WHAT DUTY? WHAT DOES IT MEAN? best efforts to preserve company's liquidity and sound financial structure duty to manage and continuously assess risks, incl. credit risk, market risk, operational risk and liquidity risk (business judgement MAINTENANCE OF SOLVENCY specific **duty to take known crises into account** for liquidity management purposes • CAVEAT: liquidity support via shareholder loans (to be interpreted broadly, e.g. also including loans granted by other group con MANAGEMENT OF BUSINESS company is in "crisis" may entail equitable subordination resulting in (i) a ban on repayment of such loans during the company's crisi RISKS repayment would cause a crisis); and (ii) subordinated status of such loans in potential subsequent insolvency proceedings • COVID-19: unsecured shareholder loans granted and disbursed in the period from 5 April until 30 June 2020 for no more than 120 subject to equity substitution rules/subordination Obligation to immediately convene a shareholders' meeting if: loss of at least half of the share capital (limited liability companies and stock corporations) **CONVENE SHAREHOLDERS'** MEETING equity capital ratio is below 8% and the fictitious debt repayment period (broadly, period within which existing financial debt could be projected net operating income) exceeds 15 years (limited liability companies only) ongoing (in-)solvency assessment upon indications of a crisis (e.g. negative equity) assessment whether company is in **need for reorganisation** which is presumed if (i) equity capital ratio is below 8%; and (ii) fictitious del period exceeds 15 years **ASSESSMENT OF NEED** obligation to file for opening of reorganisation proceedings in case company is in need for reorganisation FOR REORGANISATION in practice only very few reorganisation proceedings have been opened to date; however, in case of subsequent insolvency proceedings **liability** of up to EUR 100,000 non-essential payments are no longer permitted permitted payments are limited and include: • **employment-related expenses** such as wages and related social contributions, severance payments etc. SUSPENSION OF regular operating expenses to maintain ordinary business (electricity, water, lease, insurance premium etc.) **NON-ESSENTIAL PAYMENTS** • payment against immediate delivery and **PROHIBITION OF UNEQUAL** o payments to secured creditors up to the amount of the secured claim TREATMENT OF EXISTING CREDITORS general prohibition of unequal treatment of creditors **COVID-19**: no civil liability of management for payments made during suspension of filing obligation due to over-indebtedness (see below) transactions resulting in preferential treatment of certain creditors and/or reduction of value of company's assets may be challenged/subject to claw-back in hypothetical subsequent insolvency proceedings if company is illiquid or over-indebted, obligation of each director / board member to (severally) file for insolvency filing period: without culpable delay upon insolvency, in any case within 60 days; the filing period may only be used for the purpose of eliminating FILING FOR INSOLVENCY insolvency by implementation of feasible (i.e. ex ante likely to be achieved) restructuring concepts **PROHIBITION OF UNEQUAL** COVID-19: TREATMENT OF ALL (UNSECURED) CREDITORS if insolvency is (also) a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, filing period of 120 days instead of 60 days • suspension of filing obligation if company becomes over-indebted from 1 March until 30 June 2020; after 30 June 2020 filing obligation within 60 days after 30 June 2020, or 120 days after company became over-indebted, depending on which period ends later

DIRECTORS' DUTIES - CRISIS MANAGEMENT CHECKLIST - AUSTRIA

- * **ONSET OF INSOLVENCY**: Deemed to have occurred when the debtor is insolvent within the meaning of Austrian law. Under Austrian law, a company is **insolvent** if it is either **illiquid** (cashflow insolvency) or **over-indebted** (balance-sheet insolvency and no positive going concern prognosis).
 - Illiquidity if a company is unable to pay its debts when due, and is not in a position to obtain the necessary funds to satisfy its due liabilities within a reasonable period of time. Illiquidity is presumed if company is unable to pay at least 95% of all its due debt. In that case, company is not presumed unable to pay its debt if it can prove that, from an ex ante-perspective, it will be in the position to pay all (100% of) its due debt within a period of three months (high likelihood) or - in exceptional cases - within five months (with almost certain likelihood).
 - **Over-indebtedness** presumed if (i) company's liabilities exceed its assets (based on liquidation values; no going-concern valuation); and (ii) there is no positive going concern prognosis (that must comply with the Austrian guidelines that reflect the market standard and Austrian case-law). In a nutshell, a going concern prognosis must show that (i) company will be able to pay its due liabilities within approx. twelve months (liquidity plan; primary prognosis); and (ii) positive results from the ordinary business activities are likely within the next two to three years (secondary prognosis).



