

<b>Clear and detailed description of how the respective services are organized in your Member State</b>	
Explanation of what kind of services in the respective sector have been defined as SGEI in your Member State. Please list the <b>contents of the services entrusted as SGEI as clearly as possible.</b>	<p><b><u>Assistance for aliens who have been granted asylum for integration in Lithuania</u></b></p> <p>Assistance for aliens who have been granted refugee status and for aliens who have been given additional protection, starting at the Refugee Reception Centre ("the Centre") in Rukla and continuing within the territory of the municipalities.</p> <p>Government assistance at the Centre is granted for the following: learning Lithuanian; education; finding employment; provision of accommodation; social security; health protection; public information on the integration of aliens.</p>
Explanation of the (typical) <b>forms of entrustment</b> . If standardized templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.	Pursuant to Order No A1-35 of 27 January 2009 of the Minister for Social Security and Labour, the Refugees Reception Centre is entrusted with implementing integration measures designed to provide assistance for aliens who have been granted asylum in Lithuania.
Explanation of the (typical) <b>duration of the entrustment</b> and the range of durations of the entrustments. Please also specify the proportion of entrustments that are longer than 10 years.	Entrustment is one-off (unless measures are under review).
Explanation whether (typically) <b>exclusive or special rights</b> are assigned to the undertakings.	The Refugee Reception Centres assigned exclusive rights.
Explanation of the (typical) <b>compensation mechanism</b> as regards the respective services, including the aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantee, etc.) used and whether a methodology based on costs allocation or the net avoided cost methodology is used.	<p>Once integration at the Refugee Reception Centre comes to an end, assistance with integration is provided within the municipality, this generally lasting up to 12 months.</p> <p>Within the municipalities, the following government assistance is granted: temporary accommodation (during integration, an allowance is allocated to cover rent and public utilities); one-off installation allowance; provision of education (Lithuanian language courses for adults, education for children of preschool- and school-age); organization of employment; provision of health insurance; allowance for the purchase of educational material for children of school age, allowance for children up to the age of three (not attending preschool institutions).</p>
Explanation of (typical) <b>arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation</b> .	On departure from the country, government assistance is no longer provided.
<b>Amount of aid granted</b>	
<b>Total amount of aid granted</b> This includes all aid paid in your territory,	Per annum allocations for 2012 and 2013: LTL 395 000.

<u>including aid paid by regional and local authorities.</u>	
<b>Other quantitative information</b>	

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Explanation of what kind of services in the respective sector have been defined as SGEI in your Member State. Please list the contents of the services <b>entrusted as SGEI as clearly as possible.</b>	<p><b><u>Vocational rehabilitation of the disabled</u></b></p> <p>Vocational rehabilitation means restoring or enhancing a person's ability to work, vocational skills or ability to participate in the labour market by educational, social, psychological, rehabilitatory or other means.</p> <p>Services offered under the vocational rehabilitation programme (cycle): assessment of vocational skills, vocational guidance and counselling, employment assistance service, which may not exceed five working days, support service at the workplace, which may not exceed 48 hours over a six-month period. The length of the service - restoring vocational skills or developing new skills, other than vocational training - may not exceed 30 working days.</p>
Explanation of the (typical) <b>forms of entrustment</b> . If standardized templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.	Vocational rehabilitation institutions provide vocational rehabilitation services in accordance with the procedure laid down by Order No A1-302 of 31 December 2004 of the Minister for Social Security and Labour approving the description of the criteria for determining the need for vocational rehabilitation services and approving the rules for the provision and funding of vocational rehabilitation services.
Explanation of the (typical) <b>duration of the entrustment</b> and the range of durations of the entrustments. Please also specify the proportion of entrustments that are longer than 10 years.	Procedure laid down by Order No A1-302 of 31 December 2004 of the Minister for Social Security and Labour approving a description of the criteria for determining the need for vocational rehabilitation services and approving the rules for the provision and funding of vocational rehabilitation services.
Explanation whether (typically) <b>exclusive or special rights</b> are assigned to the undertakings.	Vocational rehabilitation services are currently provided by 13 institutions. Exclusive rights therefore apply.
Explanation of the (typical) <b>compensation mechanism</b> as regards the respective services, including the aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantee, etc.) used and whether a methodology based on costs allocation or the net avoided cost methodology is used.	Individuals taking part in the vocational rehabilitation programme are allocated and paid a vocational rehabilitation allowance. This is allocated and paid regardless of other income obtained from the State budget.
Explanation of (typical) <b>arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation</b> .	An individual taking part in the vocational rehabilitation programme receives a vocational rehabilitation allowance each month.

