

Government Offices of Sweden

Memorandum

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Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation
Unit for competition, State aid and framework conditions

European Commission
DG COMP

Report on services of general economic interest (2016–2017)

1. OVERVIEW OF EXPENDITURE

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Table 1. General SGEI government expenditure by function (million SEK)		
	2016	2017
<i>Compensation for Services of General Economic Interest (1+2)</i>	568 643 905	2 292 342 363
1) Compensation granted on the basis of the SGEI Decision	549 243 020	2 277 687 602
2) Compensation granted on the basis of the SGEI Framework	19 400 885	14 654 761

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE APPLICATION OF THE 2012 SGEI DECISION

1) Hospitals (Art. 2(1)(b))

Table 2. Occupational health care providers, purchase of medical services
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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 entrusted as SGEI as clearly as possible.

The aid is aimed at occupational health care providers. An occupational health care provider is able to seek reimbursement of its costs for the purchase of medical services from public or private health care providers. 'Medical service' means investigation and laboratory analysis, radiology and clinical physiology as a stage in assessing whether an employee is fit for work. The purpose of the aid is to prevent sickness and, in the event of sickness, to help the employee return to work. This is to be achieved by subsidising the occupational health care costs incurred in purchasing medical services integral to assessing an employee's fitness for

work.

The aid is governed by Ordinance 2014:68 on occupational health care subsidies for the purchase of medical services.

Explanation of the (typical) forms of entrustment. If standardised templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.

The granting authority takes a decision on the payment of subsidies following a request from the occupational health care provider potentially entitled to subsidies.

Average duration of the entrustment (in years) and the proportion (as a %) of entrustments that are longer than 10 years per sector. Specify in which sectors SGEI were entrusted with a duration exceeding 10 years and explain how this duration is justified?

A request for subsidies in respect of services provided during previous years must have been made to the granting authority no later than 1 February. Subsidies are paid in arrears for each calendar year.

Explanation as to whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.

Not applicable.

Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?

Direct subsidy

Information on the typical compensation mechanism for the respective services. Please state also whether a cost allocation method or the net avoided cost method has been used.

Subsidies are granted in respect of the provider's costs for purchasing medical services from a public or private provider. Subsidies are provided for one calendar year, the maximum amount concerned corresponding to the number of employees affiliated to the provider multiplied by the sum of SEK 100. The costs of general health checks are not refunded.

Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation

There is a ceiling of SEK 100 per affiliated employee (see previous question). A provider applying for subsidy must provide proof of the amount it has paid for the service in question, and it has a duty to provide information to enable the aid to be checked and evaluated. There are provisions for the repayment and recovery of aid that has been granted if the beneficiary has failed to comply with its obligations.

A short explanation of how the transparency requirements (see Article 7 of the 2012 SGEI Decision) for the aid above EUR 15 million to undertakings that also have activities outside the scope of the SGEI are being complied with. In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. links to websites or other references), indicate whether you have a central website on which you publish this information for all aid measures concerned in your Member State (and if so provide the link to this website) or, alternatively, explain if and how the publication

takes place at the level granting the aid (e.g. central, regional or local level).

Not applicable

Amount of aid granted	
Total amount of aid granted (million SEK)¹. This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A+B+C)	
2016	2017
SEK 52 948 595	SEK 52 724 020
A: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of SEK) paid by national central authorities²	
2016	2017
SEK 52 948 595	SEK 52 724 020
B: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of SEK) paid by regional authorities³	
2016	2017
0	0
C: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of SEK) paid by local authorities⁴	
2016	2017
0	0

¹ As stipulated in Article 9(b) of the 2012 SGEI Decision.

² If the aid amount cannot be split between central, regional and local authorities only the total amount of aid granted for all authorities should be reported.

³ See footnote 3.

⁴ See footnote 3.

Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees, etc.) (if available)	
2016	2017
Additional quantitative information Additional quantitative information (e.g. number of beneficiaries per sector, average aid amount, size of the undertakings) ⁵	
2016	2017
<i>102 undertakings received aid, which means that the average amount of aid per undertaking was SEK 519 104. The amount of the aid varied between SEK 5 185 and SEK 11 253 353.</i>	<i>98 undertakings received aid, which means that the average amount of aid per undertaking was SEK 538 000. The amount of the aid varied between SEK 4 670 and SEK 10 099 864.</i>

2) Social services (Art. 2(1)(c))

c) Access to and reintegration into the labour market

Table 3. Compensation for workplace support to enable employees to return to work

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 entrusted as SGEI as clearly as possible.

The aid is aimed at employers, who are able to seek compensation for a portion of their costs for services provided in the form of workplace support by occupational health care providers or by other providers with equivalent competences. 'Workplace support' refers to a review concerning an employee who has, or is in danger of having, reduced work capacity because of work-related and non-work-related sickness and injury, and measures initiated to expedite the employee's return to work. Workplace support does not refer to medical or other treatment.

The purpose of the aid is to prevent sickness and, in the event of sickness, help employees return to work by supporting employers in taking appropriate measures in good time.

The aid is governed by Ordinance 2014:67 on subsidies to enable employers to purchase workplace support to enable employees to return to work.

⁵ The Commission would welcome any data that you might have on aid granted under the 2012 SGEI Decision, for example the number of beneficiaries per sector, average amount of aid, amount per aid instrument, size of the undertakings, etc. Should such other quantitative information data not be readily available in your Member State, they can of course be presented in a more aggregated and/or estimated way. In that case please indicate that estimations have been used as well as the type of aggregation made.

Explanation of the (typical) forms of entrustment. If standardised templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.

The granting authority takes a decision on the payment of subsidies at the request of employers who may be eligible for subsidies.

Average duration of the entrustment (in years) and the proportion (as a %) of entrustments that are longer than 10 years per sector. Specify in which sectors SGEI were entrusted with a duration exceeding 10 years and explain how this duration is justified?

