

TELLES
— ADVOGADOS —

CORONAVÍRUS

Business Support
Measures

28.03.2020

Law-Decree no. 10-F / 2020 and Law-Decree no. 10-J / 2020 were published, and came into force yesterday, March 27.

The first mentioned law implements the exceptional and temporary regime for compliance with tax obligations and social contributions announced in the week of March 18, with the objective of protecting citizens and businesses, to contribute to employment safeguarding and to create conditions to ensure the survival of businesses and household income.

On the other hand, Law-Decree 10-J / 2020 introduces exceptional solutions and measures to protect families, companies, private institutions of social solidarity and other entities of the social economy, regarding the respective credit exposure, as well as a special regime for concession of personal guarantees from the State in the current context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Considering the approved measures described in Part I of these FAQs, we highlight a set of questions that are intended to clarify the support measures adopted for companies by Law Decree 10-F / 2020, which are applicable since March the 12th. The present document is divided as follows:

- General information;*
- Tax obligations;*
- Social contributions;*
- Other measures.*

It should be noted that, in Annex I of this note, we present a summary table with the main changes resulting from the implemented measures at the tax and contributory level, in light of the current situation.

On the other hand, in Part II we will highlight the main aspects that result from the regime established in Law Decree 10-J / 2020, as follows:

- General framework;*
- Beneficiaries;*
- Operations covered;*
- Moratorium regime;*
- Inspection and sanctioning regime;*
- Special State Personal Guarantee Regime;*
- Special Mutual Guarantee Granting Regime.*

PART I

General Information

1. To whom are these measures destined?

Small and medium-sized businesses.

However, other companies are not excluded, specifically those that show a break in their activity, as well as those that are integrated in the sectors in which the activity was necessarily closed, as determined by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of March 20, which implemented the Declaration of State of Emergency, or even companies in the aviation and tourism sectors.

2. What are the measures approved by the Law-Decree?

The Law-Decree approves the following measures:

- i) Flexibility of payments related to VAT and tax withholding on IRS and IRC, to be fulfilled in the second quarter of 2020;
- ii) Deferred payment of Social Security contributions due by employers and self-employed workers;
- iii) Suspension of installment plans in progress at the Tax and Customs Authority (AT) and Social Security by applying the regime provided for in article 7, paragraph 1, of Law no. 1-A / 2020, of 19 March, i.e., until the exceptional situation of prevention, containment, mitigation and treatment of the COVID-19 virus expires.
- iv) The suspension of tax enforcement proceedings initiated by AT and of enforcement proceedings regarding Social Security debts until June 30, 2020, in case the provisions of Article 7 (1) of said Law cease at an earlier date.
- v) The extraordinary extension of unemployment benefits and all benefits of the Social Security system that guarantee minimum substance whose concession period or renewal period ends before June 30, 2020, as well as the suspension

of revaluations of the conditions for the maintenance of the benefits of the social security system;

- vi) Possibility of deferral and flexibility in the payment of contributions due to Lawyers and Solicitors Pension Fund.

Tax Obligations

3. What are the measures relating to tax obligations and to whom do they apply?

On March 9, the following deadlines for compliance with tax obligations (both declarative and payment related) were extended:

- The Special Payment on Account, due March 31, 2020, has been postponed to June 30, 2020;
- The submission of the IRC Model 22 declaration has been postponed from May 31, 2020 to July 31, 2020;
- The first Payment on Account and the first Additional Payment on Account due on July 31, 2020 have been postponed to August 31, 2020

In addition to those measures, there are now other measures to ease the payment of taxes that are due by taxpayers who i) have obtained a turnover of up to 10 million euros in 2018, ii) have started their activity on or after 1 January 2019, iii) whose activity falls within the sectors closed by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of March 20, and iv) restarted activity on or after January 1, 2019, when they did not obtain turnover in 2018.

These new measures correspond to the possibility of paying VAT or withholding taxes on IRS and IRC, to be fulfilled in the second quarter, in the following terms:

- In the usual terms; or

- In 3 or 6 monthly instalments, without interest on late payments. In this case, the first instalment is due on the date of fulfilment of the payment obligation in question and the remaining monthly instalments, on the same date of the subsequent months.

