

THE WEEK IN BRIEF

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Read Highlights

NON-COMMERCIAL ENTITIES

Third sector entities with revenues not exceeding €60,000 - Cash statement form in aggregate form - Adoption of the model - Clarifications (Circ. Min. Labour and Social Policies 17.4.2026 no. 6)

The Ministry of Labour, in circular 17.4.2026 no. 6, clarifies how Third Sector entities also with legal personality, but with total revenues not exceeding 60,000.00 euros, will be able to use both the ordinary cash statement and the aggregate cash statement for 2026. In addition, it should be noted that the first prospectus can also be used by personified micro entities for the 2025 financial statements.

Introduction of the new model

The Ministerial Decree of 18.2.2026 introduced, for all Third Sector entities with total revenues equal to or less than 60,000.00 euros, the possibility of adopting a simplified cash statement (form "E") which, compared to the ordinary statement (model "D" adopted with the Ministerial Decree of 5.3.2020), allows the entity to indicate income and expenses in aggregate form.

Features of the new model

The new cash form model in aggregate form represents, in fact, a summary of the "ordinary" cash statement model, without making any innovation to the contents of the current cash statement, nor to the detection system, and constitutes an option for the ETS entitled to its use.

Therefore, ETS, with total revenues equal to or less than €60,000.00, will be able to opt for:

- the aggregate cash statement;
- the financial statements consisting of the balance sheet, the management report and the mission report.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Labour clarifies, once this option has been made, the use of the relevant forms is binding for the ETS which therefore cannot deviate from it.

Timing of application of the models

The "E" form is applicable only to reports relating to the calendar year 2026 (or for financial years at the turn of the year in progress as of 21.3.2026, date of publication in the *Official Gazette* of the Ministerial Decree of 18.2.2.2026), such as for entities that have opted for a financial year 1.7.2025-30.6.2026).

Moreover, for personified entities with annual revenues not exceeding €60,000.00, it must be considered admissible to make use of the option to draw up the financial statements for that year in the form of the full cash report, also for the statements relating to 2025.

Therefore, micro entities, only in relation to the 2025 financial year, will be able to use both the ordinary cash statement and the financial statements, while they will not be able to use the aggregate cash statement.

art. 13 Legislative Decree 3.7.2017 n. 117

Ministerial Decree 18.2.2026 Ministry of Labour and Social Policies

Law 4.7.2024 n. 104

Circular of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies 17.4.2026 no. 6

Il Quotidiano del Commercialista of 18.4.2026 - "**For micro entities in the Third Sector, both ordinary and aggregate reporting**" - De Angelis

Il Sole - 24 Ore of 18.4.2026, p. 32 - "**Third sector, for small cash budgets**" - Ioannone I. - Sepio G.

Il Quotidiano del Commercialista of 24.3.2026 - "**The cash statement model in aggregate form for ETS is available**" - De Rosa

ASSESSMENT

Assessment and controls - Synthetic indices of fiscal reliability - Application of ISAs for the 2025 tax period - Bonus regime (provv. Revenue Agency 22.4.2026 no. 123160)

The provv. Revenue Agency 22.4.2026 no. [123160](#) has defined the tax reliability scores in order to be able to use the benefits provided by the ISA bonus regime starting from the 2025 tax period.

The provision follows that of 13.4.2026 no. [115744](#), which indicated the methods for downloading the additional data necessary for the application of the ISAs starting from the 2025 tax period and the preparation of the proposal for a two-year arrangement with creditors starting from the 2026 and 2027 tax periods, and the publication in the *Official Gazette* of the Ministerial Decree [of 31.3.2026](#), with which the ISAs under revision for the 2025 tax period were approved.

The benefits recognized by the bonus regime and the ISA scores to benefit from it are the same as those already established for the 2024 period. Unlike what has happened so far, the provv. [123160/2026](#) will also be applicable for periods after 2025, until changes to the reliability levels are necessary, which will be provided for by a further measure.