Subsidies are paid in arrears following a request. A request for subsidies must have been made to the granting authority by no later than 1 February in respect of services purchased during the previous year.

Explanation as to whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.

Not applicable.

Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?

Direct subsidy.

Information on the typical compensation mechanism for the respective services. Please state also whether a cost allocation method or the net avoided cost method has been used.

Aid is granted to an employer for a portion of its costs for services supplied by a provider approved by the granting authority. The aid granted corresponds to half the amount paid by the employer to the workplace support provider, with a maximum of SEK 7 000 for each such intervention.

Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.

According to the aid scheme, aid may be granted for, at most, half the actual costs (see previous question). An employer applying for subsidy must provide proof of the amount it has paid for the service in question, and it has a duty to provide information to enable the aid to be checked and evaluated. There are provisions for the repayment and recovery of aid that has been granted if the beneficiary has failed to comply with its obligations.

A short explanation of how the transparency requirements (see Article 7 of the 2012 SGEI Decision) for the aid above EUR 15 million to undertakings that also have activities outside the scope of the SGEI are being complied with. In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. links to websites or other references), indicate whether you have a central website on which you publish this information for all aid measures concerned in your Member State (and if so provide the link to this website) or, alternatively, explain if and how the publication takes place at the level granting the aid (e.g. central, regional or local level).

Not applicable.

Amount of aid granted	
Total amount of aid granted (million SEK). This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A+B+C)	
2016	2017
SEK 47 644 522	SEK 67 644 647
A: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of SEK) paid by national central authorities	
2016	2017
SEK 47 644 522	SEK 67 644 647
B: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of SEK) paid by regional authorities	
2016	2017
0	0
C: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of SEK) paid by local authorities	
2016	2017
0	0
Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees, etc.) (if available)	
2016	2017
Additional quantitative information Additional quantitative information (e.g. number of beneficiaries per sector, average aid amount, size of the undertakings)	
2016	2017
782 undertakings received aid, which the average amount of aid per undertaking was SEK 60 926. The amount varied between SEK 471 and SEK 1 801 448.	839 undertakings received aid, which means the average amount of aid per undertaking was SEK 80 625. The amount varied between SEK 613 and SEK 2 847 705.

d) Social housing

Table 4. Compensation for creating and providing housing for the elderly

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 entrusted as SGEI as clearly as possible.

This aid is for construction companies, both public and private, which create and provide housing for the elderly. The aid is also intended for the adaptation of existing communal areas in order to help the elderly remain at home by means of greater accessibility.

The aid is provided at a given sum per square meter of living area (BOA) for:

- new construction or reconstruction of rented housing which counts as special housing within the meaning of Chapter 5, Section 5 of the Social Services Act (2001:453);*
- new construction or reconstruction of rented housing for the elderly, on the regular housing market;*
- adaptation of communal areas (such as areas for residents' meals, communal activities, hobbies and recreation) in, or close to, buildings which are rental housing, cooperative rental housing or tenant-ownership housing.*

There are two aid levels, depending on whether it is a question of new construction or reconstruction.

The purpose of the aid is to ensure that more housing for the elderly is built, such as serviced housing and housing for those older than 65.

The aid is governed by the Ordinance on State aid for organising and providing housing for the elderly (2016:848).

Explanation of the (typical) forms of entrustment. If standardised templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.

The awarding authority makes a preliminary decision to grant aid. The aid is paid out when the construction project is finished.

Average duration of the entrustment (in years) and the proportion (as a %) of entrustments that are longer than 10 years per sector. Specify in which sectors SGEI were entrusted with a duration exceeding 10 years and explain how this duration is justified?

The awarding authority makes a preliminary decision to grant aid. The aid is paid out when the construction project is finished. For the construction and reconstruction of rental housing for the elderly, the beneficiary undertakes, for a period of eight years, to make the housing available as housing for elderly.

Explanation as to whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.

Not applicable.

Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?

Direct subsidy.

Information on the typical compensation mechanism for the respective services. Please state also whether a cost allocation method or the net avoided cost method has been used.

The aid pursuant to Section 11 may not exceed the net costs, including a reasonable profit, for organising and providing apartment housing and communal areas on the terms laid down in the Ordinance.

Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.

The granting authority must check that the State aid will not exceed the total cost of production for the construction or reconstruction or adaptation of communal areas. If the aid exceeds the total cost of production, the aid amount must be reduced so that it is equivalent to the net cost including a reasonable profit.

There are provisions for the repayment and recovery of granted aid if the beneficiary has failed to comply with its obligations.

A short explanation of how the transparency requirements (see Article 7 of the 2012 SGEI Decision) for the aid above EUR 15 million to undertakings that also have activities outside the scope of the SGEI are being complied with. In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. links to websites or other references), indicate whether you have a central website on which you publish this information for all aid measures concerned in your Member State (and if so provide the link to this website) or, alternatively, explain if and how the publication takes place at the level granting the aid (e.g. central, regional or local level).

It has not been necessary to apply this.

Amount of aid granted	
Total amount of aid granted (million SEK). This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A+B+C)	
2016	2017
<i>SEK 21 700 000</i>	<i>SEK 581 000 000</i>
A: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of SEK) paid by national central authorities	
2016	2017
<i>SEK 21 700 000</i>	<i>SEK 581 000 000</i>
B: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of SEK) paid by regional authorities	
2016	2017
0	0
C: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of SEK) paid by local authorities	
2016	2017
0	0
Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees, etc.) (if available) available)	
2016	2017
Additional quantitative information Additional quantitative information (e.g. number of beneficiaries per sector, average aid amount, size of the undertakings)	
2016	2017
<i>0 undertakings received aid</i>	<i>36 undertakings received aid, which means that the average amount of aid per undertaking was SEK 5 512 685. The amount of the aid varied between SEK 16 070 and SEK 18 849 600.</i>

Table 5. Compensation for organising and providing rental accommodation and housing for students

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 entrusted as SGEI as clearly as possible.

