

Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation
Department for Business
Market and Competition Unit

European Commission
Directorate-General for
Competition

Report on services of general economic interest 2018-2019

1. OVERVIEW OF EXPENDITURE

Table 1. General SGEI government expenditure by function		
	2018	2019
<i>Compensation for Services of General Economic Interest (1+2)</i>	SEK 7 598 873 329	SEK 7 696 616 424
1) Compensation granted on the basis of the SGEI Decision	SEK 7 569 873 329	SEK 7 653 616 424
2) Compensation granted on the basis of the SGEI Framework	SEK 29 000 000	SEK 43 000 000

See Annex 2 with the total amounts per section for the whole Member State (not per region, local authority or municipality).

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE APPLICATION OF THE 2012 SGEI DECISION

1) Hospitals providing medical care, including, where applicable, emergency services (Article 2(1)(b)).

Table 2. Compensation to occupational health care providers for the purchase of medical services
Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective services are organised in your Member State¹
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.
<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The aid is governed by Ordinance 2017:117 on occupational health care subsidies for the purchase of medical services.</i></p>
Explanation of the (typical) forms of entrustment . If standardised templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.
<i>The granting authority takes a decision on the payment of subsidies following a request from the occupational health care provider potentially entitled to subsidies.</i>
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.
<i>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.</i>
Explanation whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.
<i>Not applicable.</i>

¹ If in a certain sector only a small number of individual SGEIs exist in your Member State, we appreciate a detailed description of those services. If a large number of services are entrusted in a specific sector in your Member State (for example because the competence lies with regional or local authorities), individual details of the entrustments would be disproportionate, but a clear and concise general description of the way the sector is organised including the common features of the individual entrustments remains crucial. Aid under the Framework: Since cases falling under the SGEI Framework will be limited in number, the Commission expects a detailed description of each concrete measure.

Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?	
<i>Direct subsidy.</i>	
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.	
<i>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.</i>	
Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.	
<i>There is a ceiling of SEK 100 per affiliated employee (see previous question). A provider applying for a 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.</i>	
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. Aid under the Framework: A short explanation of how the transparency requirements (see Paragraph 60 of the 2012 SGEI Framework) are being complied with. In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. some 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 granted². This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A+B+C)	
2018	2019
SEK 52 804 021	SEK 55 000 000
A: Total amount of aid granted paid by national central authorities ³	
2018	2019
SEK 52 804 021	SEK 55 000 000

² As stipulated in Article 9(b) of the 2012 SGEI Decision.

³ 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.

B: Total amount of aid granted paid by regional authorities⁴	
2018	2019
C: Total amount of aid granted paid by local authorities⁵	
2018	2019
Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees etc.) (if available)	
2018	2019
Additional quantitative information (e.g. number of beneficiaries per sector, average aid amount, size of the undertakings) ⁶	
2018	2019
<i>89 occupational health care providers were granted aid. Average amount of aid per care provider SEK 593 304.</i>	<i>93 occupational health care providers were granted aid. Average amount of aid per care provider SEK 591 398.</i>

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

c) Access to and reintegration into the labour market.

Table 3. Compensation for creating meaningful and empowering work for persons with disabilities resulting in a reduced capacity for work (Samhall)
Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective services are organised in your Member State
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.
<i>Creating sheltered employment for persons with disabilities.</i>
Explanation of the (typical) forms of entrustment . If standardised templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.
<i>Entrustment is carried out using an owner's instruction.</i>

⁴ See footnote 3.

⁵ See footnote 3.

⁶ 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.

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.
<i>Usually for one year at a time, requiring an evaluation every 10 years before further entrustment.</i>
Explanation whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.
<i>No exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertaking.</i>
Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?
<i>Direct subsidy.</i>
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.
<p><i>The compensation mechanism has been covered partly by the Ordinance (2018:1528) on State compensation for Samhall Aktiebolag for a service of general economic interest, partly by Commission case SA.38469 – Sheltered employment in Sweden.</i></p> <p><i>The guidelines on providing compensation and what it can cover are laid down in Sections 6 to 10 of the Ordinance.</i></p> <p><i>Section 6 The compensation to be paid to Samhall for performing the task is decided before each calendar year. The Legal, Financial and Administrative Services Agency (Kammarkollegiet) shall pay the compensation in twelve monthly instalments.</i></p> <p><i>Section 7 The compensation shall not exceed Samhall's additional costs compared with the costs it would have incurred had the activities been performed without the requirement to employ staff with disabilities resulting in a reduced capacity for work. The company's additional costs are the sum of its total additional staff costs under Section 8, total additional staff-related costs under Section 9 and the costs of technical modifications under Section 10.</i></p> <p><i>Section 8 Samhall's additional staff costs are calculated as follows.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. Samhall's turnover in a given economic sector according to SNI, at two-digit level, is multiplied by the SCB quotient for that economic sector. This gives Samhall's estimated staff costs in that particular economic sector.</i> <i>2. Samhall's estimated staff costs in a given economic sector are then subtracted from the company's reported staff costs in that economic sector. This gives Samhall's additional staff costs in that particular economic sector.</i> <i>3. Samhall's total additional staff costs are the sum of the additional staff costs in each economic sector in which Samhall reports activity.</i> <p><i>Section 9 Samhall's additional staff-related costs are calculated as follows.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. Samhall's estimated staff costs in a given economic sector are multiplied by the company's reported staff-related costs in that economic sector and then divided by the company's reported staff costs in the economic sector. This gives Samhall's estimated staff-related costs in that particular economic sector.</i>

