajo la corteza, con estrías cremosas.

5.3. *Relación causal entre la zona geográfica y la calidad o las características del producto (en el caso de las DOP) o una calidad específica, la reputación u otras características del producto (en el caso de las IGP)*

El método de obtención del «Strachitunt» deriva de las características morfológicas del valle Valtaleggio, que han determinado la aparición de explotaciones agrícolas de pequeñas dimensiones con producción de quesos destinados al consumo propio.

Además, la cría de bovinos de raza parda alpina, que presentan una especial capacidad de adaptación a las condiciones edafoclimáticas de montaña, ha influido y sigue influyendo actualmente en las características de la leche.

Desde el punto de vista histórico, la necesidad de obtener quesos elaborados a partir de leche cruda transformada en calderas de cobre derivaba de la utilización de leña como combustible, lo que no permitía el tratamiento térmico de la leche.

Además, la necesidad de transformar la leche inmediatamente después del ordeño, ya que era imposible conservarla en un medio refrigerado, ha dado lugar a la técnica de las dos pastas, que permite utilizar la cuajada caliente, recién obtenida, y la cuajada fría, obtenida en la transformación anterior.

Este método de elaboración permite establecer un vínculo muy estrecho entre la calidad físico-química y microbiológica de la leche y la calidad del producto acabado. El enmohecimiento se debe a las esporas de moho presentes de manera natural en la leche y en los ambientes de maduración, y este moho puede desarrollarse en el queso gracias a la tecnología particular de producción y a la técnica de perforación de los quesos durante la maduración.

Todo lo que sucede durante el proceso de producción del «Strachitunt» está ligado indisolublemente al medio geográfico y a las tradiciones transmitidas que condicionan las características particulares del producto acabado.

Referencia a la publicación del pliego de condiciones

[artículo 5, apartado 7, del Reglamento (CE) n° 510/2006 ⁽³⁾]

Esta Administración ha activado el procedimiento nacional de oposición publicando la propuesta de reconocimiento de la DOP «Strachitunt» en la *Gazzetta ufficiale della Repubblica italiana* n° 14 de 19 de enero de 2011.

El texto consolidado del pliego de condiciones de producción puede consultarse en el siguiente sitio internet:

<http://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/3335>

O bien accediendo directamente a la página de inicio del sitio web del Ministerio italiano de Políticas Agrícolas, Alimentarias y Forestales (<http://www.politicheagricole.it>), pinchando en «Qualità e sicurezza» (calidad y seguridad) (arriba a la derecha de la pantalla) y por último en «Disciplinari di Produzione all'esame dell'UE» (pliegos de condiciones sometidos al examen de la UE).

⁽³⁾ Véase la nota a pie de página 2.

CORRECCIÓN DE ERRORES

Corrección de errores de la Invitación a presentar observaciones en aplicación del artículo 1, apartado 2, de la Parte I y del artículo 6, apartado 1, de la Parte II del Protocolo 3 del Acuerdo entre los Estados de la AELC por el que se instituyen un Órgano de Vigilancia y un Tribunal de Justicia sobre la supuesta ayuda estatal concedida a Scandinavian Airlines mediante el nuevo mecanismo de crédito renovable

(Diario Oficial de la Unión Europea C 287 de 3 de octubre de 2013)

(2013/C 290/05)

La Invitación a presentar observaciones en aplicación del artículo 1, apartado 2, de la Parte I y del artículo 6, apartado 1, de la Parte II del Protocolo 3 del Acuerdo entre los Estados de la AELC por el que se instituyen un Órgano de Vigilancia y un Tribunal de Justicia sobre la supuesta ayuda estatal concedida a Scandinavian Airlines mediante el nuevo mecanismo de crédito renovable queda redactada como sigue:

«Invitación a presentar observaciones en aplicación del artículo 1, apartado 2, de la Parte I y del artículo 6, apartado 1, de la Parte II del Protocolo 3 del Acuerdo entre los Estados de la AELC por el que se instituyen un Órgano de Vigilancia y un Tribunal de Justicia sobre la supuesta ayuda estatal concedida a Scandinavian Airlines mediante el nuevo mecanismo de crédito renovable

Mediante Decisión nº 259/13/COL, de 19 de junio de 2013, reproducida en la versión lingüística auténtica en las páginas siguientes al presente resumen, el Órgano de Vigilancia de la AELC incoó el procedimiento establecido en el artículo 1, apartado 2, de la Parte I y en el artículo 6, apartado 1, de la Parte II del Protocolo 3 del Acuerdo entre los Estados de la AELC por el que se instituyen un Órgano de Vigilancia y un Tribunal de Justicia. El Gobierno noruego fue informado mediante una copia de la Decisión.

Mediante el presente anuncio, el Órgano de Vigilancia de la AELC invita a los Estados de la AELC, a los Estados miembros de la UE y a las terceras partes interesadas a que presenten sus observaciones sobre dicha medida en el plazo de un mes, a partir de la fecha de publicación de la presente comunicación, enviándolas a:

EFTA Surveillance Authority
Registro
Rue Belliard/Belliardstraat 35
1040 Bruxelles/Brussel
BELGIQUE/BELGIË

Dichas observaciones serán comunicadas a las autoridades noruegas. Podrá preservarse la identidad de las partes interesadas que presentan observaciones previa solicitud por escrito aduciendo las razones para ello. Habida cuenta, entre otras cosas, el artículo 109, apartado 2, del Acuerdo sobre el Espacio Económico Europeo («Acuerdo EEE»), así como la competencia paralela de la Comisión Europea y el Órgano en el caso presente, el Órgano podrá también transmitir todas las observaciones recibidas a la Comisión Europea, salvo que la parte interesada que formule tales observaciones se oponga a dicha transmisión por motivos debidamente justificados.

RESUMEN**Procedimiento**

Mediante carta de 5 de febrero de 2013, el Órgano de Vigilancia de la AELC (el «Órgano») recibió una denuncia de European Low Fares Airline Association («ELFAA») relativa a la participación de Noruega, Suecia y Dinamarca en un mecanismo de crédito renovable («nuevo MCR») en favor de Scandinavian Airlines («SAS»).

Mediante carta de 18 de febrero de 2013, el Órgano invitó a las autoridades noruegas a presentar sus observaciones sobre la denuncia y sobre las acusaciones de ayudas estatales ilegales. Las autoridades noruegas respondieron mediante carta de 25 de marzo de 2013. Asimismo, facilitaron información adicional por medio de una carta con fecha de 6 de junio de 2013.

Evaluación de la medida

En los últimos años, SAS ha confiado en mecanismos de crédito externo para respaldar su preparación financiera. A este respecto, SAS disponía de un mecanismo de crédito renovable desde diciembre de 2006 («el antiguo MCR»), que aportaban únicamente varios bancos prestamistas. El antiguo MCR debía expirar en junio de 2013. Tras algunas negociaciones, los bancos aceptaron un nuevo MCR en noviembre de 2012, que sería instaurado conjuntamente con los cuatro mayores accionistas (Noruega, Suecia y Dinamarca («los Estados») y el principal accionista privado Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation («KAW»)).