Pursuant to the Ordinance (2016:880) on state aid for organising and providing rented housing and student accommodation, aid may be provided for such purposes where funds are available.

The aid is provided to property owners, site leasehold owners or anyone who builds housing on leasehold land.

Aid may be provided for the organisation and provision of rental accommodation which is intended for permanent use and independent living which is guaranteed by means of a tenancy agreement which has no restrictions in terms of tenure, or rental agreements concerning cooperative rental housing.

Aid may be provided for housing for students, and housing organised for the purpose of allowing socially vulnerable people to find a foothold on the housing market, even if the tenancy agreements for the housing contain restrictions in terms of tenancy rights.

The rent for housing which has been in receipt of aid may not exceed a given level calculated in SEK per square metre usable area (BOA). The rents vary between different regions/municipal groups. Rents are set pursuant to Chapter 12, Section 55(c) of the Land Code to ensure that they are reasonable and that when the tenant enters the housing, the rent does not exceed that set out in Section 8(1) point 3 of the Ordinance, and does not subsequently increase more than other rents in that location.

The landlord may set only reasonable demands as to the financial situation of those seeking housing, and may not apply any income requirements other than those that follow from regulations issued by the National Board of Housing, Building and Planning. These regulations expressly state that it is sufficient that it is likely that the tenant will be able to pay the rent following a calculation of what the household has left to subsist on after the rent has been paid. The National Board of Housing, Building and Planning has regulations and general advice on State aid for the organisation and provision of rental housing and accommodation for students (BFS 2016:10), as an aid in

the interpretation of this. The amount that a household requires for its subsistence can be established with the help of the Swedish Enforcement Authority's 'protected amount'. The protected amount is set annually by means of the Authority's regulations on the establishment of the protected amount when attaching salary, etc. Disposable funds should also include income support, housing benefit and supplementary housing benefit.

The aid beneficiary is to make the housing available by agreement with the municipal housing agency, or ensure in some other way that housing organised with the assistance of the aid is made available in the light of principles of openness, fairness and public utility, and in a socially integrative way that will lead to a mixture of households with varying financial conditions and, if there are no clearly negative effects arising from this mixture of households, that preference when allocating housing is given to households who are in most need of housing at a reasonable rent. This is clarified by the National Board of Housing, Building and Planning regulations, which say that when applying this section, the following households are to be given preference:

- households which have the greatest need of housing at a reasonable rent, for financial reasons;*
- households which need housing at a reasonable rent, for extraordinary reasons.*

Preference is given on the condition that the household has the requisite ability to pay.

The beneficiary's principles for allocating housing must be clear and easily accessible for those seeking housing.

Local needs and conditions must be taken into account when adopting principles for the allocation of housing.

Explanation of the (typical) forms of entrustment. If standardised templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.

An application for aid shall be sent to the county administrative board within whose region the housing will be provided. The county administrative board makes the decision to award aid, and the level of aid. When the housing is available for use, the builder/beneficiary applies for payment of the aid and must, at that point, demonstrate that the conditions that apply to the aid have been met. If this is the case, the county administrative board will make a decision to pay the aid. Payment will be made by the National Board of Housing, Building and Planning.

Average duration of the entrustment (in years) and the proportion (as a %) of entrustments that are longer than 10 years per sector. Specify in which sectors

SGEI were entrusted with a duration exceeding 10 years and explain how this duration is justified?

The service must be provided for a period of 15 years. For housing organised by means of temporary building permits, which means that the housing can only be made available for a period shorter than 15 years, the aid is reduced in proportion to how long the service is provided for in comparison with the normal requirement of 15 years.

Example: If a building permit is restricted to a 10-year application period, the aid is reduced by a third in comparison with what would have been paid had the service lasted for 15 years.

Explanation as to whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.

None.

Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?

Direct subsidy, which is paid when the housing is available and the service has begun to be provided.

Information on the typical compensation mechanism for the respective services. Please state also whether a cost allocation method or the net avoided cost method has been used.

Aid that does not exceed the net cost including a reasonable profit for the organisation and provision of housing on the conditions that follow from the Ordinance on State aid for the organisation and provision of rental housing and accommodation for students (2016:880), or a decision made in on the basis of the Ordinance.

Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.

The National Board of Housing, Building and Planning has produced a model for calculating the aid level. When the housing has been made ready, the applicant is to apply for payment of the aid and at that point show that all conditions for the aid have been met, as well as the final figures for the aid so that changes to the information supplied when the aid application was submitted can be discovered, and the calculations of the aid amount which the beneficiary is entitled to can be corrected.

There are provisions for the repayment and recovery of aid that has been granted if the beneficiary has failed to comply with its obligations.

A short explanation of how the transparency requirements (see Article 7 of the 2012 SGEI Decision) for the aid above EUR 15 million to undertakings that also have activities outside the scope of the SGEI are being complied with. In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. links to websites or other references), indicate whether you have a central website on which you publish this information for all aid measures concerned in your Member State (and if so provide the link to this website) or, alternatively, explain if and how the publication takes place at the level granting the aid (e.g. central, regional or local level).

Amount of aid granted	
Total amount of aid granted (million SEK). This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A+B+C)	
2016	2017
SEK 800 000	SEK 1 144 800 000
A: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of SEK) paid by national central authorities	
2016	2017
SEK 800 000	SEK 1 144 800 000

B: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of SEK) paid by regional authorities	
2016	2017
0	0
C: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of SEK) paid by local authorities	
2016	2017
0	0
Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees, etc.) (if available) available)	
2016	2017
Additional quantitative information Additional quantitative information (e.g. number of beneficiaries per sector, average aid amount, size of the undertakings)	
2016	2017
0 undertakings received aid	71 undertakings received aid, which means that the average amount of aid per undertaking was SEK 6 401 306. The amount of the aid varied between SEK 98 992 and SEK 65 971 290.

