

Summary of CESEE key measures regarding COVID-19 as of 8th April 2020

Country	Fiscal measures		Monetary measures (where relevant)	Public order		
	Description	Size (% of GDP)		Closure of all non-essential shops?	Closure of offices and schools?	Border/ travel restrictions
Albania	AL LEK 22 billion for medical equipment and health personnel support; sovereign guarantee fund to be provided to private companies to pay salaries; immediate needs funding; and ongoing humanitarian operations.	1.2%	Central bank cut the policy rate by 50bps on March 26th.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Belarus	Package still being discussed.	na	Banks' capital adequacy requirements were eased to release liquidity for additional lending.	No	No	Yes
BiH	Up to EUR 50m from the EU; EUR 165m from the IMF, EUR 205m guarantee fund by the FBiH govt for SMEs.	2.4%	Six-month loan repayment moratorium in some cases.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bulgaria	BGN 2.8bn measures including credit guarantees; employment protection; incentives to health care workers; deferred payments to the budget.	2.4%	Banks' capital adequacy requirements were eased to release liquidity for additional lending.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Measures planned worth around HRK 45bn. Temporary increase of the net minimum wage to HRK 4,000 (EUR 725) and partly or fully exempting some businesses from taxes for April, May, and July; deferral of VAT payments and support for tourism and agriculture.	11.0%	Reduction of reserve requirements to free additional liquidity; regular FX interventions to stabilise kuna and ensure liquidity; purchase of government bonds; as of March 16th, regular operations to provide short- and long-term kuna liquidity.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Czech Republic	CZK 100bn in direct support to firms, CZK 900bn loan guarantees. Plus, direct payments to the employees, deferred taxes and contributions etc	3.0%	Central bank cut policy rate by 50 bps on March 17th and a further 75bps on March 26th. Lowered some reserve requirements.	Yes, but restrictions to be eased from next week.	Yes	Yes
Estonia	First rescue package worth EUR 2bn, including loan guarantees, additional lending for businesses, expansion unemployment insurance fund, support for self-employed. Additional supplementary budget to be presented by April 16th.	7.0%	na	No	Offices: no; schools/ universities: yes	Yes

Country	Fiscal measures		Monetary measures (where relevant)	Public order		
	Description	Size (% of GDP)		Closure of all non-essential shops?	Closure of offices and schools?	Border/ travel restrictions
Hungary	A reduction in certain taxes and social security contributions in exposed branches/sectors. The state will pay a portion of the wage bill of firms affected, launch of investments, assistance in kick-starting certain sectors hit by the pandemic, a gradual reintroduction of the thirteenth-month pension.	Uncertain, but up to 20% of GDP.	Increase in the effective policy rate, widening of the interest rate corridor, launch of a government security purchase programme on the secondary market and a relaunch of a mortgage bond purchase programme. The central bank will undertake further steps to ensure affordable funding for businesses, in a package worth HUF 3 trillion (EUR 8.3 billion).	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kazakhstan	Tax relief; support packages for health sector, agriculture, SMEs, domestic producers; job creation measures; indexation of pensions and benefits by 10%; monthly payments for affected 3m people; free food sets to 800 thsd people; free medical care for uninsured citizens; price limits for essential food; import duties for essential food and medical goods lifted inside EAEU.	7.4%	The central bank cut policy rate by 250bps on April 6th. In response to tenge depreciation, FX controls were introduced for legal entities on March 24th. Relaxed risk provisions requirements for banks, 3-month credit holidays for affected SMEs and individuals, ban on extra charges for overdue loans.	Closed in several regions, partial restrictions in the rest of country.	Offices: closed in several regions; schools: yes	Yes
Kosovo	Emergency fund worth EUR 170.6m; negotiations with World Bank for funding (up to EUR 70m); request to IMF for EUR 52m; request to EBRD for loan of EUR 35m; hope for EU support.	2.4%	Borrowers who are unable to pay loan instalment may choose not to pay their instalment from 16 March 2020 until 30 April 2020.	Yes	Offices: no; schools: yes	Yes
Latvia	Tax holidays for affected companies; state guarantees for existing investment loans and financial leasing; additional state loans of up to EUR 1m for each company; employers can be compensated for idle workers' wages up to 75% of the remuneration, but no more than EUR 700 per month. Cut in interest rates for bank loans by 50% in tourism and 15% for other companies.	7.0%	na	No: Only on weekends non-essential shops are to be closed	Offices: no; schools/universities: yes	Yes
Lithuania	EUR 5 bn support package approved for additional health and public security expenditures; income support for employees and self-employed; liquidity support for businesses; additional public investments in infrastructure, housing etc.	10.0%	na	Yes	Yes	Yes
Moldova	Postponed income tax payments; reduced VAT for restaurant and hotels; moratorium for tax controls; offering bank lending guarantees to strategic economic entities. Enterprises which stop work but continue to pay salaries get refunding of the income tax, the social contribution and medical contribution of employees, which is 44-45% of the salary fund.	3.0%	Central bank cut policy rate by 125bps and reduced reserve ratios.	Yes	Yes	Yes