Además de lo expuesto, el 50 % del nuevo MCR lo facilitan los Estados miembros de forma proporcional a su participación en SAS y el 50 % restante lo aporta KAW junto con los bancos prestamistas actuales participantes en el antiguo MCR, excepto uno. Los Estados y KAW participan en el nuevo MCR en las mismas condiciones que los bancos.

El Órgano ha evaluado si la creación del nuevo MCR otorga una ventaja económica indebida a SAS y considera que no se aplica el principio de *pari passu*, puesto que la participación de las autoridades públicas en el nuevo MCR no fue secundada por ningún inversor privado. A este respecto, los bancos prestamistas han reducido prácticamente a la mitad su contribución al nuevo MCR respecto al antiguo MCR, y el Órgano no puede descartar que la participación de los prestamistas privados no se haya visto influida por consideraciones relacionadas con su exposición crediticia actual a SAS en el marco del antiguo MCR, así como por la participación de los Estados en el nuevo MCR, en lugar de por las perspectivas de rentabilidad como tales.

El Órgano también ha examinado si la participación de los Estados miembros en el nuevo MCR puede considerarse aceptables para un inversor privado que opere en una economía de mercado. A este respecto, el Órgano tiene dudas de que el plan de negocio y el análisis de rentabilidad adjunto pertinentes, que constituyen la base de la participación de los Estados, estén lo suficientemente fundados como para inducir a un inversor privado a participar en el nuevo MCR.

Además, en la medida en que el nuevo MCR constituye una ayuda estatal en el sentido del artículo 61, apartado 1, del Acuerdo EEE, el Órgano tiene dudas sobre su compatibilidad con las excepciones previstas en el artículo 61, apartados 2 y 3, del Acuerdo EEE. No parecen cumplirse las condiciones las ayudas de salvamento y reestructuración previstas en las Directrices del Órgano de Vigilancia sobre ayudas estatales de salvamento y de reestructuración de empresas en crisis.

Conclusión

A la luz de las consideraciones anteriores, el Órgano no puede concluir en este momento que la participación de los Estados en el nuevo MCR se produce en condiciones de mercado. Por consiguiente, tampoco puede descartar la existencia de una ventaja indebida en favor de SAS potencialmente equivalente a una ayuda estatal en el sentido del artículo 61, apartado 1, del Acuerdo EEE. Además, en la medida en que el nuevo MCR constituye una ayuda estatal en el sentido del artículo 61, apartado 1, del Acuerdo EEE, el Órgano tiene dudas sobre su compatibilidad con el Acuerdo EEE.

Por lo tanto, el Órgano de Vigilancia ha decidido incoar el procedimiento de investigación formal, conforme a lo dispuesto en el artículo 1, apartado 2, de la Parte I del Protocolo 3 del Acuerdo entre los Estados de la AELC por el que se instituyen un Órgano de Vigilancia y un Tribunal de Justicia. Se invita a las partes interesadas a que presenten sus observaciones en el plazo de un mes a partir de la publicación de la presente Decisión en el *Diario Oficial de la Unión Europea*.

EFTA SURVEILLANCE AUTHORITY DECISION

No 259/13/COL

of 19 June 2013

on alleged aid to Scandinavian Airlines through the new Revolving Credit Facility

(Norway)

THE EFTA SURVEILLANCE AUTHORITY ("THE AUTHORITY"),

HAVING REGARD to the Agreement on the European Economic Area ("the EEA Agreement"), in particular to Articles 61 to 63, 109(1) and Protocol 26,

HAVING REGARD to the Agreement between the EFTA States on the Establishment of a Surveillance Authority and a Court of Justice ("the Surveillance and Court Agreement"), in particular to Article 24,

HAVING REGARD to Protocol 3 to the Surveillance and Court Agreement ("Protocol 3"), in particular to Article 1(2) of Part I and Articles 4(4) and 6 (1) of Part II,

Whereas:

I. FACTS

1. Procedure

- (1) In late October 2012, the Authority and the European Commission ("the Commission") were informally contacted by Norway, Denmark, and Sweden (jointly "the States") in relation to their intention to participate in a new Revolving Credit Facility ("RCF") in favour of Scandinavian Airlines ("SAS"). On 12 November 2012, the States decided to participate in the new RCF without however formally notifying the measure to the Authority.
- (2) On 5 February 2013, the Authority received a complaint from the European Low Fares Airline Association ("ELFAA") against the participation of the States in the RCF. With a letter dated 18 February 2013, the Authority invited the Norwegian authorities to submit their comments on the complaint and on the allegations of unlawful State aid.
- (3) The Norwegian authorities replied with a letter dated 25 March 2013. They also provided additional information by way of a letter dated 6 June 2013.
- (4) For this procedure, the Authority, pursuant to Article 109(1) of the Agreement on the European Economic Area ("EEA Agreement") in conjunction with Article 24 of the Agreement between the EFTA States on the Establishment of a Surveillance Authority and a Court of Justice, is competent to assess whether the provisions of the EEA Agreement have been complied with by Norway. On the other hand, the Commission is solely competent to assess whether the provisions of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union ("TFEU") have been respected by Denmark and Sweden. Also, on the basis of Article 109(2) and Protocol 27 to the EEA Agreement, in order to ensure a uniform application throughout the EEA, the Authority and the Commission shall cooperate, exchange information and consult each other on surveillance policy issues and individual cases.
- (5) In the light of the above and given the parallel competence in the present case of the Authority and the Commission, the Authority will transmit the observations it receives from interested parties and the States to the Commission, unless the party providing such observations has raised a duly motivated objection to that transmission.

2. The Scandinavian air transport market

- (6) Between 2001 and 2011, the Scandinavian air transport market (encompassing Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Norway) reportedly grew by 126 % in ASK ⁽¹⁾ terms. Almost all of the growth in the short-haul Scandinavian market came from low-cost carriers, in particular Norwegian Air Shuttle and Ryanair. Indeed, it is estimated that low-cost carriers generated 90 % of the growth in that period ⁽²⁾.
- (7) Despite the increase in the importance of low-cost carriers, the dominant player in the Scandinavian market is still SAS, with an estimated market share in 2011 of 35,6 %, far from the highs above 50 % enjoyed a decade ago. The market shares of Norwegian Air Shuttle and Ryanair reached 18,7 % and 6,8 % respectively in that year.

3. The beneficiary

- (8) SAS is the flag carrier of the States, the largest airline in Scandinavia and the eighth largest airline in Europe. It is also a founding member of the Star Alliance. The airline group, which includes

⁽¹⁾ Available Seat Kilometer (ASK) is a measure of an airline flight's passenger carrying capacity. It is equal to the number of seats available multiplied by the number of kilometers flown.

⁽²⁾ Source: <http://www.airlineleader.com/regional-focus/nordic-region-heats-up-as-all-major-players-overhaul-their-strategies>.

Scandinavian Airlines, Widerøe ⁽³⁾ and Blue1, is headquartered in Stockholm with its main European and intercontinental hub at Copenhagen Airport. In 2011, SAS carried 22,9 million passengers, achieving revenues of SEK 38 billion.

- (9) SAS is currently 50 % owned by the States: 21,4 % by Sweden, 14,3 % by Denmark, and 14,3 % by Norway. The main private shareholder is the Knut and Alice Wallenberg's foundation ("KAW") (7,6 %), while the remaining shareholders own stakes of 1,5 % or less.