4) Airports and ports with average annual traffic below the limit set in Art. 2(1)(e)

Table 6. Compensation to regional airports

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 entrusted as SGEI as clearly as possible.

The overall operation of a municipally-owned airport.

The content of the service varies somewhat from one airport to another but, generally speaking, the service involves keeping the airport open and being in a position to receive all carriers that want to use the airport on commercial terms. There is also a requirement, in addition to the basic infrastructure, to provide services such as baggage handling, passenger check-in and refuelling and de-icing of aircraft to the extent required for commercial flights to be operated at the airport.

Explanation of the (typical) forms of entrustment. If standardised templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.

Decision by the municipal council or municipal executive board in the relevant owner municipality/county council

Average duration of the entrustment (in years) and the proportion (as a %) of entrustments that are longer than 10 years per sector. Specify in which sectors SGEI were entrusted with a duration exceeding 10 years and explain how this duration is justified?

8–10 years.

Explanation as to whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.

Not applicable

Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?

Direct subsidy

Information on the typical compensation mechanism for the respective services. Please state also whether a cost allocation method or the net avoided cost method has been used.

The net avoided cost method is used mainly, but the compensation mechanism may in some cases be based on cost allocation.

Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.

Typically, the compensation is paid only in arrears once the actual costs have been identified, and this prevents overcompensation.

In some cases, compensation is paid in advance on the basis of estimated costs and is then finally adjusted once the actual costs are known. Any overcompensation is then deducted from the subsequent year's compensation.

A short explanation of how the transparency requirements (see Article 7 of the 2012 SGEI Decision) for the aid above EUR 15 million to undertakings that also have activities outside the scope of the SGEI are being complied with. In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. links to websites or other references), indicate whether you have a central website on which you publish this information for all aid measures concerned in your Member State (and if so provide the link to this website) or, alternatively, explain if and how the publication takes place at the level granting the aid (e.g. central, regional or local level).

None of the undertakings receives aid in excess of EUR 15 million.

Amount of aid granted	
Total amount of aid granted (million SEK). This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A+B+C)	
2016	2017
<i>SEK 299 657 703</i>	<i>SEK 305 817 209</i>
A: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of SEK) paid by national central authorities	
2016	2017
<i>SEK 73 072 392</i>	<i>SEK 72 516 000</i>
B: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of SEK) paid by regional authorities	
2016	2017
<i>SEK 32 349 000</i>	<i>SEK 32 446 000</i>
C: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of SEK) paid by local authorities	
2016	2017
<i>SEK 194 236 311</i>	<i>SEK 200 855 209</i>
Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees, etc.) (if available)	
2016	2017
Additional quantitative information Additional quantitative information (e.g. number of average aid amount, size of the undertakings)	
2016	2017
<i>22 beneficiaries and the average aid amount was SEK 13 620 805.</i>	<i>22 beneficiaries and the average aid amount was SEK 13 900 782.</i>

5) SGEI compensation not exceeding EUR 15 million (Art. 2(1)(a))

v. Culture

Table 7. Compensation for publication of talking newspapers
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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 entrusted as SGEI as clearly as possible.

The measure is aimed at persons whose disability is such that they cannot read an ordinary daily newspaper and whose needs could not, in the absence of State aid, be satisfactorily met by the market. The compensation may be given for talking newspapers and receiving equipment and, especially, subscriptions that enable talking newspapers to be received via the internet.

Explanation of the (typical) forms of entrustment. If standardised templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.

Newspaper undertakings apply for compensation before starting publication of the talking newspapers to which the application relates. In the application, the applicant must, in particular, state the calculated preliminary costs of publishing the talking newspapers. The aid-granting authority then decides on the preliminary compensation.

Average duration of the entrustment (in years) and the proportion (as a %) of entrustments that are longer than 10 years per sector. Specify in which sectors SGEI were entrusted with a duration exceeding 10 years and explain how this duration is justified?

One calendar year

Explanation as to whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.

Not applicable

Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?

Direct subsidy.

Information on the typical compensation mechanism for the respective services. Please state also whether a cost allocation method or the net avoided cost method has been used.

The aid-granting authority decides on the amount of the compensation based on the talking newspaper's frequency of publication, the number of subscribers and the costs of marketing the newspaper. Compensation is provided only for those costs that have arisen after the aid-granting authority has decided that publication of the talking newspaper confers entitlement to compensation.

Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.

The compensation should not exceed the costs incurred by the newspaper undertaking in providing the SGEI, that is to say in publishing talking newspapers and in providing receiving equipment and special subscriptions to enable talking newspapers to be received via the internet. To prevent overcompensation and provide for the repayment of any such overcompensation, the compensation is paid in arrears based on accounts submitted by the newspaper publishers. At the request of the aid-granting authority, the newspaper undertaking must provide proof of the costs it has incurred for publishing its newspaper.

A short explanation of how the transparency requirements (see Article 7 of the 2012 SGEI Decision) for the aid above EUR 15 million to undertakings that also have activities outside the scope of the SGEI are being complied with. In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. links to websites or other references), indicate whether you have a central website on which you publish this information for all aid measures concerned in your Member State (and if so provide the link to this website) or, alternatively, explain if and how the publication takes place at the level granting the aid (e.g. central, regional or local level).