Country	Fiscal measures		Monetary measures (where relevant)	Public order		
	Description	Size (% of GDP)		Closure of all non-essential shops?	Closure of offices and schools?	Border/ travel restrictions
Montenegro	EUR 18m for SMEs; EUR 50m from the EU; EUR 2.5m from the central bank.	1.5%	Central bank introduced moratorium on loan repayments for up to 90 days.	Yes (except outlets selling construction products, plant protection products, agricultural machinery and funeral equipment)	Yes	Yes
North Macedonia	EUR 62m from the EU; EUR 14m interest-free loans for SMEs and EUR 50m of low-interest loans for commercial banks from the Development Bank of North Macedonia.	1.1%	Central bank cut policy rate by 25bps on March 16th.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Poland	PLN 70bn direct 'Economic Shield' mostly aimed at companies, including deferred tax and social security payments. Direct payments to the employees of business (SMEs in particular) etc. Tax and Social Security Bureaux to intermediate. Much larger loan guarantee scheme promised.	3.0%	Central bank cut policy rate by 50bps on March 18th and a further 50bps on April 8th. QE programme launched.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Romania	State guaranteed loans to firms, unemployment benefits paid from the state budget, deferral of tax payments. Income support to cover 75% of the wages up to 75% of the average wage for those temporarily laid off. Extra wage to medical personal, support care of the elderly.	4.0%	Central bank cut policy rate by 50bps and will provide liquidity to credit institutions via repo transactions and purchase leu-denominated government securities on the secondary market.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Russia	For households: unemployment benefits raised by 50%, extra child benefits, credit holidays in case of sharp income loss. For businesses: 6-month credit holidays and moratorium on bankruptcies. For SMEs: tax holidays and lower social security contributions. These measures to be partly financed by taxes on interest and other capital incomes	1.5%	Easing cycle stopped given increased inflationary risks (due to depreciation), policy rate left unchanged at 6%; forex sales by Central Bank to counteract depreciation pressures	Yes	Yes	Yes
Serbia	RSD 384bn including increased healthcare spending, payments to pensioners, cash transfers to citizens, new infrastructure investment, extra time to pay tax and social security contributions, wage subsidies.	7.0%	Central bank cut policy rate by 50bps on March 12th and is selling FX to support the dinar. Using FX swaps and repo operations to provide liquidity to banking sector.	Yes	Yes	Yes

Country	Fiscal measures		Monetary measures (where relevant)	Public order		
	Description	Size (% of GDP)		Closure of all non-essential shops?	Closure of offices and schools?	Border/ travel restrictions
Slovakia	Up to EUR 1bn aid and EUR 0.5bn bank guarantees per month; postponement of tax payments; financial aid for companies affected by the crisis.	1.6% of GDP/month	na	Selected shops re-opened on March 30th	Offices: restricted hours; Schools: yes	Yes
Slovenia	EUR 3bn loan guarantees for companies, purchase of claims to companies, co-financing of social contributions, temporary basic income for the self-employed and allowances for pensioners and other vulnerable groups.	6.3%	na	Yes	Yes	Yes
Turkey	TRY 100bn 'Economic Security Shield' mostly aimed at companies, including deferred tax and social security payments, and loan repayments. Support via public banks for particularly affected sectors (e.g. tourism).	2.1%	Central bank cut policy rate by 100bps on March 17th. Also introduced additional repo auctions and other measures to inject liquidity into banking sector, reduced FX reserve requirements, extended debt repayment periods for some firms.	No official mandate but many have closed	Schools closed of-fices still partly open	Yes
Ukraine	Increasing housing subsidies (by about EUR 10 per household), one-time payments to pensioners (about EUR 30), pensions indexation, tax benefits to business.	1-2%	Policy rate cut by 100bps on March 13th. Delay in the introduction of capital buffers, launch of long-term refinancing loans, interventions at the FX market.	Yes	Yes	Yes