4. How can I benefit from flexible payment? Do I have to apply for it or is it automatic?

The request for payment in instalments of VAT and withholding taxes will have to be requested. The application must be submitted electronically. At this stage, it is not stated in the Law-Decree whether the application will be done through an official model, or if it will be filled out directly on the AT website platform, or, on the other hand, the taxable person will have to prepare an application, and later submitting it, online. However, in the event that the taxable person will have to prepare the application, we will be available to assist in its preparation and submission.

5. What is the deadline to apply for payment in instalments?

Until the end of the period for voluntary payment of the tax in question.

6. Do I have to provide any kind of guarantee to be able to benefit from the payment of those taxes in installments?

No. This flexibility does not depend on the provision of any guarantee.

7. Considering that March 20 was the deadline for the payment of withholding taxes in February and the IRC of February and since the period for which these easing measures would apply was not clear and since my company didn't meet the announced requirements, fractional payment of withholding taxes was made on that date. How should I proceed now?

At the press conference held by the Minister of Finance, regarding the measures for easing the payment of taxes and contributions, it was mentioned that these were measures to be applied for the months of March, April and May, and it was not clear whether they

reported only to the tax obligations that were due in these referred months or if, on the other hand, they referred to the obligations related to them.

In the absence of concrete clarifications relating to this measure, in the light of the spirit of kindness of the announced measures and the exceptionality of the current economic and social context, it was cautiously interpreted that these measures would be applicable to withholding payments whose payment was March 20 (as was the case with Social Security contributions, as announced by AT officials).

Considering that the published Law-Decree determines that these measures should be applicable to payments to be fulfilled in the second quarter, we are of the opinion that the remaining amount of withholding tax due in March, not paid, should be settled immediately, in order to eliminate any doubts about the non-existence of debts to AT for the purpose of obtaining the respective certificate of non-debt.

8. What to do if, considering this fractioning, interest and fines are issued to my company?

In this case, considering the exceptionality of the current conjecture and the rationale underlying these measures and their application to Social Security contributions, we believe that there is no basis for the collection of interest on late payments and the initiation of administrative offense proceedings. Even so, if they are instituted, we consider that there are grounds to require the waiver of a fine and the collection of interest on late payments.

9. In 2018, my company had a turnover of more than 10 million euros. Even so, is there a possibility to benefit from these flexibility measures?

Yes, there is. In addition to the aforementioned companies, taxpayers who declare and demonstrate a reduction in the billing reported in the E-Invoice of at least 20% average of the prior three months in comparison to the month where the obligation is due, compared to the same period of the previous year, can also benefit from this flexible payment of VAT, IRS and IRC.

10. How do I demonstrate a 20% decrease in revenue?

The required reduction must be carried out by certification of the Statutory Auditor or by a Certified Accountant.

11. For the purposes of applying these measures, what is the concept of turnover that I must meet?

When applicable, the concept of turnover will correspond to that provided for in article 143 of the IRC Code. As a general rule, turnover will correspond to the value of sales and services provided.

However, it should be noted that income related to investment properties is also included in the turnover, as defined in the specifically applicable accounting standard, even if they are recognized as tangible fixed assets, when obtained within the scope of an activity that integrates the taxpayer's social object.

In the case of banks, insurance companies and other entities in the financial sector for which the application of specific accounting plans is foreseen, the turnover is replaced by interest and similar income and commissions or by gross issued premiums and commissions from insurance contracts and operations considered as investment contracts or service provision contracts, depending on the nature of the activity carried out by the taxable person.

12. How to proceed with other obligations not provided for in the Law-Decree?

To everything that is not regulated by the Law-Decree, the general rules should apply.

13. If I choose to make the payment of VAT, IRS and IRC in a deferred method, as indicated in the Decree-Law, will my tax situation be regularized?

Although the Decree-Law does not mention it, we are of the opinion that the fiscal situation should be considered as regularized, and it should therefore be possible to obtain a certificate of non-debt from AT.

Social Contributions

14. With regard to the deferral of payment of contributions, to whom does this flexibility measure apply?

Deferred payment of contributions is applicable to employers in the private and social sector with:

- I) With less than 50 workers;
- II) With a total of 50 to 249 jobs, as long as they present a drop of at least 20% in revenue, communicated through the e-invoice in the months of March, April and May 2020, compared to the same period of the previous year or, for those who started the activity less than 12 months ago, considering the average of the activity period elapsed.
- III) With a total of 250 or more jobs, provided that it is an IPSS or equivalent, or a company whose activity falls within the sectors closed by means of the Resolution of the Council of Ministers, of March 20, or a company in the aviation and tourism sectors, and provided that they present a drop of at least 20% of revenue communicated through the e-invoice in the months of March, April and May 2020, compared to the same period of the previous year or, for those who started the activity less than 12 months ago, considering the average of the period of activity elapsed.