<i>Not applicable.</i>	
Amount of aid granted	
Total amount of aid granted (million SEK). This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A+B+C)	
2016	2017
SEK 9 238 186	SEK 8 980 350
A: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of SEK) paid by national central authorities	
2016	2017

B: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of SEK) paid by regional authorities	
2016	2017
0	0
C: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of SEK) paid by local authorities	
2016	2017
0	0
Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees, etc.) (if available)	
2016	2017
Additional quantitative information Additional quantitative information (e.g. number of average aid amount, size of the undertakings)	
2016	2017
122 newspaper companies received aid and average amount of aid was SEK 75 723 per newspaper.	124 newspaper companies received aid and average amount of aid was SEK 72 442 per newspaper.

vi. Financial services

Table 8. Compensation for the provision of basic payment services

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 entrusted as SGEI as clearly as possible.

Since 1 July 2014, county administrative boards have been able to grant State aid to providers of basic payment services under Ordinance 2014:139 on State aid to providers of basic payment services. County administrative boards are regional authorities. The purpose of the aid is to ensure that everyone in society has access to basic payment services at reasonable prices.

Basic payment services can be divided into three categories: cash withdrawals, payment transfer and business receipt management.

Explanation of the (typical) forms of entrustment. If standardised templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.

The county administrative boards grant State aid if the design and conditions are fulfilled by the applicant. The county administrative board's decision to grant aid must contain at least the following information:

- *the name of the applicant to which the decision relates;*
- *the geographical location in which the activity is to be carried out;*
- *the conditions for granting the aid;*
- *the frequency with which the aid is to be paid to the provider;*
- *the preliminary amount of the aid and the maximum aid amount during the decision's period of validity, and*
- *the period for which the decision applies.*

The beneficiary undertaking is considered to have been entrusted with providing basic payment SGEIs.

Average duration of the entrustment (in years) and the proportion (as a %) of entrustments that are longer than 10 years per sector. Specify in which sectors SGEI were entrusted with a duration exceeding 10 years and explain how this duration is justified?

The average duration for each instance of payment-service aid is approximately 3 ½ years. No payment-service aid has been granted for a period longer than five years (i.e. none of the services has been granted funds for longer than 10 years).

Explanation as to whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.

Not applicable.

Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?

Direct subsidy.

Information on the typical compensation mechanism for the respective services. Please state also whether a cost allocation method or the net avoided cost method has been used.

Net avoided cost method.

The aid granted must correspond to the provider's accounted-for net costs for providing basic payment services. The net costs must be calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The net costs are calculated as the difference between costs and revenue, as indicated below.

In calculating net costs, account must be taken of all costs directly attributable to the provision of basic payment services. Account must be taken of costs common to providing the basic payment services and to any other activity if the costs arise from providing basic payment services. Investment costs must be included in the calculation of net costs if the investment is necessary for providing basic payment services.

In calculating net costs, account must be taken of all revenue directly attributable to providing basic payment services.

Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.

The county administrative board has an established procedure for paying aid and it pays the granted aid to the provider on a regular basis, provided that relevant supporting documents (verifying costs and revenue for the relevant period) have been submitted.

If the provider engages in activity in addition to that of providing basic payment services, the provider's internal accounting must show clearly which costs and revenue are attributable to basic payment services.

The county administrative board must check regularly that the granted aid does not exceed the net costs. In the course of such checks, the paid-out aid must be compared with the provider's accounted-for revenue and costs for providing basic payment services in the relevant period. The checks must be carried out at least once every three years. If, in the course of a check, it emerges that a provider has obtained aid in excess of the net costs, the corresponding amount may be deducted from the aid to be provided at the next payment date. This applies on condition that the excess amount does not exceed 10 % of the granted aid in the course of one year.

Once the aid ceases, the county administrative board must carry out a final check that the provider has not received aid in excess of the net costs.

A short explanation of how the transparency requirements (see Article 7 of the 2012 SGEI Decision) for the aid above EUR 15 million to undertakings that also have activities outside the scope of the SGEI are being complied with. In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. links to websites or other references), indicate whether you have a central website on which you publish this information for all aid measures concerned in your Member State (and if so provide the link to this website) or, alternatively, explain if and how the publication takes place at the level granting the aid (e.g. central, regional or local level).

Not applicable.

Amount of aid granted	
Total amount of aid granted (million SEK). This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A+B+C)	
2016	2017
SEK 6 514 354	SEK 4 108 787
A: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of SEK) paid by national central authorities	
2016	2017
0	0
B: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of SEK) paid by regional authorities	
2016	2017
SEK 6 514 354	SEK 4 108 787
C: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of SEK) paid by local authorities	
2016	2017
0	0
Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees, etc.) (if available)	
2016	2017
Additional quantitative information Additional quantitative information (e.g. number of average aid amount, size of the undertakings)	
2016	2017
<i>Aid for basic payment services has been granted for nineteen locations. The average aid amount granted per undertaking is SEK 342 860.</i>	<i>Aid for basic payment services has been granted for twelve locations. The average aid amount granted per undertaking is SEK 342 398.</i>

vii. Other sectors (please specify)

Table 9. Aid to maintain a good supply of medicines throughout the country

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 entrusted as SGEI as clearly as possible.

Pharmacies in sparsely populated areas are able to apply for a financial subsidy. The purpose of the subsidy is to maintain a good supply of medicines throughout the country by giving people in sparsely populated areas easier access to pharmacy services. To be entitled to reimbursement, a pharmacy must be seen to have performed the outpatient pharmacy SGEI.

A pharmacy needs to fulfil a number of criteria in order to obtain a subsidy. For example, the pharmacy must:

- be located more than 20 kilometres from any other pharmacy;*
- have had sales revenue from prescription medicines amounting to between one and ten million Swedish kronor for the financial year; and*
- have had its premises open so that consumers have had access to prescription medicines during all calendar months (otherwise, aid is granted in relation to the number of calendar months during which the pharmacy has been open).*

The aid is governed by Ordinance 2013:80 on aid to the outpatient pharmacy SGEI.