<b>Amount of aid granted</b>	
<b>Total amount of aid granted</b> This includes all aid paid in your territory, including aid paid by regional and local authorities.	Per annum allocations for the provision of vocational rehabilitation services measure for 2012 and 2013: LTL 3.5 million. Per annum payments of vocational rehabilitation benefits: LTL 2.5 million.
<b>Other quantitative information</b>	

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Explanation of what kind of services in the respective sector have been defined as SGEI in your Member State. Please list the contents of the services <b>entrusted as SGEI as clearly as possible</b> .	<b><u>Targeted technical assistance</u></b>  Lithuania has created the conditions to allow individuals to receive from the Centre for Technical Assistance for the Disabled (under the Ministry of Social Security and Labour) centrally purchased technical equipment adapted to an individual's needs or, in the event of such equipment having been bought by an individual himself, to receive a specified amount of compensation pursuant to the description of the procedure for the provision of technical equipment to aid disabled persons and the reimbursement of the costs of purchasing such equipment.
Explanation of the (typical) <b>forms of entrustment</b> . If standardized templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.	Order No A.1-11 of 10 January 2011 of the Minister for Social Protection and Labour mandating the Centre for Technical Assistance for the Disabled at the MSSL to implement the measure "Purchase of technical equipment to care for disabled persons".
Explanation of the (typical) <b>duration of the entrustment</b> and the range of durations of the entrustments. Please also specify the proportion of entrustments that are longer than 10 years.	Entrustment is one-off (unless measures are under review).
Explanation whether (typically) <b>exclusive or special rights</b> are assigned to the undertakings.	The Centre for technical assistance for the disabled has the exclusive right to provide targeted care by means of technical equipment.
Explanation of the (typical) <b>compensation mechanism</b> as regards the respective services, including the aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantee, etc.) used and whether a methodology based on costs allocation or the net avoided cost methodology is used.	Disabled persons may purchase technical equipment themselves and be reimbursed the amounts set out in Order No A 1-474 of 7 January 2010 of the Minister for Social Security and Labour. In 2012, 819 reimbursements were made for purchases of technical equipment, the corresponding figure for 2013 being 1 172.

Explanation of (typical) <b>arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.</b>	There are no arrangements for avoiding and repaying overcompensation, as an individual who has purchased an item of technical equipment and adduced the relevant supporting documents is reimbursed a specific amount (not necessarily 100 %) in accordance with Order No A1-474 of 7 October 2010 of the Minister for Social Security and Labour describing the procedure for the provision of technical equipment to aid disabled persons and the reimbursement of the costs of purchasing such equipment.
<b>Amount of aid granted</b>	
<b>Total amount of aid granted</b> This includes all aid paid in your territory, including aid paid by regional and local authorities.	Per annum allocations for the measure "purchase of technical equipment to care for the disabled": LTL 7 038 000.
<b>Other quantitative information</b>	

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Explanation of what kind of services in the respective sector have been defined as SGEI in your Member State. Please list the contents of the services <b>entrusted as SGEI as clearly as possible.</b>	<p>Recipients of services provided by children's day centres include socially at-risk families included in the register of socially at-risk families kept by each municipality's Department for the protection of children's rights, and the children of indigent persons receiving social benefits under the Lithuanian Law on social assistance for indigent persons.</p> <p>At the children's day centres, children can prepare lessons, learn to express themselves, engage in creative activities, play sports, prepare food, learn about hygiene and learn to function independently. The centres also provide support for the families of children using the centres. Most of the funded children's day centres which operate year-round (including the summer) make provision in their operations for organizing summer camps for children from at-risk families using the day centres (day camps or longer).</p>
Explanation of the (typical) <b>forms of entrustment.</b> If standardized templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.	The 2013-2018 child welfare programme and implementing measure 1.2 "Development of child day centres in the municipalities, with the provision of mobile day social care services for children and families".