Exemption from the compliance visa

With regard to the application of ISAs in relation to the tax period covered by the INCOME 2026 form, i.e. the 2025 period for solar entities, where the reliability score is at least 9 (for the 2025 tax period, or as a simple average of the reliability levels obtained for 2024 and 2025), it is possible to access the following benefits:

- exemption from the compliance stamp on the annual return for the offsetting of credits of an amount not exceeding €70,000.00 per year relating to VAT accrued in the year 2026, to €50,000.00 per year relating to direct taxes and IRAP, accrued in the period 2025;
- exemption from the compliance visa on the request for compensation of the interim VAT credit, accrued in the first three quarters of 2027, for credits of an amount not exceeding € 70,000.00 per year;
- exemption from the compliance visa, or from the provision of the guarantee, on the request for reimbursement of the VAT credit accrued for the 2026 tax year, for credits of an amount not exceeding 70,000.00 euros per year;
- exemption from the compliance visa, i.e. from the provision of the guarantee, on the request for reimbursement of the interim VAT credit accrued in the first three quarters of the 2027 tax year, for credits of an amount not exceeding € 70,000.00 per year.

If the ISA scores are lower than 9, but at least equal to 8 for the 2025 tax period, or at least equal to 8.5 as a simple average of the reliability levels for 2024 and 2025, the same benefits indicated above can be used up to the maximum amount of €50,000.00, for VAT credits, and up to €20,000.00, for credits relating to direct taxes and IRAP.

Exclusion from the regulation of operating companies

If the reliability result is at least 9 (for 2025 only, or as a simple average of the reliability levels for 2024 and 2025), the taxpayer can also access the following benefits of the bonus regime:

- exclusion from the regulation of non-operating companies;
- exclusion from the summary determination of the total income with reference to 2025, provided that the total ascertainable income does not exceed two thirds of the declared income.

Exclusion from assessments based on rebuttable presumptions

If the reliability result is at least 8.5 for 2025, or 9 as a simple average of the reliability levels for 2024 and 2025, the taxpayer can benefit from exclusion from assessments based on simple presumptions for 2025.

Reduction of assessment deadlines

The achievement of a tax reliability level of 8 for the 2025 tax period, also as a result of the indication of additional positive components in the tax return, makes it possible to reduce the assessment terms with reference to business and self-employment income by one year.

Adhesion to the two-year arrangement with creditors

Monitoring the tax reliability score is superfluous for parties in composition with creditors which apply all bonus benefits regardless of the ISA score achieved in the period

subject to composition.

Using ISA Scoring for Checklist Formation

In provv. [123160/2026](#) it is also confirmed for the 2025 tax period and subsequent ones that the Agency of the Revenue takes into account a level of reliability less than or equal to 6 for the definition of control strategies based on analysis of the risk of tax evasion pursuant to [art. 9-bis](#) co. 14 of Decree-Law 50/2017 (the same provision was contained in provision 10.5.2019 no. [126200](#)); on the other hand, it had been specified that the attribution of a score between 6 and 7.99 does not involve, in itself, i.e. on the basis of the risk elements "inherent" in the assessment of fiscal reliability carried out by the ISA, the activation of control activities (Revenue Agency Circular 9.9.2019 no. [20](#), § 1.1).

art. 9 bis DL 24.4.2017 n. 50

Revenue Agency Provision 22.4.2026 no. 123160

Il Quotidiano del Commercialista of 23.4.2026 - "ISA scores for the bonus regime defined" - Rivetti

Il Sole - 24 Ore of 23.4.2026, p. 39 - "Compliance visa, the exemption is maximum with the Isa grade from 9" - Pegorin

L. - Ranocchi G. P.

Eutekne Guides - Assessment and penalties - "Synthetic indices of fiscal reliability - Reward regime" - Rivetti P.

LOCAL TAXES

IRAP - Determination of the taxable base - Banks and other financial institutions and companies - Community dividends distributed to financial intermediaries and insurance companies - Taxability limited to 5% - Requests for reimbursement - Approval of the model and instructions (provv. Agenzia delle Entrate 22.4.2026 n. 123184)

Art. [1](#), paragraphs 46-50 of Law 199/2025 (Budget Law 2026) amended the methods for determining the IRAP taxable base of financial intermediaries and insurance companies, in order to adapt the content of the domestic legislation to the judgment of the EU Court of Justice of 1.8.2025 joined cases [C-92/24-C-94/24](#) (Banca Mediolanum).