15. Are these measures also applicable to self-employed workers?

Yes.

16. How do you measure the number of employees?

The number of employees is measured by reference to the declaration of wages for February 2020.

17. How does the payment deferral of social contributions work?

The employer's share of contributions due in March, April and May 2020, may be paid as follows:

- i) One third of the contributions amount is paid in the month for which it is due;
- ii) The amount of the remaining two-thirds is paid in equal and successive instalments in the months of July, August and September 2020, or in the months from July to December 2020, without interest.

18. When the Decree-Law mentions “employer's share of contributions”, does it refer exclusively to contributions, or should levies also be included?

The Decree-Law establishes that this measure will only apply to employer's share of contributions and not to levies (which is particularly evident considering the fact that the legislator refers throughout the Decree-Law only to the employer's share of contributions, whereas, in the transitory rule, the legislator makes objective reference to the distinction between contributions and levies, allowing the interpretation that, in fact, the inclusion of levies in this measure was not intended).

However, as to this aspect in particular, it should be noted that this exclusion may be in contradiction with the spirit of the Decree-Law and the set of measures which have been promoted in the context of COVID-19: to support the treasury of the companies.

19. My company has already paid the contributions due in March 2020 in full. How can my company now benefit from this deferral?

If the company have already paid in full the contributions due in March 2020, the deferral of the contributions will begin in April 2020 and end in June 2020.

20. Is the payment deferral of contributions subject to an application?

The payment deferral is not subject to any application.

21. Do I have to indicate to Social Security how I'm going to pay the remaining two-thirds of the contributions? If so, when?

Yes. In July 2020, employers must indicate in the Direct Social Security which of the payment deadlines they intend to use: whether they choose to pay the two-thirds in the months of July, August and September 2020 or in the months from July to December 2020.

22. As for the invoicing requirements that will allow my company to benefit from the instalments plan, when and how can I prove them?

The requirements must be demonstrated by the employer during the month of July 2020, along with the certificate issued by the company's certified accountant.

23. Is the use of this deferral measure mandatory?

No. The possibility of payment deferral of contributions does not prevent the payment in full of employer's share of contributions.

24. I'm a self-employed worker. How will the payment deferral apply to me?

The payment deferral of contributions due will apply to the months of April, May and June 2020 and the contributions may be paid within the terms already mentioned.

25. Will the deferral possibility provided for in the Decree-Law be controlled/verified by any entity?

Yes. The employers benefiting from this payment deferral may be monitored, at any time, by the competent public entities (TA and Social Security), and must prove the facts on which the deferral depends, in addition to the electronic verification of TA.

26. In this context, what is the sanction for the non-compliance with the payment of one third of the contributions that are intended to be deferred?

Non-compliance of payment shall result in immediate suspension of the possibility of payment deferral of contributions.

27. In this context, what is the sanction for the verification of non-compliance with the requirements for access to the payment deferral of contributions?

The non-compliance with the requirements shall entail the immediate payment of all instalments in default, as well as the cessation of the exemption from settlement of interest for late payment.

28. As for ongoing instalments plans, should the same continue to be punctually fulfilled or are they suspended?

Although the instalments plans may continue to be punctually fulfilled, however, the suspension provided for in article 7, no. 1 of Law no. 1-A/2020 of March 19 may apply to them. Thus, although the Decree-Law is not entirely clear on this matter, we are of the opinion that the plans may be suspended until the cessation of the exceptional situation of prevention, containment, mitigation and treatment of the COVID-19 disease.

29. If the exceptional situation ceases before June 30 of 2020, how long will the tax executive proceedings remain suspended?

Until June 30 of 2020, without prejudice of being able to continue to be punctually fulfilled.

30. What about ongoing Social Security instalments plans outside the scope of executive proceedings?

They are also suspended until June 30 of 2020, without prejudice of being able to continue to be punctually fulfilled.

31. Is it possible to obtain an extension of the suspension period of the instalments plans outside the scope of an executive proceeding? If so, to whom and how is the extension obtained?

Private social solidarity institutions (“IPSS”) may obtain the extension of the ongoing instalments period outside the scope of an executive proceeding, and the director council of the social security institution shall decide on the extension of the period.