Explanation of the (typical) forms of entrustment. If standardised templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.

The granting authority takes decisions on the payment of subsidies following an application by the pharmacy that may be eligible for a subsidy.

Average duration of the entrustment (in years) and the proportion (as a %) of entrustments that are longer than 10 years per sector. Specify in which sectors SGEI were entrusted with a duration exceeding 10 years and explain how this duration is justified?

An application for a subsidy must have been received by the granting authority no later than 1 March in respect of services provided during the previous year. Subsidies are paid in arrears for one calendar year at a time.

Explanation as to whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.

A precondition of a pharmacy's obtaining aid is that it should have relevant licences under Act 2009:366 on trade in pharmaceutical products. The undertakings have not been allocated any other exclusive or special rights.

Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?

Direct subsidy.

Information on the typical compensation mechanism for the respective services. Please state also whether a cost allocation method or the net avoided cost method has been used.

The pharmacies that fulfil the criteria and whose needs are greatest will be given subsidies reserved for sparsely populated areas. The subsidy is calculated on the basis of sales of prescription medicines at the pharmacy. There is a ceiling based on the pharmacy's profits from its overall operation, and this ensures that no pharmacy is overcompensated. A pharmacy whose sales amount to SEK 1 million can obtain a maximum of SEK 670 000 in subsidies, while one whose sales amount to SEK 10 million can obtain a maximum of SEK 265 000.

Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.

The aid scheme includes a ceiling (see previous question). A pharmacy applying for a subsidy must submit information concerning its operation, revenues and costs, etc. In the case of aid that has already been granted, conditions relating to repayment and recovery apply if the beneficiary has not fulfilled its obligations.

A short explanation of how the transparency requirements (see Article 7 of the 2012 SGEI Decision) for the aid above EUR 15 million to undertakings that also have activities outside the scope of the SGEI are being complied with. In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. links to websites or other references), indicate whether you have a central website on which you publish this information for all aid measures concerned in your Member State (and if so provide the link to this website) or, alternatively, explain if and how the publication takes place at the level granting the aid (e.g. central, regional or local level).

Not applicable.

Amount of aid granted

Total amount of aid granted (million SEK). This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A+B+C)

2016

SEK 9 724 660

2017

SEK 10 096 589

A: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of SEK) paid by national central authorities	
2016	2017
SEK 9 724 660	SEK 10 096 589
B: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of SEK) paid by regional authorities	
2016	2017
0	0
C: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of SEK) paid by local authorities	
2016	2017
0	0
Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees, etc.) (if available)	
2016	2017
Additional quantitative information Additional quantitative information (e.g. number of beneficiaries per sector, average aid amount, size of the undertakings)	
2016	2017
<i>The beneficiaries are individual pharmacies forming part of various pharmacy chains. Thirty-six pharmacies from four different pharmacy chains were granted aid. The average aid per pharmacy amounted to SEK 270 129, and per pharmacy chain to SEK 2 431 165.</i>	<i>The beneficiaries are individual pharmacies forming part of various pharmacy chains. Thirty-four pharmacies from four different pharmacy chains were granted aid. The average aid per pharmacy amounted to SEK 296 959, and per pharmacy chain to SEK 2 524 147.</i>

Table 10. Compensation for veterinary services

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 entrusted as SGEI as clearly as possible.

Set out in Section 1 of Ordinance 2009:1397 on veterinary services in the general economic interest.

Veterinary services in the general economic interest are considered to be as follows:

- 1. participation in a contingency organisation in the event of outbreak of infectious animal diseases;*
- 2. on-call services for animal veterinary care during on-call hours;*
- 3. animal health and veterinary care in those parts of the country where it is considered that satisfactory veterinary services could not be operated on market terms.*

Explanation of the (typical) forms of entrustment. If standardised templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.

The Swedish Board of Agriculture enters into agreements on the duty to provide veterinary SGEI. The content of these agreements is standardised in accordance with the requirements of Sections 3–4 of Ordinance 2009:1397 on veterinary services in the general economic interest.

- 3 *The Swedish Board of Agriculture shall ensure that an agreement under Section 2 contains*
- 1. the name of the provider;*
 - 2. a duty for the provider to carry out one or more of the activities referred to in Section 1;*
 - 3. details of the period during which the provider is obliged to carry out the activity or activities;*
 - 4. details of the geographical area to which the obligation relates,*
 - 5. the other implications of the obligation to carry out the activity or activities,*
 - 6. details of the reimbursement determined for the task carried out, given what is stated in Section 4;*
 - 7. provisions concerning payment of the reimbursement;*
 - 8. other conditions that may be required for overseeing and following up the conditions of the agreement; and*
 - 9. the requirements made of the provider in terms of skills and skills upgrading.*

If the agreement is not concluded following an open tendering procedure in accordance with the provisions of the Public Procurement Act (2016:1145), the Swedish Board of Agriculture shall ensure, in addition to what is stated in the first paragraph, that the agreement contains

- 1. details of the costs refunded for the activity or activities;*
- 2. a duty for providers who carry out an economic activity in addition to that referred to in the agreement to prepare separate accounts for each different activity;*
- 3. a duty for the provider to repay overcompensation calculated in accordance with Section 5, plus interest;*
- 4. a provision to the effect that the reimbursement must be renegotiated if there is overcompensation; and*
- 5. other conditions that may be required for checking on an ongoing basis that the reimbursement does not lead to the provider being overcompensated.*

4. If the agreement on a veterinary SGEI is not concluded following an open tendering procedure in accordance with the provisions of the Public Procurement Act (2016:1145), the Board of Agriculture must ensure that the agreement with the provider contains provisions that the compensation is to be established on the basis of:

- a) the provider's costs arising from its obligation to carry out the activity or activities that form part of the agreement;*
- b) the provider's total revenue from the activity or activities that form part of the agreement; and*
- c) the provider's being able to make a reasonable profit from the activity or activities that form part of the agreement.*

Average duration of the entrustment (in years) and the proportion (as a %) of entrustments that are longer than 10 years per sector. Specify in which sectors SGEI were entrusted with a duration exceeding 10 years and explain how this duration is justified?