In particular, through the insertion of paragraph 6-bis in [Article 6](#) and paragraph 1-bis in [Article 7](#) of Legislative Decree 446/97, it has been established that dividends from subsidiaries that meet the requirements to fall within the scope of Directive 2011/96/EU ("parent-subsidiary") are excluded from the formation of the value of the net production of the receiving company or entity for 95% of their amount.

With the provision. 22.4.2026 no. [123184](#), the Revenue Agency approved the form, with the relevant instructions, which must be used to request reimbursement of the portion of IRAP referring to EU dividends which, in tax periods prior to 2025, contributed to the formation of the value of the net production of the aforementioned entities to an extent greater than 5%.

Effective date

The taxability reduced to 5% of EU dividends as defined above applies from the current tax period to 31.12.2025 (2025, for "solar" subjects).

Requests for reimbursement for previous periods

For tax periods prior to the one in progress as of 31.12.2025 (2024 and earlier, for "solar" entities), the portion of IRAP referring to dividends that contributed to the formation of the value of net production, pursuant to [Articles 6](#) and [7](#) of Legislative Decree 446/97, in excess of the provisions of the new provisions, can be requested for reimbursement (or offset in the F24 form in the presence of certain requirements) by submitting the application form that has been approved by the measure in question ([Article 1](#), paragraph 47 of Law 199/2025).

Initial Refund Deadline

IRAP paid in excess can be requested for reimbursement if, on 1.1.2026 (date of entry into force of L. [199/2025](#)), the limitation period of 48 months from the date of payment is still pending (pursuant to [Article 38](#) of Presidential Decree 602/73). This is without prejudice to requests for reimbursement already submitted as of 1.1.2026.

For payments on account, the 48 months run from the time of payment of the balance (res. Agenzia delle Entrate 2.12.2008 n. [459](#) and instructions to the refund application form).

Refundable payments

For the purposes of requesting a refund, IRAP payments made are also relevant:

- following active repentance;
- as a result of the resettlement of the declaration;
- as a result of assessment activities.

On the contrary, IRAP refunds reduce the amount of taxes paid.

Option of offsetting against the extraordinary tax on extra profits

By submitting the application, it is possible to opt, as an alternative to reimbursement, for the use of the reimbursable sums offset in the F24 form with the extraordinary tax on banks' extra-profits (pursuant to [Article 1.](#) paragraph 68 et seq. of Law 199/2025). The option can also be exercised by persons who, as of 1.1.2026, have already submitted requests for reimbursement, provided that the refund itself has not already been disbursed, even in part. In this case, the exercise of the option entails the waiver of the reimbursement previously requested with reference to the IRAP portion to be used in offsetting.

The use of the offsetting credit will be allowed from the 10th day of the month following the submission of the application.

To this end, the following shall not apply:

- the prohibition of offsetting in the presence of expired roles (pursuant to [Article 31.](#) paragraph 1 of Legislative Decree 78/2010);
- the prohibition of offsetting in the presence of registrations in the register for state taxes and related accessories, as well as registrations in the register or loads entrusted to the Collection Agents relating to deeds in any case issued by the Revenue Agency, for total amounts exceeding 50,000.00 euros, for which the payment terms have expired and no suspension measures are in place ([Article 37.](#) paragraph 49-quinquies of Decree-Law 223/2006);
- the annual compensation limit of 2 million euros ([art. 34](#) par. 1 of Law 388/2000).

Submission deadlines

The application must be submitted by:

- 48 months from the date of payment, in cases where this term falls after 21.6.2026 (60th day after 22.4.2026, the date of publication of the measure in question);
- 21.6.2026 (60 days from the date of publication of the measure), when the 48-month deadline, if still pending on 1.1.2026, falls by that date.

Although 21.6.2026 falls on a Sunday, given the particularity of the fulfilment, it is advisable not to wait until 22.6.2026 (first following working day pursuant to [Article 7](#) paragraph 1 letter h) of Legislative Decree 70/2011) to submit the application (according to the procedures illustrated in the following paragraph).

For example, the application must be submitted within:

- 30.6.2027, if the IRAP payment for which the refund is requested was made on 30.6.2023;
- on 21.6.2026, if the IRAP payment for which the refund is requested was made on 28.2.2022.

Presentation methods

The application signed with a digital signature or an analogue copy of the form signed with a handwritten signature must be submitted through the "Delivery of documents and applications" service, available in the reserved area of the Revenue Agency website (www.agenziaentrate.gov.it).