Status - 8 May 2020

WHEN DOES IT APPLY?

rule) mpanies) if a sis (or in case days are not	Pre-crisis and post-crisis Enhanced scrutiny in respect of known crises
e repaid from	Crisis on the horizon
bt repayment	Crisis on the horizon

Onset of Insolvency * ("T")

T + 60 days OR 120 days

for over-indebtedness occurring from 1 March

until 30 June 2020:

T (over-indebtedness) + 120 days OR 30 June 2020 + 60 days

RESTRUCTURING TOOLBOX - CRISIS MANAGEMENT CHECKLIST - AUSTRIA

WHAT TOOL?	WHAT DOES IT DO?	WHAT IS REQUIRED?
OUT-OF-COURT RESTRUCTURING	 arrangement between company and its creditors (typically financial creditors) where: creditors agree to postpone enforcement of payment claims for limited period of time such that terms of restructuring can be agreed ("stand-still") and if negotiations are successful, creditors and company enter into restructuring agreement ("RA") freedom of contract: parties are free to shape contents of standstill/RA (e.g. contributions by shareholders / beneficial owners, certain restructuring measures, deferral of payments, etc) <i>but</i> all affected parties (company, relevant creditors, shareholders/beneficial owners) must agree to stand-still and RA no special legal framework (yet) available, but out-of-court restructurings typically consider the (non-binding) <u>quidelines for restructurings in Austria reflecting the market standard</u> 	Consent by all affected parties (agreement)
REORGANISATION PROCEEDINGS	 legal tool aimed at enabling distressed (but still solvent) Austrian companies to implement a reorganisation plan management's filing for reorganisation proceedings if the company is in need of reorganisation which is presumed if the company's equity ratio is below 8% and fictitious debt repayment period is more than 15 years reorganisation plan includes measures to improve the company's financial situation, must be presented to the court and will be assessed/approved by reorganisation auditor reorganisation proceedings seldom opened in Austria as they do not offer useful restructuring tools; however, (only) in case of subsequent insolvency proceedings (e.g. because out-of-court restructuring was not successful), failure to file for reorganisation proceedings may trigger management's, supervisory board's, and shareholders' civil liability 	 Filing for reorganisa- tion proceedings Reorganisation plan to be assessed by reor- ganisation auditor
RESTRUCTURING PROCEEDINGS	 legal tool available during insolvency proceedings aimed at the continuation of a company's business; only available upon company's application restructuring proceedings without self-administration (i.e. with appointment of insolvency administrator) if company presents restructuring plan offering a quota of 20% to unsecured creditors payable within two years; self-administration may be approved by court if quota of 30% is offered (but certain transactions are still subject to approval by insolvency court and restructuring administrator) approval of restructuring plan requires majority of at least 50% of (i) unsecured creditors in number present at the respective hearing and (ii) the total sum of the claims of unsecured creditors present at the respective hearing if restructuring plan is accepted, confirmed by insolvency court and fulfilled by debtor, the debtor is released from remaining debt ("hair-cut" of unsecured creditors' claims in excess of restructuring quota) 	 Formal declaration of insolvency Filing of restructuring proceedings Minimum quota (20%/30%) Approval by majority of creditors
UPCOMING: PREVENTIVE RESTRUCTURING FRAMEWORK	 implementation of Restructuring Directive 2019/1023 ("RD") by 17 July 2021; yet no draft bill publicly available key features of preventive restructuring frameworks according to RD: suspension of enforcement and insolvency proceedings (cross-class) cramdown and protection of new and interim financing 	 Not yet available in Austria
COVID-19 SUPPORT MEASURES	 various support measures available that aim at preventing companies from becoming insolvent due to the COVID-19 pandemic financing support measures include state guarantees for bridge loans and subsidies relating to operating losses due to the COVID-19 pandemic an ongoing updated overview of most relevant COVID-19 support measures at State level can be found here 	 Application Company must fulfil certain requirements

Legal notice: the above summary, prepared by Schoenherr Attorneys at Law, is for informational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice which should be sought in relation to specific situations. In case of questions, please contact <u>m.ebner@schoenherr.eu</u> / <u>w.hoeller@schoenherr.eu</u> / <u>m.simsa@schoenherr.eu</u> / <u>p.wetter@schoenherr.eu</u>

Consent by all
affected parties
(agreement)