Table 1

Principal shareholders in SAS AB on 31 March 2012 ⁽⁴⁾

Shareholder	Total
The Swedish Government	21,4 %
The Danish Government	14,3 %
The Norwegian Government	14,3 %
Knut and Alice Wallenberg's foundation	7,6 %
Försäkringsaktiebolaget, Avanza Pension	1,5 %
A.H Värdepapper AB	1,4 %
Unionen	1,4 %
Denmark's National Bank	1,4 %
Robur Försäkring	0,9 %
Ponderus Försäkring	0,8 %
Andra AP-fonden	0,5 %
Tredje AP-fonden	0,5 %
SSB+TC Ledning Omnibus FD No OM79	0,5 %
Nordnet Pensionsförsäkring AB	0,4 %
Swedbank Robur Sverigefond	0,4 %
Swedbank Robur Sverigefond Mega	0,3 %
JPM Chase NA	0,3 %
AMF Aktiefond Småbolag	0,3 %
JP Morgan Bank	0,3 %
KPA Pensionsförsäkring AB	0,2 %
Nomura International	0,2 %

⁽³⁾ See paragraph (23) below, concerning the sale of 80 % of the shares of Widerøe.

⁽⁴⁾ Source: <http://www.sasgroup.net/SASGroup/default.asp>.

- (10) The financial position of SAS has been weak for several years, with recurring losses since 2008 and a current S&P credit rating of CCC+, downgraded from B- in November 2012. These difficulties have been heightened by the market environment of high fuel costs and uncertain demand. As a result of its deteriorating financial position, SAS followed a substantial cost reduction program ("Core SAS") in 2009/2010. In order to help to implement that program, SAS had to raise equity from its shareholders by way of two rights issues: (i) SEK 6 billion in April 2009; and (ii) SEK 5 billion in May 2010 ⁽⁵⁾.

4. Description of the measure: the new RCF in 2012

- (11) As for other airlines globally, SAS has been reliant on external credit facilities to maintain a minimum level of liquidity. Since 20 December 2006, SAS has relied on an RCF that was due to expire in June 2013 ("the old RCF"). The old RCF amounted to EUR 366 million and was exclusively provided by a number of banks [...]. It also included a number of financial covenants or conditions, like for instance [...].
- (12) In December 2011, the management of SAS projected that the airline would [...] as a result of the deterioration in its business performance. As a result, in early January 2012, SAS drew the old RCF in full [...]. It afterwards entered into negotiations with the banks and reached an agreement for a covenant reset on 15 March 2012, which increased the cost of drawing the old RCF, tightened the drawdown conditions and required SAS to provide full and immediate repayment of the drawn amount. In addition, SAS had to provide the lenders with a Recapitalisation Plan that had to be endorsed by the board and the main shareholders, i.e. the States and KAW.
- (13) The Recapitalisation Plan was underpinned by the so-called 4 Excellence Next Generation ("4XNG") business plan, based on a business review by [...] in early 2012. The 4XNG business plan will, according to SAS, enable it to position itself as a financially self-sufficient airline. It foresees a number of financial targets that SAS has to meet in the financial year 2014/2015, namely an EBIT margin above 8 %, a financial preparedness ratio above 20 % and an equity ratio (equity/assets) in excess of 35 %. The plan is supposed to allow SAS to improve its EBT by approximately SEK 3 billion on an annual basis, while its implementation will require restructuring costs and one-off costs of approximately SEK 1,5 billion.
- (14) As a result of the revised international accounting standard concerning employee benefits (IAS 19) that will be applied by SAS as of November 2013, the SAS Group's equity will be reduced when all unrecognized deviations from estimates and plan amendments will have to be recognized in full. In addition, the plan includes [...] an asset disposal and financing plan, which totals approximately SEK 3 billion in potential net cash proceeds. The asset disposal includes (i) the sale of Widerøe, a subsidiary regional airline in Norway ⁽⁶⁾, (ii) the sale of [...], (iii) the sale of [...], (iv) the sale of airport-related real estate interests, (v) the outsourcing of ground handling, (vi) the sale of aircraft engines, (vii) the sale of [...], (viii) the outsourcing of call centres, and (ix) the sale or secured financing of three Q400 aircraft.
- (15) Norway insists that the 4XNG plan is self-financing, which means that SAS would generate enough cash from operations and non-core disposals to fund the upfront cost of 4XNG. However, SAS was concerned about investor perception of a weak liquidity position of the airline brought on by the significant upfront costs of implementing 4XNG. SAS thus requested an extension of the old RCF together with a new RCF supported by the States and KAW. However, SAS argued that neither the extension of the old RCF nor the new RCF would be drawn.
- (16) The discussion on the new RCF started on 4 June 2012 ⁽⁷⁾. Initially, in line with the Recapitalisation Plan (see paragraph (11) above), the banks that were lenders of the old RCF required that the States provide another round of equity, e.g. a rights issue, since they were unwilling to support a new RCF on their own. However, the States rejected this idea.
- (17) After some negotiations, the banks accepted a new RCF that would be set up jointly with the States and KAW to be structured strictly on equal terms without subordination or disproportionate rights to security. It must be noted that the new RCF was initially targeted to be SEK [4-6 billion] in size, while only SEK [1-4 billion] of available security existed. On 22 October 2012, the size of the new RCF was finally reduced to SEK 3,5 billion (approximately EUR 400 million).

⁽⁵⁾ The rights issues of 2009 and 2010 constitute part of a separate investigation carried out by the Commission.

⁽⁶⁾ On 20.5.2013, SAS reported that it had signed an agreement to sell 80 % of its shares in Widerøe to an investor group. SAS will retain a 20 % share in Widerøe but will have an option to transfer full ownership in 2016. See <http://mb.cision.com/Main/290/9410155/119539.pdf>.

⁽⁷⁾ [...].