	Competition to support child day centre projects. Object of the competition - to select projects which best meet priorities, with a view to providing day social care services.
Explanation of the (typical) <b>duration of the entrustment</b> and the range of durations of the entrustments. Please also specify the proportion of entrustments that are longer than 10 years.	Funds are allocated by activity on a quarterly basis.
Explanation whether (typically) <b>exclusive or special rights</b> are assigned to the undertakings.	Services provided by budgetary institutions and NGOs.
Explanation of the (typical) <b>compensation mechanism</b> as regards the respective services, including the aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantee, etc.) used and whether a methodology based on costs allocation or the net avoided cost methodology is used.	Competitions organized according to programmes.
Explanation of (typical) <b>arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation</b> .	-
<b>Amount of aid granted</b>	
<b>Total amount of aid granted</b> This includes all aid paid in your territory, including aid paid by regional and local authorities.	According to MSSL data, 203 projects were funded in 2013, 175 in 2012 and 176 in 2011. During 2013, 6 274 children were provided with social care services by children's day centres (compared with 5 011 in 2012 and 5 100 in 2011).  10.63 million allocated via the EEA mechanism to the "Children's risk group" 2004-2016.
<b>Other quantitative information</b>	

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Explanation of what kind of services in the respective sector have been defined as SGEI in your Member State. Please list the contents of the services <b>entrusted as SGEI as clearly as possible</b> .	<b><u>Long/short-term social care for the elderly</u></b> Long/short-term social care for the elderly provided on a private basis. "Long/short-term social care" means a set of services providing individuals with complex assistance calling for constant specialist care.
Explanation of the (typical) <b>forms of entrustment</b> . If standardized templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.	-
Explanation of the (typical) <b>duration of the</b>	-

<b>entrustment</b> and the range of durations of the entrustments. Please also specify the proportion of entrustments that are longer than 10 years.	
Explanation whether (typically) <b>exclusive or special rights</b> are assigned to the undertakings.	No
Explanation of the (typical) <b>compensation mechanism</b> as regards the respective services, including the aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantee, etc.) used and whether a methodology based on costs allocation or the net avoided cost methodology is used.	Individuals pay for the social care provided from their own income. An individual's income includes pensions, pension payments and compensation paid in lieu of pensions, annuities, State benefits paid from State budgetary funds.
Explanation of (typical) <b>arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation</b> .	-
<b>Amount of aid granted</b>	
<b>Total amount of aid granted</b> This <u>includes all aid paid in your territory, including aid paid by regional and local authorities.</u>	No figures.
<b>Other quantitative information</b>	

Legislation currently in force provides for two forms of assistance for natural persons and families having their permanent place of residence in the Republic of Lithuania:

1) **assistance for the purchase of property** is provided in the form of subsidies to help with a mortgage (up to 20 % of the mortgage amount or outstanding amount). The aim of mortgage assistance is to allow families and individuals meeting the requirements set out in legislation (i.e. who do not exceed the income/assets thresholds set by the government) to purchase property on the market.

According to Statistics Lithuania figures, in 2012 60 individuals/families received State assistance for the purchase of property (total subsidies granted: LTL 5 202 300), the corresponding figure for 2013 being 79 individuals/families (total subsidies granted: LTL 915 800).

2) **rental assistance** is provided for low-income families and individuals for the rental of social housing in the municipality. The creation and maintenance of the municipalities' social housing stock and rental for social housing are the responsibility of the municipalities themselves. Provision of government aid for property rental expands the municipalities' social housing stock, the object being to ensure that low-income individuals who do not have and cannot afford to buy their own property can rent property from the municipalities.

Expansion of the municipal social housing stock is funded using targeted appropriations from the State budget and municipal budgetary resources.

The legal basis for the provision of aid is the Lithuanian Law on State aid for the purchase or rental of property and the renovation (modernisation) of multi-apartment dwellings.

In 2012-13 LTL 32 million of central government budgetary resources were invested in expanding the social housing stock. These resources allowed the municipalities' social housing stock to be expanded by 450 social-housing units .