The duration of the entrustment is on average six years. There are no agreements lasting longer than ten years.

Explanation as to whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.

Not applicable

Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?

Direct subsidy.

Information on the typical compensation mechanism for the respective services. Please state also whether a cost allocation method or the net avoided cost method has been used.

Net avoided cost.

Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.

Tendering or monitoring under Sections 4 and 5 of the Ordinance.

4. If the agreement on a veterinary SGEI is not concluded following an open tendering procedure in accordance with the provisions of the Public Procurement Act (2016:1145), the Board of Agriculture must ensure that the agreement with the provider contains provisions that the compensation is to be established on the basis of:

- a) the provider's costs arising from its obligation to carry out the activity or activities that form part of the agreement;*
- b) the provider's total revenue from the activity or activities that form part of the agreement; and*
- c) the provider's being able to make a reasonable profit from the activity or activities that form part of the agreement.*

If the agreement has not been concluded following an open tendering procedure in accordance with the provisions of the Public Procurement Act (2016:1145), the Swedish Board of Agriculture shall each year check whether altered conditions on the market for veterinary services have resulted in the amount established under the agreement being unreasonably high (overcompensation)

5 If overcompensation has been detected in the course of a check under the second paragraph of Section 4, the Swedish Board of Agriculture shall demand repayment of the excess amount.

Interest is also payable on compensation for which repayment has been demanded.

A short explanation of how the transparency requirements (see Article 7 of the 2012 SGEI Decision) for the aid above EUR 15 million to undertakings that also have activities outside the scope of the SGEI are being complied with. In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. links to websites or other references), indicate whether you have a central website on which

you publish this information for all aid measures concerned in your Member State (and if so provide the link to this website) or, alternatively, explain if and how the publication takes place at the level granting the aid (e.g. central, regional or local level).

Information is published on the relevant national central authority's website.

The aid is not in excess of EUR 15 million.

In the Swedish Board of Agriculture's annual accounts, profit and loss accounts are published for the Distriktsveterinärerna (district veterinarians) profit/loss area, together with accounts in accordance with the EU's SGEI rules; see link, below, for 2017 accounts:

<http://www.jordbruksverket.se/download/18.237fd4c5161a8ddde58f06f9/1519978811978/Jordbruksverket%20%C3%85rsredovisning%202017.pdf>

Amount of aid granted	
Total amount of aid granted (million SEK). This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A+B+C)	
2016	2017
SEK 98 015 000	SEK 99 516 000
A: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of SEK) paid by national central authorities	
2016	2017
SEK 98 015 000	SEK 99 516 000
B: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of SEK) paid by regional authorities	
2016	2017
0	0
C: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of SEK) paid by local authorities	
2016	2017
0	0
Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees, etc.) (if available)	
2016	2017
Additional quantitative information Additional quantitative information (e.g. number of beneficiaries per sector, average aid amount, size of the undertakings)	
2016	2017

Table 11. Compensation for the development of standards for social alarm devices

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 entrusted as SGEI as clearly as possible.

The Swedish Standards Institute (SIS), which is a not-for-profit association that promotes and coordinates standardisation in Sweden, has been granted funds for spearheading the work on developing European standards for the whole value chain for social alarms and for promoting Nordic cooperation in the same area. 'Whole value chain' means all new requirements and services that arise through the switch of telecommunications solutions and of technical solutions devised for alarm recipients. SIS has also been granted funds to develop service standards for quality in elderly care,

quality regarding activities provided in accordance with the Act on support and service to certain people with disabilities and patient-centred care (1993:387).

The aim of developing these standards for social alarms is, among other things, to make it easier for suppliers to develop and supply new products and services, reduce barriers to trade and make it easier for municipalities to choose suppliers. The work includes both Swedish and European standardisation processes.

The aim of developing service standards for quality in elderly care is to give municipalities and individual providers support in their quality development, and to support the municipalities in their procurement of elderly care. The standards can also be used in the activities' follow-up. Development of standards is to be based on a gender equality perspective and, in consultation with the relevant stakeholders, a broad perspective. User organisations should be involved in the work.

SIS' work is necessary to ensure availability of reliable and effective social alarms and well-functioning associated health care and social care services.

Explanation of the (typical) forms of entrustment. If standardised templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.

The Government has granted funds following an application from SIS.

Average duration of the entrustment (in years) and the proportion (as a %) of entrustments that are longer than 10 years per sector. Specify in which sectors SGEI were entrusted with a duration exceeding 10 years and explain how this duration is justified?

Funds have been granted for one year at a time since 2014.

Explanation as to whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.

SIS has not been assigned any exclusive or special rights in the field of development of standards for social alarms.

SIS has been appointed by the Government to be the national standardisation body and is Sweden's member of the European standardisation organisation CEN (European Committee for Standardisation) and the global organisation ISO (International Organization for Standardization).

Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?

Direct subsidy.

Information on the typical compensation mechanism for the respective services. Please state also whether a cost allocation method or the net avoided cost method

has been used.

A decision by the Swedish Government to grant funds contains inter alia a reporting requirement and a requirement that the beneficiary submit accounts. There is also the option of recovery and repayment if the beneficiary has not fulfilled its obligations.

A short explanation of how the transparency requirements (see Article 7 of the 2012 SGEI Decision) for the aid above EUR 15 million to undertakings that also have activities outside the scope of the SGEI are being complied with. In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. links to websites or other references), indicate whether you have a central website on which you publish this information for all aid measures concerned in your Member State (and if so provide the link to this website) or, alternatively, explain if and how the publication takes place at the level granting the aid (e.g. central, regional or local level).