- (18) The new RCF is provided by the same banks that provided the old RCF (except one ⁽⁸⁾) together with the States and KAW: 50 % of the new RCF is provided by the States in proportion to their shareholding in SAS, and the remaining 50 % is provided by the banks and KAW. The States and KAW participate in the new RCF on the same terms (fees, interest rates, covenants) as the banks.
- (19) The main characteristics of the new RCF are the following:
- It is divided into two sub-facilities of SEK 2 billion (Facility A) and SEK 1,5 billion (Facility B), to which the States participate at 50 %. The pricing conditions for both facilities include an up-front fee, a commitment fee, a utilisation fee, a margin and an exit fee.
 - SAS needs to satisfy certain conditions to be able to draw on the RCF, and these conditions are somewhat tighter for Facility B than for Facility A.
 - The new RCF continues the security package of the old RCF and in addition the lenders have been granted security over all shares in Widerøe and all other unencumbered fixed assets of the SAS Group as of December 2012. The new RCF thus has first ranking security on a number of SAS assets, including 100 % of the shares of its subsidiaries Widerøe and SAS Spare Engine, [...] aircrafts and a number of properties. These securities are valued with a book value of approximately SEK 2,7 billion (i.e. approximately 75 % of the new RCF) and are shared pro rata between Facility A and Facility B.
 - Facility B can only be drawn once Facility A has been totally drawn. [...].
 - The maturity of the new RCF is 31 March 2015.
- (20) The terms of the new RCF were agreed upon on 25 October 2012. It was however subject to *inter alia* parliamentary approvals for each of the States and the signing of union agreements with flight deck and cabin crew.
- (21) The States submitted a report prepared by CITI dated 7 November 2012 (“the CITI report”) which sought to assess and evaluate whether a private investor in a situation as close as possible to that of the States may have entered into the new RCF on similar terms and conditions. Assuming a successful implementation of the 4XNG business plan in its base case, the CITI report concluded that the participation of the States to the new RCF would generate an internal rate of return (IRR) of [100-130 %], a cash-on-cash multiple of circa [4-9x], and an increase in equity value of close to [800- 1 200 %] (from November 2012 until March 2015). The CITI report concludes that the return required by the States is thus at least equal to that required by private investors in a similar position. However, the CITI report does not assess the probability of SAS successfully executing the “base case” of the 4XNG business plan, nor does it assess the impact of deviations from the “base case” such as, for example, a failure to monetise non-core assets.
- (22) SAS announced on 19 December 2012 that all the necessary conditions for the new RCF to enter into force – see paragraph (20) above – were in place, including parliamentary approval in the States. As of this date, the new RCF replaced the old RCF ⁽⁹⁾.
- (23) By letter of 6 June 2013, Norway explained that, as a result of the sale of 80 % of the shares of Widerøe (paragraph (14) above), the States and the lending banks had agreed with SAS to a modification of the terms and conditions of the new RCF. However, as of that date, the agreement had not been formally signed and therefore it seems that the modifications to the new RCF had not entered into force. These modifications include the following:
- [...]. ⁽¹⁰⁾

5. Comments by the parties involved

5.1. Comments by ELFAA

- (24) ELFAA is of the view that the measure fails to meet the market economy investor (“MEI”) test.

⁽⁸⁾ [...], one of the lenders under the old RCF, indicated that it would not be prepared to participate in the new RCF. As a result, [...] increased their participation in the new RCF proportionally.

⁽⁹⁾ See <http://www.reuters.com/finance/stocks/SAS.ST/key-developments/article/2662973>.

⁽¹⁰⁾ As explained in paragraph (73) below, this latest development will be examined under the investigation procedure.

- (25) ELFAA argues that no private investor would be willing to continue financing SAS in view of the SAS Group's financial situation as well as of the rights issues in 2009 and 2010 which failed to make the airline viable. ELFAA moreover considers that the 4XNG business plan will fail to restore the SAS Group's viability. In this respect, ELFAA points to statements by the Norwegian Minister for Industry and Trade who admitted that, despite the capital injection in 2009 and 2010, "SAS's revenue evolved considerably less than planned" and that "the return on the Government's investment in SAS, during the period 2006 to date, has been negative. SAS has failed to meet the State's requirement".⁽¹¹⁾ Norway's figures on return on investment ("ROI") were significantly negative (-90,8 % for the period 2009-2012). ELFAA notes that the ROI figures of Denmark and Sweden are similarly negative.
- (26) ELFAA also argues that the new RCF does not meet the *pari passu* argument since the participating banks were under heavy political pressure to participate in the new RCF. These banks would thus not act in a comparable situation to that of the States. Moreover, ELFAA considers that KAW hardly qualifies as a typical private investor due to the charity-like purpose of the foundation.
- (27) As regards the CITI report, ELFAA notes that CITI did not conduct any independent evaluation of the 4XNG business plan and that it merely assumed that this business plan will be carried out in accordance with its conditions. Therefore, ELFAA argues that the over-optimistic working assumption that SAS Group's business plan is solid and will be carried out as expected is enough to render CITI's statement void of any evidentiary value.
- (28) As regards compatibility, ELFAA argues that the new RCF and the 4XNG business plan are in direct conflict with the essential conditions for the approval of State aid under the Authority's Guidelines on aid for rescuing and restructuring firms in difficulty ("the R&R Guidelines")⁽¹²⁾, in particular as regards the "one time, last time" principle and the requirement for compensatory measures.
- (29) Finally, ELFAA also asserts that the grant of unlawful State aid may have also extended to the banks participating in the new RCF.

5.2. Comments by the Norwegian authorities

- (30) Norway claims that its participation in the new RCF is on market terms since it participates in it *pari passu*⁽¹³⁾ with the banks and KAW, thereby excluding the presence of State aid.
- (31) Norway firstly argues that the position of each of the participating banks cannot be determined globally, given that there exist marked differences as to the extent to which the banks have other exposures vis-à-vis SAS, which would render any direct comparison meaningless. In any event, Norway claims that the banks were less exposed than the States and consider that the banks had no actual exposure from the old RCF in the period in which the negotiations on the new RCF took place, given that SAS had not drawn on the old RCF since it had been fully repaid in March 2012.
- (32) Norway admits that no shareholder other than KAW was asked to participate in the new RCF due to the fragmented ownership structure of SAS. However, in its view, this means that these shareholders will not receive any benefit from SAS having access to the new RCF, apart from any potential gain in stock value. Norway considers that KAW fully qualifies as a private investor.
- (33) Norway considers the 4XNG business plan to be sufficiently robust and believes that there is strong evidence that SAS will be able, after completing the implementation of the plan, to generate return to shareholders at par with market levels and that it will not require further support from its core shareholders. It also argues that the sensitivity analyses of the 4XNG business plan confirm that SAS will achieve long-term viability even if the plan is not implemented in full.
- (34) Finally, Norway also considers that the risks and potential rewards of its participation in the new RCF have been carefully balanced and that sufficient safeguards have been put in place. It moreover explains that the CITI report (paragraph (21) above) confirms that their participation in the new RCF would be on market terms and will potentially generate an IRR of [100-130%].

⁽¹¹⁾ Source: White Paper to the Norwegian Storting, SAS – participation in the credit facility, Recommendation from the Ministry of Industry and Trade on 16.11.2012 (provided by the complainant).

⁽¹²⁾ OJ L 107, 28.4.2005, p. 28, EEA Supplement No 21, 28.4.2005, p. 1. The Chapter in the Authority's R&R guidelines was due to expire on 30.11.2012. On 28.9.2012 the Commission in the context of the state aid modernisation (SAM) initiative, adopted a Communication concerning the prolongation of the Community Guidelines on State aid for Rescuing and Restructuring Firms in Difficulty of 1.10.2004, until they are replaced by new rules (OJ C 296, 2.10.2012, p. 3). Therefore, the validity of the Chapter in the Authority's R&R guidelines has been prolonged until it is replaced by new rules (Decision No. 438/12/COL).

⁽¹³⁾ See paragraph (45) below.