In particular, the following path must be followed "Services / All / Applications, communications and certificates / Delivery of documents and applications".

To do this, the user must select:

- in the "Category" section, the item "Refund request";
- in the "Subject", the item "Direct tax refund - Application and/or documentation". Subsequently, the user must indicate:
- in the "Description" field, the words "Dividend IRAP refund";
- in the "Destination" section, the Regional Directorate or the competent territorial office within the Provincial Directorate.

Direct transmission or through a delegated party

The application can be transmitted directly by the taxpayer or through a delegated person. In the case of signature with handwritten signature, copies of the identity documents of the signatory and - if applicable - of the delegated person must be attached to the application.

art. 6 co. 6 bis Legislative Decree 15.12.1997 n. 446
art. 7 co. 1 bis Legislative Decree no. 446 of 15.12.1997
Revenue Agency Provision 22.4.2026 n. 123184

Il Quotidiano del Commercialista of 23.4.2026 - "**The form for the reimbursement of IRAP on EU dividends is ready**" - *Fornero*

Il Sole - 24 Ore of 23.4.2026, p. 38 - "**Banks, possible IRAP reimbursements for dividends accrued intra EU**" - *Piazza M.*

Quaderno no. 181/2025, p. 125-164 - 'The 2026 Budget Law' - *Luca Fornero and Gianluca Odetto*

File n. 911.18 in Update 1/2026 - "**Discipline of dividends and capital gains - News of Law 199/2025**" - *Fornero - Odetto*

Cases & Tools of 2.4.2026, p. 53-92 - 'IRAP 2026 Special - Commented Instructions' - *AA.VV.*

Work

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYMENT

Severance indemnity - Allocation of severance indemnity to forms of supplementary pension - New features of the converted Decree-Law 19/2026 (so-called "PNRR" Decree-Law)

Among the various innovations introduced by L. [50/2026](#), converting Legislative Decree [19/2026](#) ("PNRR" decree), there is also a measure on supplementary pensions.

In particular, with [art. 29](#) par. 11-bis of Decree-Law 19/2026, the deadline for the application of the new legislation on the worker's right to the payment of provisions relating to severance indemnities to a new supplementary pension form is postponed from 1.7.2026 to 31.10.2026.

Discipline regulated by the 2026 Budget Law

The discipline subject to deferral is governed by [art. 1](#) co. 201 letter c) of Law 199/2025 (2026 Budget Law).

In detail, this provision amends [art. 14](#) par. 6 of Legislative Decree 252/2005 on the right of the worker to the payment to the new supplementary pension form chosen by him - as part of the possibility of transferring the individual position from one complementary form to another - of the provisions relating to the new portions of severance pay (TFR) and any contributions payable by the employer.

Technically, the provision introduced by the 2026 Budget Law deletes the clause according to which the right to such payments is due within the limits and according to the procedures set by collective labour contracts or agreements, including company agreements.

By the new deadline of 31.10.2026, the Pension Funds Supervisory Commission (COVIP) will have to adapt its instructions on the matter.

Effective dates unchanged

For the other provisions on supplementary pension provision contained in [art. 1](#) co. 201 of Law 199/2025, the effective date from 1.7.2026 remains unaffected, as does the obligation for the Pension Funds Supervisory Commission (COVIP) to adapt its instructions by that date.

First of all, we refer to the increase - from the 2026 tax period - to 5,300.00 euros of the annual limit of deductibility of contributions, with the consequent adjustment of the recovery mechanism in the first 5 years of participation, now dynamically parameterized to the new ceiling and in any case contained within half of the annual limit.

On the other hand, with regard to supplementary pension benefits, the effective date of 1.7.2026 also applies to the provision that increases the maximum amount that can be paid out as a lump sum from 50 to 60% of the amount, except in the case where the conversion into an annuity of at least 70% of the amount produces an amount of less than 50% of the social allowance, a hypothesis that allows the full payment in capital.

Alongside this, for defined contribution forms, new methods of flexible decumulation of the position accrued are introduced, such as:

- the fixed-term annuity "linked" to ISTAT life expectancy;
- scheduled withdrawals within predetermined limits and the split disbursement of the amount for a minimum period of 5 years, with the maintenance of the sums under management by the fund and the

devolution of the remainder to the beneficiaries in the event of death.