32. If I choose the payment deferral of the contributions, as indicated in the Decree-Law, will my contributory situation be regularised?

Although the Decree-Law does not refer to it, we are of the opinion that the contribution status should be considered to be regularised and it should therefore be possible to obtain a certificate of non-debt issued by the Social Security.

Other approved measures

33. How long will the social benefits be extended?

Unemployment benefits and all Social Security benefits which guarantee minimum subsistence whose period of concession or renewal end before June 30 of 2020 shall be exceptionally extended until June 30 of 2020.

34. How is the payment of contributions and levies, postponed on March 20 of 2020, made?

The payment of contributions and levies due in March 2020, not paid on the 20th of the same month, must exceptionally be paid on March 31 of 2020.

35. Decree-Law no. 10-G/2020 was also approved, which establishes the measures of job protection, clarifying some questions about the new lay-off regime. If my company is in

a lay-off situation, concerning the amount of the worker's salary paid by Social Security, will it be subject to withholding at source the amount supported by Social Security?

Since the processing of the salary is done by the company – that is, since 2/3 are owed by the company to the worker, even if part of the amount is paid by Social Security -, for the time being, there is no legal provision exempting the employer from withholding at source the amount paid to the worker. This is also because the relationship between employer and worker remains unchanged with respect to the 2/3 of the salary that continue to be paid, and, for this purpose, the fact that the company is partially supported by Social Security to ensure the payment of the amount in question may be disregarded.

Therefore, and according with the above, we realize that, unless otherwise clarified, the obligation of withholding at source should be maintained, in a lay-off situation, which only does not occur if the 2/3 of salary paid to workers (either by Social Security or by the employer) do not reach the minimum limit foreseen in the withholding table, in which case they are not subject to withholding.

PART II

Framework

36. What are the main measures established by the special regime for credit exposures in the context of Covid-19?

Considering the function of financing the economy that is ensured by the financial system, with the consequent special duty to participate in the collective effort during the current context, **a moratorium was approved until September 30 of 2020**, in which the revocation of the contracted credit lines is prohibited and the extension or suspension of credits is determined until the end of this period, in order to guarantee the continuity of financing to families and companies and to prevent possible defaults resulting from the reduction of economic activity.

A State system of personal guarantees is also established to safeguard national-economic emergency situations imposed by the current context, along with temporary facilitation of the provision of guarantees by mutual guarantee societies, subject to the verification of certain preconditions.

It is also important to highlight that, for the purposes of this decree-law, the pandemic of the COVID-19 disease is formally recognised as an exceptional event with serious consequences for the economy, under the terms of article 107 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

Finally, we consider that the regime now established, although binding all financial institutions, does not prevent them from adopting moratoriums on more attractive terms and conditions, as already seen in the banking sector.

Beneficiaries

37. Who are the beneficiaries of this regime?

The regime applies to the following entities:

- i.** Micro, small or medium-sized enterprises with registered office which carry out their economic activity in Portugal, as well as other enterprises which, regardless of their size, on March 26 of 2020, fulfill the conditions described in paragraph 38 below and do not form part of the financial sector;
- ii.** Natural persons resident in Portugal, with respect to **housing credits** for permanent residence, who are in one of the following situations:
 - in a situation of prophylactic isolation;
 - in a situation of illness or provision of assistance to children or grandchildren;
 - have suffered a reduction of the normal working period or a suspension of the employment contract;
 - in a situation of registered unemployment at the Institute for Employment and Professional Training (Instituto do Emprego e Formação Profissional, I.P.);
 - being workers eligible for extraordinary support to reduce the economic activity of a self-employed worker who is not a pensioner, subject to the compliance to the contributory obligation in at least 3 consecutive months for at least 12 months and in a proven situation of total shutdown of their activity or of the activity of the respective sector, as a consequence of the COVID-19 outbreak; or, further,
 - being workers of entities whose establishment or activity has been subject to determined closure during the period of the state of emergency.
- iii.** Self-employed entrepreneurs, private social solidarity institutions, non-profit associations and other social economy entities domiciled or with registered office

in Portugal, except mutual associations, respective unions, federations and confederations of associations, whose annual gross volume of quotas of the social security benefit modalities managed under a capitalisation system exceeds 5 million euros and the total gross value of the funds associated with the respective financing exceeds 25 million euros.