II. ASSESSMENT

1. Difficulties of SAS

- (35) Point 10 of the R&R Guidelines clarifies that a firm is, in principle and irrespective of its size, regarded as being in difficulty for the purposes of the R&R Guidelines in the following circumstances: (a) in the case of a limited liability company, where more than half of its registered capital has disappeared and more than one quarter of that capital has been lost over the preceding 12 months; (b) in the case of a company where at least some members have unlimited liability for the debt of the company, where more than half of its capital as shown in the company accounts has disappeared and more than one quarter of that capital has been lost over the preceding 12 months; (c) whatever the type of company concerned, where it fulfils the criteria under its domestic law for being the subject of collective insolvency proceedings.
- (36) In this respect, the Authority observes that the SAS Group's financial position has been weak for several years and that its financial performance has deteriorated significantly in the period 2008-2012. In particular, it is clear from the annual reports of the airline that, from 2008 onwards, SAS has incurred substantial losses every year and has registered significant amounts of financial net debt.

Table 3

SAS Group's key financial data 2007-2012 (SEK million) ⁽¹⁴⁾

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (Jan-Oct)
Revenue	50,958	52,870	44,918	41,070	41,412	35,986
Financial net debt	1,231	8,912	6,504	2,862	7,017	6,549
EBT	1,044	- 969	- 3,423	- 3,069	- 1,629	- 1,245
Net income	636	- 6,360	- 2,947	- 2,218	- 1,687	- 985
Cash flow for the year	- 1,839	- 3,084	- 1,741	868	- 1,243	- 1,018
Return on capital employed (ROCE) - %	6,7	- 19,6	- 11,7	- 7,6	- 2,2	- 8,1
Return on book equity after tax - %	3,8	- 47,6	- 26,8	- 17,0	- 12,0	- 24,8
Interest coverage ratio - %	1,8	- 5,3	- 4,4	- 1,9	- 0,6	- 1,6

- (37) The financial difficulties of the airline reached a peak and apparently became unsustainable in 2012, when SAS presented the 4XNG business plan, perceived by the management of the airline as the "final call" for SAS. ⁽¹⁵⁾ In addition, in November 2012 the press reported the possibility of SAS going into bankruptcy. ⁽¹⁶⁾ Also, the CITI report indicates that, in the absence of a new RCF, the likely outcome would be the default of SAS. These elements suggest that, at least at that time, SAS fulfilled the criteria for being the subject of collective insolvency proceedings under its domestic law in the sense of point 10(c) of the R&R Guidelines. On the basis of the information available at this stage, the Authority cannot exclude that SAS would fulfil this criterion at least since November 2012 and could be deemed a firm in difficulty.
- (38) In any event, the Authority notes that, in accordance with point 11 of the R&R Guidelines, a firm may be considered to be in difficulty "where the usual signs of a firm being in difficulty are present, such as increasing losses, diminishing turnover, growing stock inventories, excess capacity, declining cash flow, mounting debt, rising interest charges and falling or nil net asset value".

⁽¹⁴⁾ Source: annual reports of SAS for the period 2008-2012, available at <http://www.sasgroup.net/SASGroup/default.asp>

⁽¹⁵⁾ See in this sense the words of the CEO of SAS, quoted by Reuters on 12.11.2012: "This truly is our 'final call' if there is to be a SAS in the future," said Chief Executive after launching a new rescue plan for the airline [...] which has not made a full-year profit since 2007", available at <http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/11/12/uk-sas-idUSLNE8AB01O20121112>. See as well the article entitled "SAS tops European airline critical list" in the Financial Times of 13.11.2012, available at <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/fa1cbd88-2d87-11e2-9988-00144feabdc0.html#axzz2TSY5JHUH>.

⁽¹⁶⁾ See for instance Reuters on 18.11.2012 (<http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/11/19/sas-idUSL5E8MI6Y20121119>) and the Financial Times of 19.11.2012 (<http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/43e37eba-322f-11e2-b891-00144feabdc0.html#axzz2TSY5JHUH>).

- (39) From Table 3 above, it appears that SAS had not only incurred continuous losses and significant amounts of financial debt since 2008, but also that its revenue was in decline from 2008 onwards. The negative EBT for the whole period 2008-2012 and cash flow figures (except for 2010) are also clear indicators of the difficulties SAS has been facing during this time. Also, two of the main indicators of profitability (return on equity and ROCE) show substantially negative values as well as the interest coverage ratio, which shows the incapacity of the airline to generate enough cash from its operations to meet its interest obligations.
- (40) In view of these indicators, and bearing in mind point 11 of the R&R Guidelines, the Authority is at this stage of the view that SAS was a firm in difficulty at the time the measure was provided to the airline. In this respect the Authority recalls that the fact that not every indicator in point 11 of the R&R Guidelines applies to SAS is irrelevant, since the R&R Guidelines contain a non-exhaustive list of typical symptoms of a situation of economic difficulty and not a cumulative list of criteria. ⁽¹⁷⁾

2. Presence of State aid

- (41) Article 61(1) of the EEA Agreement reads:

“Save as otherwise provided in this Agreement, any aid granted by EC Member States, EFTA States or through State resources in any form whatsoever which distorts or threatens to distort competition by favouring certain undertakings or the production of certain goods shall, in so far as it affects trade between Contracting Parties, be incompatible with the functioning of this Agreement.”

- (42) The concept of State aid thus applies to any advantage granted directly or indirectly, financed out of State resources, granted by the State itself or by any intermediary body acting by virtue of powers conferred on it.
- (43) To constitute State aid, a measure must stem from State resources and be imputable to the State. In principle, State resources are the resources of a Member State and of its public authorities as well as the resources of public undertakings on which the public authorities can exercise, directly or indirectly, a controlling influence.
- (44) In order to determine whether an economic advantage in favour of SAS within the meaning of Article 61(1) of the EEA Agreement was granted, and therefore whether this measure involves State aid, the Authority will assess whether the airline received an economic advantage which it would not have obtained under normal market conditions. To examine this question the Authority applies the MEI test. In such a case, SAS would be able to continue operating without having to face the consequences normally deriving from its poor financial results.
- (45) According to the MEI test, no State aid would be involved where, in similar circumstances, a private investor of a comparable size to the relevant bodies in the public sector, and operating in normal market conditions in a market economy, could have been prompted to provide the measures in question to the beneficiary. The Authority therefore has to assess whether a private investor would have entered into the transaction under assessment on the same terms. The attitude of the hypothetical private investor is that of a prudent investor whose goal of profit maximisation is tempered with caution about the level of risk acceptable for a given rate of return. In principle, a contribution from public funds does not involve State aid if it takes place at the same time as a significant capital contribution on the part of a private investor made in comparable circumstances and on comparable terms (*pari passu*).
- (46) Finally, the measures in question must distort or threaten to distort competition and be liable to affect trade between the Contracting Parties.
- (47) According to established case law, when the financial support granted by a Member State strengthens the position of an undertaking compared to other undertakings competing in intra-Union trade, then there is at least a potential effect on trade between Member States and on competition. ⁽¹⁸⁾ In keeping

⁽¹⁷⁾ See Case T-349/03 *Corsica Ferries* [2005], ECR II-2197, paragraph 191, and Commission Decision of 13.5.2003 in case C 62/2000, *Kahla*, OJ 2003 L 227/12, point 117.

⁽¹⁸⁾ See Case 730/79 *Philip Morris Holland BV v Commission* [1980] ECR 2671, paragraph 11; Case T-288/97 *Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia v Commission* [2001] ECR 2001 II-1169, paragraph 41; and Case C-280/00 *Altmark Trans GmbH and Regierungspräsidium Magdeburg v Nahverkehrsgesellschaft Altmark GmbH (Altmark)* [2003] ECR I-7747, paragraph 75.