Amount of aid granted	
Total amount of aid granted (million SEK). This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A+B+C)	
2016	2017
SEK 3 000 000	SEK 3 000 000
A: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of SEK) paid by national central authorities	
2016	2017
SEK 3 000 000	SEK 3 000 000
B: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of SEK) paid by regional authorities	
2016	2017
0	0

C: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of SEK) paid by local authorities	
2016	2017
0	0
Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees, etc.) (if available)	
2016	2017
Additional quantitative information Additional quantitative information (e.g. number of beneficiaries per sector, average aid amount, size of the undertakings)	
2016	2017
<i>Single beneficiary.</i>	<i>Single beneficiary.</i>

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE APPLICATION OF THE 2012 SGEI FRAMEWORK.

Please structure this part of your report in the following sections:

1) SGEI compensation exceeding EUR 15 million, falling outside the SGEI Decision (please specify the Commission decision approving each measure if applicable):

vi. Airports and ports with average annual traffic above the limit set in Art. 2(1)(e)

Table 12. Compensation to municipally-owned airports

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 entrusted as SGEI as clearly as possible.

The overall operation of a municipally-owned airport.

The content of the service varies somewhat from one airport to another but, generally speaking, the service involves keeping the airport open and being in a position to receive all carriers that want to use the airport on commercial terms. There is also a requirement to provide, in addition to the basic infrastructure, services such as baggage handling, passenger check-in and refuelling and de-icing of aircraft to the extent required for commercial flights to be operated at the airport.

Case number at the European Commission:

SA.38757 Skellefteå
SA.38892 Sundsvall/Timrå
SA.43964 Kalmar/Öland

Explanation of the (typical) forms of entrustment. If standardised templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.

Decision by the municipal assembly in the relevant owner municipality.

Average duration of the entrustment (in years) and the proportion (as a %) of entrustments that are longer than 10 years per sector. Specify in which sectors SGEI were entrusted with a duration exceeding 10 years and explain how this duration is justified?

10 years.

Explanation as to whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings

Not applicable

Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?

Direct subsidy.

Information on the typical compensation mechanism for the respective services. Please state also whether a cost allocation method or the net avoided cost method has been used.

Both methods are used.

Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation

Reimbursement is made in arrears once the actual costs and revenue related to the SGEI are known.

A short explanation of how the transparency requirements (see Article 7 of the 2012 SGEI Decision) for the aid above EUR 15 million to undertakings that also have activities outside the scope of the SGEI are being complied with. In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. links to websites or other references), indicate whether you have a central website on which you publish this information for all aid measures concerned in your Member State (and if so provide the link to this website) or, alternatively, explain if and how the publication takes place at the level granting the aid (e.g. central, regional or local level).

Not applicable.

Amount of aid granted	
Total amount of aid granted (million SEK). This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A+B+C)	
2016	2017
SEK 19 400 885	SEK 14 654 761
A: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of SEK) paid by national central	
2016	2017
SEK 3 300 000	SEK 1 750 000
B: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of SEK) paid by regional authorities	
2016	2017
SEK 8 630 000	SEK 8 630 000

C: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of SEK) paid by local authorities	
2016	2017
SEK 7 470 885	SEK 4 274 761
Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees, etc.) (if available) available)	
2016	2017
Additional quantitative information Additional quantitative information (e.g. number of beneficiaries per sector, average aid amount, size of the undertakings)	
2016	2017
Number of beneficiaries: 3	Number of beneficiaries: 3

2. COMPLAINTS BY THIRD PARTIES

3. MISCELLANEOUS

a. We kindly invite you to indicate whether your authorities have experienced difficulties in applying the 2012 SGEI Decision and ask you to in particular consider the following issues:

Trollhättan/Vänersborg Airport: *A more structured and clearer report package, with simple and relevant examples and references to the rules, is needed to achieve uniform application of the rules. One example of this is that there is no reference in the reporting template that applies to ‘other State aid from the municipality’.*

The airport’s experience is that it is difficult to find the basis in the relevant legal acts, since the system has been undergoing a process of creation in Sweden. This means that the airport finds it difficult to interpret the rules and find past examples. Decision-making routes have been unclear, and have changed.

The rules about establishing a reasonable profit and overcompensation (Articles 5.5–5.8 and 6) are difficult to understand, and should be made clearer with relevant examples and adopted calculation models. Otherwise, there is a risk that the airport will wrongly interpret the rules, leading to a repayment obligation.

The system would gain by having definitions that are clear, and by having consistent terminology in the reporting directives, templates and rules.

Mora/Borlänge: *Yes, the beneficiary AB Dalaflugget is a co-owned limited company which operates two airports. It operates both non-economic and economic activity at the airports, which means that there are certain overhead costs in common. It would be useful to have information about appropriate allocation keys.*

b. Difficulties in applying the 2012 framework

Skellefteå Airport *has had strong growth in recent years. Airport management, however, expects this growth to plateau or fall. According to the Commission Decision in SA.38 757 (paragraph 17), Skellefteå Airport must constantly make greater efficiency improvements than six other airports. This could be difficult to achieve if Skellefteå Airport experiences falling passenger volumes.*

Sundsvall Timrå Airport, *since transferring to municipal ownership, has had positive developments in terms of passengers, and relatively small losses for its operation. The airport's management would, however, point out that comparison figures and benchmarking against other airports can fluctuate from year to year, since heavy snow and extreme cold can cost the airport a lot of money, as it has almost 60 buildings where snow clearance and heating can impact the airport's profit. According to the Commission Decision in SA.38892, (paragraph 17), Sundsvall Timrå Airport must constantly make greater efficiency improvements than six other airports. This might be difficult for the airport to achieve in winters which are very cold or which have a lot of snow.*