On this occasion, the 2026 budget law coordinated these innovations with a coherent tax regime, assimilating fixed-term annuities and withdrawals to the treatment of lump-sum benefits and establishing, for fractional payments, a withholding tax of 20%, which can be reduced to a minimum of 15% depending on the length of membership (reduction of 0.25% for each year of membership exceeding the fifteenth), as well as extending the limits of transferability, sequestrability and attachment provided for compulsory pensions to the main supplementary benefits.

art. 29 DL 19.2.2026 n. 19

Il Quotidiano del Commercialista del 23.4.2026 - "The effective date for payments to new forms of supplementary pension has been postponed" - Mamone

SOCIAL SECURITY

Sickness, maternity/paternity and tuberculosis benefits - Average and conventional wages and other wages or amounts - Year 2026 (INPS Circ. 21.4.2026 No. 47)

INPS, with circ. 21.4.2026 no. 47, indicated for 2026 the daily amounts for the purpose of calculating, for certain categories of workers, sickness, maternity/paternity and tuberculosis benefits as well as the other amounts to be taken as a reference for other benefits.

Reference daily wages for 2026 and workers concerned

The daily amounts on which to determine, for the following categories of workers, sickness, maternity/paternity and tuberculosis benefits are indicated. In particular:

- for workers who are members of companies and cooperative entities, including de facto ([Article 4](#) of Presidential Decree 30.4.70 no. 602), the indicated benefits must be paid on the basis of the previous month's salary, in any case not lower than the daily minimum required by law of €58.13 for 2026;
- for fixed-term agricultural workers, the basic salary for the payment of benefits cannot be lower than the legal minimum, equal to €51.70 for 2026;
- for family members and small settlers, pending the communication of the final wages for 2026, the wages relating to 2025 are used, on a temporary basis and subject to adjustment. For the purposes of the payment of maternity/paternity benefits, it should be noted that the applicable income, for the year 2026, will be communicated as soon as it is available; in the meantime, the income valid for 2025, equal to 65.19 euros, is used on a temporary basis and subject to adjustment;
- for Italian and foreign workers in domestic and family services, the conventional hourly wages for maternity/paternity allowance starting in 2026 are indicated;
- for self-employed workers (artisans, traders, direct farmers, farmers, sharecroppers, professional agricultural entrepreneurs and fishermen) the amounts for maternity/paternity allowance, for parental leave allowance for self-employed workers only and for termination of pregnancy are indicated.

Registered with the INPS Separate Management

The Institute indicates the amounts to be taken as a reference for 2026 for sickness, hospital stay, maternity/paternity and parental leave benefits, to be paid in favor of workers enrolled in the Separate Management at INPS.

Maternity allowances

INPS specifies the amount of the following maternity allowances:

- the maternity allowance granted by the Municipalities ([Article 74](#) of Legislative Decree 151/2001) is equal to 413.10 euros per month, for a total of 2,065.50 euros;
- the maternity allowance for atypical and discontinuous work (so-called state maternity allowance referred to in [Article 75](#) of Legislative Decree 151/2001) in 2026 is equal, in full, to 2,543.15 euros.

Additional amounts

INPS also indicates:

- the maximum amounts for 2026 for the purposes of the financial allowance and the notional credit for the periods of leave recognized in favor of family members of disabled people in a serious situation;
- the income limits for additional periods of parental leave compensated at 30% of salary pursuant to [art. 34](#) paragraph 3 of Legislative Decree 151/2001: the applicant's income must be less than two and a half times

the amount of the minimum pension treatment, the provisional value of which, for 2026, is equal to 7,954.05 euros (therefore, 7,954.05 euros for 2.5).

INPS Circular No. 47 of 21.4.2026

Il Quotidiano del Commercialista of 22.4.2026 - "**The 2026 amounts for sickness, maternity and tuberculosis benefits have been set**" - Gianola

Italia Oggi of 22.4.2026, p. 31 - "**Sickness and motherhood richer**" – Cirioli

Read Highlights

BENEFITS

Legislative Decree no. 27.11.2025 No. 184

BENEFITS

TAX BENEFITS - Issue of the "Incentive Code" - Main aspects

In implementation of the delegation to the Government contained in Law no. 160 of 27.10.2023, the so-called "Incentive Code" was issued with this legislative decree, in force from 1.1.2026.