- with the Court case law, the Authority is of the view that any potential economic advantage granted to SAS through State resources would fulfil this condition, given that SAS is in competition with other airlines of the European Union and the EEA, in particular since the entry into force of the third stage of liberalisation of air transport (“third package”) on 1 January 1993 ⁽¹⁹⁾.
- (48) The Authority has assessed the presence of State aid in respect of the new RCF in 2012. It cannot be disputed that the measure entails State resources, since it is financed by resources coming from the States’ budgets, and that it would be imputable to the State, in particular since the parliament of Norway approved the participation of the Government in the new RCF (paragraph (22) above).
- (49) The only criterion of the notion of State aid that is thus in question is whether the measure conferred an undue economic advantage on SAS.
- (i) *Pari passu participation of the States, KAW and the banks in the new RCF*
- (50) Norway claims that the participation of the States in the new RCF is on market terms since they participate in it *pari passu* with the banks and KAW. However, the Authority doubts at this stage that the *pari passu* argument holds as the States and the banks do not seem to be in comparable positions. The General Court has stated in this sense that “[...] la concomitance ne saurait à elle seule, même en présence d’investissements privés significatifs, être suffisante pour conclure à une absence d’aide au sens de l’article [107], paragraphe 1, [TFUE] sans prendre en considération les autres éléments pertinents de fait ou de droit” ⁽²⁰⁾.
- (51) The banks have roughly halved their contribution to the new RCF (from EUR 366 million to approximately EUR 200 million) and have therefore reduced their overall present exposure to SAS by approximately 50 % in terms of the RCF. However, the States – which had no return as regards the 2009 and 2010 rights issues in view of the persistently negative results of SAS (paragraph (10) above) – have increased their exposure to SAS.
- (52) The Authority considers it likely that the banks may have carried out their own risk assessment before taking the decision to participate in the new RCF. However, contrary to the arguments of Norway, the Authority is of the view that the position of these banks must be seen in the context of the old RCF. That is, at the time of taking a decision to lend money to SAS through the new RCF, the banks had to compare whether it would be less risky to participate in the new RCF than to continue with the old RCF which was due to expire on June 2013 (paragraph (11) above).
- (53) The situation of the banks already participating in the old RCF can thus not be compared to that of other banks without participation in the old RCF but with an interest in taking part in the new RCF. As the CITI report underlines, a new lender without participation in the old RCF would require more stringent terms and conditions for the new RCF than those provided by the lending banks. In other words, the independent financial advisor of the States also considers that a new lender would not have participated afresh in the new RCF under the current terms. It therefore appears that a bank without previous exposure to SAS would not have offered the airline a similar deal.
- (54) In addition, the Authority notes that the banks participating in the old RCF should have taken into consideration the fact that SAS could have drawn from the old RCF until June 2013 if the new RCF had not been put into place. This would have meant for the banks an exposure of EUR 366 million (paragraph (11) above) and the risk that SAS may completely draw it, as it had actually done in January 2012 (paragraph (11) above).
- (55) In this respect, the Authority highlights the context in which the new RCF was negotiated and cannot exclude at this stage that the fact that SAS had drawn completely on the old RCF in January 2012 (paragraph (11) above) could have influenced the conduct of the lending banks to participate in the new RCF so as to ensure that the money that they had lent to SAS was not completely lost in view of the significant difficulties of the airline (section 1 above).

⁽¹⁹⁾ The “third package” included three legislative measures: (i) Council Regulation (EEC) No 2407/92 of 23.7.1992 on licensing of air carriers (OJ L 240, 24.8.1992, p. 1); (ii) Council Regulation (EEC) No 2408/92 of 23.7.1992 on access for Community air carriers to intra-Community air routes (OJ L 240, 24.8.1992, p. 8); and (iii) Council Regulation (EEC) No 2409/92 of 23.7.1992 on fares and rates for air services (OJ L 240, 24.8.1992, p. 15). These Regulations were incorporated in the EEA Agreement until the time they were repealed by Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24.9.2008 on common rules for the operation of air services in the Community (Recast), as incorporated in the EEA Agreement by means of Annex XIII to the EEA Agreement.

⁽²⁰⁾ Case T-565/08 *Corsica Ferries France SAS v Commission* [not yet published], paragraph 122.

- (56) It is also unclear to the Authority whether the behaviour of the banks could have been influenced by the States' conduct. The Authority notes that the banks were willing to participate in the new RCF only on condition that the States participate in it as explained in paragraphs (15) and (16) above. In view of the continuous financial support of the States to the airline throughout the last years (see for example the 2009 and 2010 rights issues), the Authority cannot exclude at this stage that the decision of the banks to participate in the new RCF was influenced by the conviction that the States would support SAS. Moreover, as the involvement of the States was a strict requirement for the private operators to participate in the new RCF, the Authority considers that the *pari passu* condition may not be applicable given that the participation of the public authorities could not be replicated – and in fact was not – by any private investor.
- (57) The Authority moreover questions whether the behaviour of KAW can be considered as a reference point to establish the conduct of a private investor. The General Court has stated in its judgment in *Alitalia* that “[a] capital contribution from public funds must therefore be regarded as satisfying the private investor test and not constituting State aid if, *inter alia*, it was made at the same time as a significant capital contribution on the part of a private investor made in comparable circumstances”⁽²¹⁾. In other words, in order for the *pari passu* argument to be applicable, the private investor participating in a given operation must be guided by prospects of profitability of the investment and it must not have other interests. However, the Authority observes that KAW is already exposed to SAS not only through its shareholding but also *via* the bank SEB (in which it has a majority shareholding and apparently control). [...]. According to information received from SAS, SEB's net credit card exposure to the airline as of late November 2012 was *circa* SEK [...] million⁽²²⁾. Therefore, KAW's participation in the new RCF could be motivated not so much by prospects of profitability of the investment but by the perspective to avoid higher losses through its subsidiary SEB.
- (ii) *Assessment of the participation of the States in the new RCF under the MEI test*
- (58) The Authority has also examined whether the participation of the States in the new RCF could be considered rational from a shareholder perspective and would fulfil the MEI test outside the *pari passu* line of reasoning.
- (59) In the first place, although the Authority cannot exclude at this stage with absolute certainty that the 4XNG business plan – which constitutes the basis for the lenders' participation in the new RCF – can be successfully implemented in its entirety, it however has doubts whether the said business plan relies on sufficiently robust assumptions and it is uncertain whether the sensitivity analyses carried out in the plan are not overly optimistic. This concerns *inter alia* the following drivers:
- The 4XNG business plan appears to assume a market growth in ASK⁽²³⁾ of [5-9 %] and [4-8 %] respectively in 2013/2014 and of [2-5 %] p.a. for 2015-2017. This seems optimistic in view of expected growth rates for the European air transport market issued by international experts.⁽²⁴⁾
 - The plan assumes a growth in GDP of [1-4 %] p.a. for 2013-2017, which seems optimistic in view of the figures publicly available in the Commission's economic forecasts at the moment the 4XNG business plan was prepared, in particular considering the weak growth in the EU and the Euro area, the SAS Group's main markets.⁽²⁵⁾

⁽²¹⁾ See Case T-296/97 *Alitalia v Commission* [2000] ECR II-3871, paragraph 81.