**1 Compensation not exceeding an annual amount of EUR 15 million for the provision of services of general economic interest (SGEI) (Article 2(1)(a) of the Decision<sup>1</sup>):**

<p>a) Explanation of what kind of services in the respective sector have been defined as SGEI in your Member State. Please list the contents of the services <b>entrusted as SGEI as clearly as possible</b>.</p>	<p>Delivery of periodicals to subscribers in rural residential areas means the receipt from publishers of newspapers and magazines, except for periodicals categorised as erotic and/or violent and those with more than 50 percent of the text consisting of advertising, and the distribution and delivery of these to subscribers in rural residential</p>
<p>b) Explanation of the (typical) <b>forms of entrustment</b>. If standardized templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.</p>	<p>Pursuant to Article 17(2) amending the Lithuanian Postal Law, a postal service provider obligated to provide a universal postal service must deliver periodicals to subscribers in rural areas. Pursuant to Article 2(2) of the Law amending the Lithuanian Postal Law, the public limited company Lietuvos paštas is the universal postal service provider until 31 December 2019.</p>
<p>c) Explanation of the (typical) <b>duration of the entrustment</b> and the range of durations of the entrustments. Please also specify the proportion of entrustments that are longer than 10 years.</p>	<p>Pursuant to Article 2(2) of the Law amending the Lithuanian Postal Law and Article 17(2) of the Lithuanian Postal Law, the public limited company Lietuvos paštas is the provider of the periodicals to subscribers in rural areas until 31 December 2019.</p>
<p>d) Explanation whether (typically) <b>exclusive or special rights</b> are assigned to the undertakings.</p>	<p>Pursuant to Article 15(1) of the Postal Law and Article 2(2) of the Law amending the Lithuanian Postal Law, the public limited company Lietuvos paštas is the provider of the universal postal service which pursuant to Article 17(2) of the Postal Law must deliver periodicals to subscribers in rural areas. In view of the above, the public limited company Lietuvos paštas has exclusive rights.</p>

<sup>1</sup> Commission Decision 2012/21/EU on the application of Article 106(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to State aid in the form of public service compensation granted to certain undertakings entrusted with the operation of services of general economic interest, OJ L 7. 11/1/2012, p.3.



e) Explanation of the (typical) <b>compensation mechanism</b> as regards the respective services, including the aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantee, etc.) used and whether a methodology based on costs allocation or the net avoided cost methodology is used.	The rules for the compensation of a loss-making service for the delivery of periodicals to subscribers in rural areas (hereinafter "the rules"), which were approved by Government Resolution No 835 of 11 July 2012, provide for a procedure whereby the public limited company Lietuvos paštas is compensated for the difference between the costs of providing a periodicals delivery service and the maximum tariffs for the provision of a periodicals delivery service as approved by the Lithuanian government if the maximum tariffs charged for the provision of a periodicals delivery service as approved by the government do not cover the costs incurred by the provider in providing the periodical delivery service. Compensation for losses for providing a periodicals delivery service are covered by Lithuanian central	
f) Explanation of (typical) <b>arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.</b>	If the amount of compensation paid to the provider during the period in question for losses incurred in providing a periodicals delivery service exceeded the losses for the provision of a periodicals delivery service that the provider must be compensated for in the manner set out in the rules, the provider must pay the excess back into the Lithuanian State budget (section 18 of the Rules).	
Total amount of aid granted <sup>2</sup>	1 000 EUR	1 000 LTL
2012	1 616.1	5 580.0
2013	260.4	899.0
In total	<b>1 876.5</b>	<b>6 479.0</b>

## 2. Difficulties with the application of the SGEI Decision and SGEI framework<sup>3</sup>

The Ministry of Transport and Communications has not encountered any difficulties with the application of the SGEI Decision and SGEI framework.

## 3. Complaints by third parties

No complaints have been received from third parties.

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<sup>2</sup> EUR 1 = LTL 3.4528

<sup>3</sup> Communication from the Commission on the application of the European Union State aid rules to compensation granted for the provision of services of general economic interest, OL C 8, 2012 1 11, p. 4.