Object of the Code of Incentives

The Incentive Code:

- harmonizes the general rules on incentives for companies (including self-employed workers);
- defines the general principles governing the administrative procedures that companies must follow in order to access the benefits;
- provides the relevant provisions for the use of functional technical instrumentation.

Scope of application

The benefits recognised in the form of the following are subject to the provisions of the Incentive Code:

- non-repayable contribution;
- guarantees on financial transactions;
- subsidized loans and other repayable instruments;
- interventions in risk capital;
- tax and social security benefits;
- other forms governed by the call in accordance with national and European legislation in relation to the specific purposes of the incentive.

Excluded incentives

The provisions of the Incentive Code do not apply:

- tax incentives that do not provide for the performance of preliminary evaluation activities, including those with respect to which the checks are limited to compliance with the limit of allocated resources, for which the application of the sector discipline applies, without prejudice, however, to the provisions for tax incentives in the form of tax credits;
- tax incentives in the field of excise duty, which remain governed by sector legislation;
- contribution incentives, except for the provisions relating to the fight against relocation and safeguarding employment levels in the incentive system (the implementation of contribution incentives remains subject to sector regulations).

Tax incentives in the form of tax credits

Art. 19 of Legislative Decree 184/2025 provides for a specific regime for tax incentives (and contribution incentives), which applies to incentives established by law after 1.1.2026.

With particular reference to tax incentives used in the form of tax credits that do not provide for the carrying out the preliminary activity, it is established that the use, unless otherwise provided for by law special tax, is in any case subject to the prior communication, by the applicant, to the competent party of the

total amount of the benefits that the applicant intends to benefit from and the presumed distribution over the years of the use itself, providing the additional communications required by the regulation of the incentive after any planned expenses have been incurred.

State aid

In the event that the tax incentives constitute State aid or are used under the de minimis regime, they are activated only after the responsible Authority has registered the relevant aid scheme in the National State Aid Register (RNA) and in the SIAN and SIPA registers.

Combating relocation

Art. 16 of Legislative Decree 184/2025 regulates the cases of incentives for the implementation of investments located in the national territory, if the economic activity concerned or a part of it is relocated from the incentivized site to other sites.

In the case of relocation operations in favour of another production unit located in the national area, in the European Union and in the States belonging to the European Economic Area, the beneficiary companies lose the benefits enjoyed if, jointly:

- the incentives were directed to a specific area of the national territory and relocation involves a transfer of activities outside the area eligible for the incentive;
- The relocation operation takes place before 5 years from the date of completion of the investment.

In the case of relocation operations in favour of another production unit located in States that do not belong to the European Union or the European Economic Area, the beneficiary companies forfeit all the benefits enjoyed for the investments made, even if not directed to a specific area of the national territory, if the relocation operation takes place before 5 years from the date of completion of the subsidized investment (10 years for large companies). In this case, the companies for which the forfeiture is ascertained cannot access other incentives for the following 5 years from the date of the relocation operation (10 years for large companies).

Prior notification to the Ministry of Enterprise and the Ministry of Labour in the event of relocation

Companies must in any case submit a specific communication to the Ministry of Enterprise and Made in Italy (MIMIT) and the Ministry of Labour at least 90 days before the start of the relocation operation (180 days for large companies).

In the absence of such communication, any individual dismissals for justified objective reasons and collective redundancies relating to the production unit affected by the relocation operation are null and void.

Forecasts on catastrophe policies

Art. 9 par. 1 letter f) of Legislative Decree 184/2025 provides that the failure to comply with the obligation to stipulate insurance contracts to cover damages for catastrophic events, referred to in art. 1 co. 101 of Law no. 213 of 30.12.2023, constitutes a cause for exclusion from the benefits. The exclusion, however, does not operate "in the case of tax incentives referred to in Article 1, paragraph 2, second sentence, and contribution incentives".

Therefore, for the generality of the concessions in favor of companies, the failure to take out insurance against catastrophe risks constitutes a cause of exclusion. The stipulation of the catastrophe policy, on the other hand, is not an access requirement for:

- tax incentives paid without investigation (so-called "automatic disbursement incentives");
- contribution incentives.