⁽²²⁾ Other banks also had additional exposure to SAS apart from that of the old RCF. For instance, as of 2.11.2012, [...] had a bilateral exposure to SAS of [...] in addition to secured loans for an amount of [...].

⁽²³⁾ See footnote 1 above.

⁽²⁴⁾ According to the most recent financial forecasts (March and June 2013) of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), Europe continues to lag behind other areas, largely as a result of the on-going recession in home markets. IATA predicts growth rates (both in terms of capacity and traffic) below 3%. (<http://www.iata.org/whatwedo/Documents/economics/industry-outlook-financial-forecast-march-2013.pdf>) and (<http://www.iata.org/whatwedo/Documents/economics/Industry-Outlook-Financial-Forecast-June-2013.pdf>).

⁽²⁵⁾ The Commission's European Economic Forecast - spring 2012 (published in May 2012) forecasted a GDP growth in Denmark of 1,1 % in 2012 and 1,4 % in 2013, while the forecast for Sweden for 2012 was 0,3 % and 2,1 % for 2013. Also, for Norway the Commission forecasted a GDP growth in 2012 of 1,7 %, reaching 2,0 % in 2013. These forecasts were revised in the autumn 2012 forecast (published in November 2012): for Denmark, GDP projections were 0,6 % in 2012 and 1,6 % in 2013 (falling to 1,3 % in 2014), while for Sweden GDP growth in 2012 was increased to 1,1 % and reduced to 1,9 % in 2013 (reaching 2,5 % in 2014). Regarding Norway, the Commission increased its GDP growth projections – although highlighting a downward trend – 3,1 % in 2012 and to 2,5 % in 2013 (and to 2,3 % in 2014). However, given that Europe is the main market of SAS, it appears that SAS will continue to suffer from the weak growth in the EU: the spring 2012 forecast projected GDP growth of 0 % in 2012 and of 1,3 % for 2013 (-0,3 % and 1 % in 2012 and 2013 respectively in the Euro area). The autumn 2012 forecast revised downwards the GDP projections for the EU to -0,3 % in 2012 and to 0,4 % in 2013, while it would be 1,6 % in 2014 (in the Euro area, the fall in GDP in 2012 was increased to -0,4 %, while it would be 0,1 % in 2013 and 1,4 % in 2014). The forecasts are available at http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/publications/european_economy/2012/pdf/ee-2012-1_en.pdf and http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/publications/european_economy/2012/pdf/ee-2012-7_en.pdf, respectively.

- Although the assumed inflation of approximately [1-4 %] p.a. in 2013/2014 seems in line with the Commission's forecasts available at the time, it does not appear realistic to assume an inflation of [0-3 %] for the period 2015-2017 ⁽²⁶⁾.
- (60) Also, as indicated in paragraph (14) above, the 4XNG business plan includes a number of asset disposals, with an estimated impact of SEK 3 billion, as well as several cost-reducing measures. In this respect, the Authority observes that, while some of these material cost reductions have already been achieved ⁽²⁷⁾, it is not clear whether a completely successful implementation of the 4XNG business plan could have been conclusively predicted at the time of signing the new RCF. For instance, it appears that the divestment of the SAS Group's stake in Air Greenland – which as the States have explained has been on sale since at least the introduction of Core SAS – has not taken place ⁽²⁸⁾.
- (61) In addition, the Authority has assessed the validity of the CITI report, which appears as a crucial element in the argumentation of the States that their participation in the new RCF complies with the MEI test. In addition to assessing generally whether the terms and conditions for the new RCF would be acceptable to a private investor in as close as possible a situation to that of the States, the CITI report also assesses the overall anticipated return on the States' participation in the new RCF over the period 8 November 2012 to 31 March 2015, taking into account their combined 50 % shareholding and the anticipated future growth in the equity value of SAS.
- (62) As regards the new RCF terms and conditions, the CITI report assesses the fees, the relatively stringent drawdown conditions and the number and type of financial covenants (albeit making some further recommendations regarding the latter) ⁽²⁹⁾, and comes to the view that a private investor in a similar situation may have participated in the new RCF on similar terms.
- (63) Nevertheless, the Authority highlights – as acknowledged by the States – that CITI did not assess the 4XNG business plan nor perform a sensitivity analysis of the financial model, but merely relied on the information provided to them. Furthermore, the CITI report does not value the security of the new RCF ⁽³⁰⁾. As noted in paragraph (23) above, the size of the new RCF will likely be materially reduced by the proceeds of the sale of 80 % of the Widerøe shares since these divested shares would no longer serve as security, and SAS will pledge [...] as security to Facility A. However, it is unclear to the Authority precisely what the market value of the security for the remaining part of the new RCF would be and how the remaining Widerøe shares can be used as security in that regard.
- (64) Since the Authority does not have information showing any independent assessment of the adequacy of the underlying collateral of the new RCF from a private market investor perspective, it is not possible to conclude at this stage that the security package (when viewed together with the relevant drawdown conditions and financial covenants) would meet the conditions of the MEI test.
- (65) The CITI report performs a return analysis on the new RCF including the implied capital gain from the States' shareholding in SAS. The CITI report presents an annualised IRR for the States over a three-year investment horizon assuming full and successful implementation of the underlying "base case", ⁽³¹⁾ ignoring any deviations from this scenario. Moreover, the CITI report focuses entirely on this one particular scenario without considering the impact of possible alternative scenarios with less favourable assumptions on the return analysis.
- (66) Generally, an IRR analysis should take into account a range of future scenarios, including default, and assign probabilities of occurring to each of the scenarios. The CITI report assigns a zero probability to the likelihood that SAS will default in the next three years. However, given that SAS is currently rated CCC+ by Standard & Poor's, this seems an underestimation of the risk. Rating agencies' data shows that CCC+ firms have an average one-year default probability of around 8-9%. Over a multi-year horizon, the default probability is higher.

⁽²⁶⁾ In April 2012, at the time the 4XNG business plan was prepared, the International Monetary Fund ("IMF") estimated an inflation rate of approximately 1,9 % p.a. in the EU for the period 2015-2017. For the States, the IMF estimated an inflation rate of between 1,8-2,5 % p.a. for the period 2015-2017 (figures available at <http://www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=28>).

⁽²⁷⁾ For example, the signing of new collective agreements with flight crew unions and the transfer from defined-benefit to defined-contribution pension schemes in November 2012.

⁽²⁸⁾ For example, the signing of new collective agreements with flight crew unions and the transfer from defined-benefit to defined-contribution pension schemes in November 2012.

⁽²⁹⁾ For example, the CITI report expressed some reservations regarding the adequacy of the SEK [...] million liquidity requirements and recommended [...], common in aviation transactions.

⁽³⁰⁾ SAS was to provide security for the new RCF with a "book value" of approximately SEK 2,7 billion, i.e. approximately 75 % of the new RCF (see paragraph (19) above).