38. What are the requirements that the above-mentioned entities must fulfill in order to benefit from this regime?

The cumulative requirements to be fulfilled are the following:

- i. Not being in a situation of late or default payment of cash benefits to the institutions for more than 90 days with reference to March 18 of 2020 or, if so, they are below the thresholds set out in Notice of Banco de Portugal no. 2/2019;
- ii. Not being in a situation of insolvency, suspension or cessation of payments;
- iii. To not have been proposed any executive proceedings by any of the institutions until March 18 of 2020;
- iv. **To have the situation regularised before the TA and the Social Security, not revelling the debts for the month of March 2020.**

Operations Covered

39. What operations are covered by this scheme?

All credit operation granted by credit institutions, credit finance companies, investment companies, leasing companies, factoring companies, and mutual guarantee companies, except those that have been granted, shall be subject to this regime:

- i.** For the purchase of securities or the acquisition of positions in other financial instruments, whether or not secured by such instruments
- ii.** to beneficiaries of schemes, subsidies or benefits, namely tax benefits, to establish their head office or residence in Portugal, including for investment activity, except for citizens covered by the Return Programme;
- iii.** to companies for individual use by credit cards of members of management, supervisory bodies, employees or other employees.

Moratorium

40. The moratorium regime established in this decree, what does it contemplate?

The moratorium regime established by this decree-Law includes the following measures:

- i.** Prohibition of revocation of contracted credit lines and loans granted until March 27, 2020:
- ii.** Extension of all credits with payment of capital at the end of the contract in force on March 27,2020, as well as interest, guarantees, namely provided through insurance or in credit securities, and other associated elements;
- iii.** Suspension of the payment of principal, rents and interest with maturity foreseen in credits with instalment repayment of capital or with instalment repayment of other cash benefits until 31 September 2020, and the contractual plan for the payment of the capital tranches, rents, interest, commissions and other charges shall be automatically extended for the same period as the suspension, as well as all the elements associated with the contracts covered by the measure, including guarantees.

41. Is it possible to request the suspension of only part of the capital reimbursements?

Micro, small or medium-sized companies and individuals qualifying as beneficiaries of this scheme may, at any time, request the suspension of all or part of the capital repayments.

42. Can the extension of the payment period for capital, rents, interest, commissions and other charges constitute a breach of contract or anticipated maturity?

The extension of the payment period for capital, rents, interest, commissions and other charges in the paragraphs shall not give rise to any breach of contract or anticipated maturity. It is clarified that a postponement of payment of the amounts due under the terms of the financing contracts in force is involved, so that for the interest the amount due will correspond to the same that would result from the contract if the suspension were not determined, and should be calculated by reference to the rate in force during the period in which such suspension occurs and without any additional charge to the beneficiary. Likewise, the guarantees granted by the entities benefiting from the measures or by this parties will continue to produce effects during this period, including insurance, guarantees and/or sureties, without the need for any formality or prior act, remaining effective and enforceable against third parties.

43. Does access to the moratorium scheme depend on the maintenance of jobs?

Currently, access to the moratorium does not depend on the maintenance of jobs.

44. What about loans with financial collateral and loans granted on the basis of financing or guarantees from third parties based in Portugal?

The measures apply automatically, without prior authorisation from these entities and under the same conditions as the initial legal transaction, to loans granted based on total or partial financing or guarantees from third parties based in Portugal.

In the case of financial collateral claims, the creditor can enforce the *stop lasses* clauses and the debtor is obliged to restore maintenance margins;

45. How can measures relating to the moratorium be accessed?

To gain access to the measures provided for in the scheme, the beneficiary entities must send the lending institution a declaration of adherence to the moratorium, signed by the debtor and accompanied by documentation proving the regularity of their tax and contributory situation.

46. How should the institutions react to whom a declaration of accession is addressed?

The institutions which receive this declaration shall:

- i. Apply the measures at the latest in five working days after the receipt of the declaration and documentation, with effect from the date on which the declaration is lodged;
- ii. Inform within a maximum of three working days that the conditions for benefiting from the measures have not been met, by means of a communication sent through the same medium as the used by the beneficiary entity to send the declaration of accession.

Supervision and Sanctioning Scheme

47. How will the inspection be carried out and what is the sanctioning regime?

According to the decree-law, the other general conditions applicable to the measures provided for in this regime shall be defined by an Executive Order, and the information obligations of the institutions regarding the operations covered shall be densified by a regulation of Banco de Portugal.