⁽³¹⁾ In this respect, the CITI report assumes (pursuant to the base case) that the market capitalisation of SAS will grow by [800-1 200 %] over three years which would appear to be quite an optimistic assumption.

- (67) The Authority also assessed the model accompanying the 4XNG business plan, which offers seven different scenarios for each of the base, downside and pessimistic cases (as indicated above, CITI did not assess this model and limited itself to the base case scenario). The IRR varies depending on the case and the scenario, with the IRR going down to around [80-110 %] in what is called the “downside case” or even showing a non-positive IRR in the “pessimistic case”⁽³²⁾. The “downside” case appears to be a variation on the “base case” and also seems a rather optimistic case given that the only difference vis-à-vis the “base case” is that it assumes an [60-100 %] implementation of the 4XNG cost initiatives. It should be added that the SAS Group’s interim report for November 2012 – January 2013⁽³³⁾ shows that the projections of financial ratios for end 2012 were overly optimistic, resulting in too high an IRR. Given that deviations from projections further in the future are even more likely, it is important that the IRR reflects this uncertainty.
- (68) On basis of the above, the Authority has doubts whether the 4XNG business plan is sufficiently sound to induce a private investor to participate in the RCF. The Authority recalls that the attitude of the hypothetical private investor is that of a prudent investor whose goal of profit maximisation is tempered with caution about the level of risk acceptable for a given rate of return.
- (69) Against this background, the Authority cannot conclude at this stage that the participation of the States in the new RCF is provided on market terms and therefore cannot exclude an undue advantage in favour of SAS.
- (70) The Authority is thus of the preliminary view at this stage that the new RCF entailed State aid for SAS.
- (71) As regards ELFAA’s allegations that the RCF may have also entailed State aid to the banks participating in it (paragraph (29) above), the Authority does not have sufficient grounds to consider that these banks may have derived an undue advantage from their participation in the new RCF. The mere fact that the States decided to participate in the new RCF does not necessarily mean that there is an advantage to the other lenders, which in any event continue to be very much exposed to SAS. Taken to the extreme, ELFAA’s line of reasoning would mean that, any time that State aid is provided to a given undertaking, the creditors of the beneficiary would also receive State aid due to the improvement in the financial position of the beneficiary.
- (72) The Authority therefore concludes at this stage that the measure did not entail State aid to the banks participating in the new RCF.
- (73) In relation to the modifications to the terms and conditions of the new RCF agreed between SAS, the States and the lending banks (paragraph (23) above), the Authority notes that, on the basis of the information provided by Norway, as of 6 June 2013 – the date when the information was provided to the Authority - the agreement had not been formally signed and therefore the modifications had not entered into force. In view of this, the Authority notes that in the investigation procedure it will examine how the amended terms and conditions of the new RCF impact on the assessment of the present RCF measure and whether or not they have to be considered as new aid.

3. Unlawful aid

- (74) According to Article 1(3) of Part I of Protocol 3 to the Surveillance and Court Agreement, new aid must be notified to the Authority, and cannot be put into effect before the Authority has taken a decision authorizing it (the standstill obligation).
- (75) Should the Authority conclude that State aid has been granted, there would be a breach of the standstill obligation, given that this aid has already been put into effect, whilst not having been notified to, nor approved by, the Authority.

4. Compatibility assessment

- (76) In so far as the establishment of the RCF constitutes State aid within the meaning of Article 61(1) of the EEA Agreement, its compatibility must be assessed in the light of the exceptions laid down in paragraphs 2 and 3 of that Article.

⁽³²⁾ These reflect possible returns which the Authority has provisionally estimated for the downside and pessimistic cases using CITI’s own IRR model.

⁽³³⁾ Available at http://www.sasgroup.net/SASGROUP_IR/CMSForeignContent/1q2012-13eng.pdf.

- (77) According to the case-law of the Court of Justice, it is up to the Member State to invoke possible grounds of compatibility and to demonstrate that the conditions for such compatibility are met. ⁽³⁴⁾ The Norwegian authorities consider that the measure does not constitute State aid and therefore have not provided any possible grounds for compatibility.
- (78) The Authority has nonetheless assessed whether any of the possible compatibility grounds listed in Article 61(2) and (3) of the EEA Agreement would *prima facie* be applicable to the measure concerned. The Authority considers at this stage that the exceptions laid down in Article 61(2) of the EEA Agreement are clearly not applicable and have not been invoked by the Norwegian authorities. The same conclusion would apply to the exception foreseen in Article 61(3) (d).
- (79) In view of the fact that SAS would seem to be a firm in difficulty within the meaning of the R&R Guidelines in late 2012 – i.e. at the time the RCF was implemented (see section 1 above), it does not appear at this stage that the exception relating to the development of certain areas or of certain sectors laid down in 61(3)(a) of the EEA Agreement could be applicable.
- (80) In view of the nature of the measure and of the difficulties of SAS, the only relevant criteria appear to be those concerning aid for rescuing and restructuring firms in difficulty under Article 61(3)(c) TFEU on the basis of the R&R Guidelines.
- (81) The Norwegian authorities have provided no arguments as to the possible compatibility of the measure as rescue and/or restructuring aid. In any event, the Authority notes that the conditions for rescue aid laid down in section 3.1 of the R&R Guidelines do not seem to be met. In relation to restructuring aid as defined in section 3.2, the Authority observes that the 4XNG business plan does not include any of the necessary elements for it to be considered a restructuring plan in the sense of the R&R Guidelines, in particular regarding own contribution and compensatory measures. What is more, while normally compensatory measures should lead to a reduction in the capacity or market presence of the aid beneficiary, it appears that SAS is expanding its activities and increasing the number of routes: in 2012, 38 new routes were launched and 45 more will be operated as from 2013 ⁽³⁵⁾.
- (82) On the basis of the arguments above, the Authority has doubts whether the new RCF can be regarded as compatible with the EEA Agreement,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The Authority concludes that the new RCF does not entail State aid for the banks participating in it pursuant to Article 61(1) of the EEA Agreement.

Article 2

The formal investigation procedure provided for in Article 1(2) of Part I and Articles 4(4) and 6(1) of Part II of Protocol 3 is opened into the new RCF granted to SAS, implemented by the Norwegian authorities.

Article 3

The Norwegian authorities are invited, pursuant to Article 6(1) of Part II of Protocol 3, to submit their comments on the opening of the formal investigation procedure within one month from the notification of this Decision.

Article 4

The Norwegian authorities are requested to provide within one month from notification of this decision, all documents, information and data needed for the assessment of the compatibility of the aid measure.

Article 5

This Decision is addressed to the Kingdom of Norway.

⁽³⁴⁾ Case C-364/90 *Italy v Commission*, [1993] ECR I-2097, paragraph 20.

⁽³⁵⁾ See SAS Group's Q4 2012 Media/analyst presentation dated 12.12.2012, available at http://www.sas-group.net/SASGROUP_IR/CMSForeignContent/Analystmaterial_4q2012.pdf.

Article 6

Only the English language version of this decision is authentic.

Done at Brussels, 19 June 2013.

For the EFTA Surveillance Authority

Oda Helen SLETNES
President

Sabine MONAUNI-TÖMÖRDY
College Member»

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