Banco de Portugal shall be responsible for the supervision and oversight of the moratorium regime provided for in this Decree-Law, and the following sanctioning framework shall be established:

- i. Failure by the institutions to comply with the duties provided for herein and which may be developed by subsequent regulations shall constitute an administrative offence punishable by a value between € 4.000,00 and € 5.000,00, under the terms of the Article 210 of the General Rules on Credit Institutions and Financial Companies, namely for the purposes of determining the respective administrative offence liability.
- ii. Beneficiary entities which access the support measures provided without fulfilling the conditions for this purpose, as well as persons who subscribe to the documentation required for these purposes, shall be liable for any damage resulting from false declarations, as well as for the costs incurred in implementing the said exceptional measures, without prejudice to other liability generated by the conduct, in particular criminal liability

Special Regime of Personal Guarantees of the State

48. What is the special guarantee scheme?

The State and other legal persons governed by public law may provide personal guarantees in favour of companies, private charitable institutions, non-profit associations and other entities of the social economy based in the European Union, including European institutions, instruments or mechanisms, within the maximum limits provided for in the State Budget Law for the granting of personal guarantees and subject to authorization by the Ministry of Finance, namely to guarantee financial operations and ensure liquidity.

The provision of guarantees shall follow, alternatively and with the necessary adaptations, the provision of Law Nº 112/97 of September 16.

49. How can one access the State's personal guarantees?

The application for a State guarantee shall be addressed to the member of the Government responsible for the area of finance, through the Directorate-General for

Treasury and Finance, together with the essential elements of the operation to be guaranteed, in particular the amount and the time limit, without prejudice to the request for additional elements for assessing the risk of the operation and defining the conditions of the guarantee to be granted.

The request shall be subject to the favourable opinion of the member of the Government of the area of activity of the entity receiving the guarantee, and shall focus on the framework of the operation within the Government's policy of response to the national economic emergency due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the relevance of the entity receiving the guarantee for the national economy, as well as the need and respective economic viability of the beneficiary.

As the measures imposed in the moratorium regime, the other terms and conditions relating to the guaranteed operations and the procedure may be defined by the Government.

Special Regime of Mutual Guarantee

50. What is the Special Regime of Mutual Guarantee?

Under the terms of this Decree-Law, mutual guarantee companies may grant guarantees to beneficiaries or other legal entities, either natural or legal, that are not shareholders, provided that financial products that are the object of these guarantees are identified and the issue is specifically authorized by the Government and in compliance with the procedures set forth in the Decree-Law 211/98, of July 16, with the necessary adaptations, which shall become part of the Mutual Counter Guarantee Fund.

ANNEX I

Tax / Contributions	Designation	General Rule	New Deadline (exceptional) due to the adopted measures	How to proceed for the pagamento now
IRC	Payments on account	July 31; September 30 and December 15 of the year itself	August 31; September 30 and December 15 of the year itself	no change in payment method
	Adicional payment on account (in case, in the previous tax period, a state surcharge was due)	July 31; September 30 and December 15 of the year itself	August 31; September 30 and December 15 of the year itself	
	Special payment on account	March 31 OR March 31 and October 31	June 31 OU March 31 and October 31	
	Payment of withholding tax	By the 20th of the month following the month to which they relate	Stationary	One-time payment OR In 3 or 6 payments, interest free (the first payment is due on the date of fulfilment of the payment obligation in question and the other monthly payments are due on the same date of the following months.
	Income declaration - Model 22 of IRC (calendar year period)	May 31 of 2020	July 31 of 2020	no change in payment method
IRS	Payment of withholding tax	By the 20th of the month following the month to which they relate	Stationary	One-time payment OR In 3 or 6 payments, interest free (the first payment is due on the date of fulfilment of the payment obligation in question and the other monthly payments are due on the same date of the following months.
VAT	Monthly scheme	By the 15th day of the second month following the month to which the operations relate	Stationary	One-time payment OR In 3 or 6 payments, interest free (the first payment is due on the date of fulfilment of the payment obligation in question and the other monthly payments are due on the same date of the following months.
	Quarterly scheme	By the 20th day of the second month following the quarter of the calendar year to which the operations relate	Stationary	
Social Security	Payment of contributions	By the 20th of the month following the month to which they relate	Stationary	1/3 of the amount is paid on the month in which os due, the remaining 2/3 of the amount is paid in equal and successive instalments in the months of July, August and September 2020 or in the months of July to December 2020



TELLES teams from different practice areas have worked together to provide their clients with the necessary and pertinent information in view of the current situation.