2. Samhall's estimated staff-related costs in the economic sector are then subtracted from the company's reported staff-related costs in the same economic sector. This gives Samhall's additional staff-related costs in that particular economic sector.

3. Samhall's total additional staff-related costs are the sum of the additional staff-related costs in each economic sector in which Samhall reports activity.

Section 10 Samhall's costs for technical modifications are the costs for special aids and adjustments to equipment, machinery, vehicles, premises, etc. required in order to enable the activities to be performed by staff with disabilities that reduce their capacity for work.

In addition, Section 14 specifies that the compensation paid to Samhall by the Social Insurance Agency (Försäkringskassan) in accordance with Chapter 33 Section 28 of the Social Security Code should be included in the aid amount granted by the State.

The net avoided cost method has been used.

Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.

Strict requirements for detailed accounts, which are checked by the paying authority, as well as provisions on recovery. More detailed provisions on accounting and checks are included in Sections 11 to 14 of Ordinance 2018:1528:

Section 11 In the financial reporting in its annual report, Samhall shall declare the number of paid hours in the year covered by the report worked by staff employed in accordance with

1. Sections 25 to 27 of Ordinance 2017:462 on special initiatives for persons with disabilities resulting in a reduced capacity for work, and
2. Sections 37 to 39 of that Ordinance.

Section 12 In the financial reporting in its annual report, Samhall shall also state the following:

1. net turnover excluding excise duty,
2. staff costs,
3. staff-related costs, and
4. costs of technical modifications.

The statement referred to in the first Paragraph, Points 1 to 3, shall be broken down by economic sector at two-digit level based on the SNI in force at the time of the report. Economic sectors in which turnover is less than SEK 10 million may be reported under the appropriate combined SNI code at two-digit level.

Section 13 The Legal, Financial and Administrative Services Agency shall, each year, check that the number of paid hours reported in accordance with Section 11(1) and (2) is not less than the number indicated in the owner's instruction for the year covered by the annual report.

If the number of paid hours reported is less than the number indicated in the owner's instruction, the Legal, Financial and Administrative Services Agency shall recover compensation. The ratio between the amount recovered and the total compensation paid to Samhall shall be the same as that between the shortfall in the number of paid hours and the total number of paid hours which Samhall should have performed according to the owner's instruction.

The recovery decision shall be taken by 1 July of the year after the year covered by the annual report.

Section 14 Each year, when the SCB publishes the necessary business statistics, the Legal, Financial and Administrative Services Agency shall check that the compensation Samhall received for the year covered by the statistics did not exceed its additional costs for that year. When carrying out the checks, the Legal, Financial and Administrative Services Agency shall include the compensation paid to Samhall by the Social Insurance Agency in accordance with Chapter 33 Section 28 of the Social Security Code.

In addition, the Legal, Financial and Administrative Services Agency shall take into account whether any compensation was recovered for the year covered by the statistics.

If it transpires during the check that Samhall has received too much compensation, the Legal, Financial and Administrative Services Agency shall take a decision by 1 July to recover the excess amount. If the excess amount is less than 10% of the maximum compensation that may be granted under Section 7, the Legal, Financial and Administrative Services Agency shall instead deduct the excess amount from the compensation for the next year.

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.

Aid under the Framework: A short explanation of how the **transparency requirements** (see Paragraph 60 of the 2012 SGEI Framework) are being complied with.

In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. some 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).

The State's owner's instruction to Samhall:

<https://samhall.se/om-samhall/bolagsstyrning/bolagsstamma/protokoll-bolagsstammor/>

Ordinance on state compensation for Samhall Aktiebolag for a service of general economic interest: https://riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/forordning-20181528-om-statlig-ersattning-till_sfs-2018-1528

Spending authorisations for the Legal, Financial and Administrative Services Agency for allocation 1:4 Lönebidrag och Samhall m.m. ('Salary subsidies and Samhall, etc.'), which is part of the expenditure area 14 Arbetsmarknad ('Labour market'), including decisions on funds granted by the Legal, Financial and Administrative Services Agency: Spending authorisation for the financial year 2018:

<https://www.esv.se/statsliggaren/regleringsbrev/?rbid=18931>

Spending authorisation for the financial year 2019:

<https://www.esv.se/statsliggaren/regleringsbrev/?RBID=19489>

Samhall's annual report including information on the funds received:

<https://samhall.se/om-samhall/samhalls-arsredovisning-finansiell-information/>

<p><i>Samhall's annual report for 2019: https://samhall.se/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/AHR_Samhall2019.pdf</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Additional costs compensation for 2019 paid through the Legal, Financial and Administrative Services Agency is set out in note 6 on page 86.</i> - <i>The compensation for persons with 75% sickness benefit for 2019 is set out in note 5 on the same page.</i> 	
Amount of aid granted	
Total amount of aid granted⁷. This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A+B+C)	
2018	2019
SEK 5 775 000 000	SEK 6 108 000 000
A: Total amount of aid granted paid by national central authorities ⁸	
2018	2019
SEK 5 775 000 000	SEK 6 108 000 000
B: Total amount of aid granted paid by regional authorities ⁹	
2018	2019
C: Total amount of aid granted paid by local authorities ¹⁰	
2018	2019
Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees etc.) (if available)	
2018	2019
Additional quantitative information (e.g. number of beneficiaries per sector, average aid amount, size of the undertakings)	
2018	2019
N/A	N/A

⁷ As stipulated in Article 9(b) of the 2012 SGEI Decision.

⁸ 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.

⁹ See footnote 3.

¹⁰ See footnote 3.

Table 4. Compensation to employers for purchasing workplace rehabilitation support to make it possible for employees to return to work
Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective services are organised in your Member State
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.
<p><i>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 rehabilitation support by occupational health care providers or by other providers with equivalent competences. ‘Workplace rehabilitation support’ refers to measures 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. Such measures include reviewing, planning, initiating, carrying out and monitoring measures to expedite the employee’s return to work. Workplace rehabilitation 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.</i></p> <p><i>The aid is governed by Ordinance 2014:67 on subsidies to enable employers to purchase workplace rehabilitation support to make it possible for employees to return to work.</i></p>
Explanation of the (typical) forms of entrustment . If standardised templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.
<i>The granting authority takes a decision on the payment of subsidies at the request of employers who may be eligible for subsidies.</i>
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.
<i>Subsidies are paid within 45 days of the 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.</i>
Explanation whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.
<i>Not applicable.</i>
Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?
<i>Direct subsidy.</i>
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.
<i>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</i>

workplace support provider, with a maximum of SEK 10 000 per employee and per calendar year. Subsidies are paid up to a total of SEK 200 000 per employer and per calendar year.	
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 a 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.	
<p>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.</p> <p>Aid under the Framework: A short explanation of how the transparency requirements (see Paragraph 60 of the 2012 SGEI Framework) are being complied with.</p> <p>In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. some 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).</p>	
Not applicable.	
Amount of aid granted	
Total amount of aid granted¹¹. This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A+B+C)	
2018	2019
SEK 75 141 319	SEK 47 964 570
A: Total amount of aid granted paid by national central authorities¹²	
2018	2019
SEK 75 141 319	SEK 47 964 570
B: Total amount of aid granted paid by regional authorities¹³	
2018	2019
C: Total amount of aid granted paid by local authorities¹⁴	
2018	2019

¹¹ As stipulated in Article 9(b) of the 2012 SGEI Decision.

¹² 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.

¹³ See footnote 3.

¹⁴ See footnote 3.

Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees etc.) (if available)	
2018	2019
Additional quantitative information (e.g. number of beneficiaries per sector, average aid amount, size of the undertakings)	
2018	2019
<i>1 069 employers were granted aid to enable them to purchase workplace rehabilitation support to make it possible for employees to return to work. Average amount of aid per employer SEK 70 291.</i>	<i>1 250 employers were granted aid to enable them to purchase workplace rehabilitation support to make it possible for employees to return to work. Average amount of aid per employer SEK 38 372.</i>

d) Social housing.

Table 5. Compensation for creating and providing housing for the elderly
Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective services are organised in your Member State
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.
<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The aid is provided at a given sum per square meter of usable area (BOA) for:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• 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 (Socialtjänstlagen, 2001:453);</i> <i>• new construction or reconstruction of rented housing for the elderly, on the regular housing market;</i> <i>• 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.</i> <p><i>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.</i></p>

Explanation of the (typical) forms of entrustment . If standardised templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.
<i>The awarding authority makes a preliminary decision to grant aid. The aid is paid out when the construction project is finished.</i>
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.
<i>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 the elderly.</i>
Explanation whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.
<i>Not applicable.</i>
Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?
<i>Direct subsidy.</i>
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.
<i>In accordance with Section 11 of Ordinance 2016:848, the aid 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.</i>
Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.
<i>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.</i> <i>There are provisions for the repayment and recovery of granted aid if the beneficiary has failed to comply with its obligations.</i>
<p>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.</p> <p>Aid under the Framework: A short explanation of how the transparency requirements (see Paragraph 60 of the 2012 SGEI Framework) are being complied with.</p> <p>In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. some 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).</p>

<i>Not applicable.</i>	
Amount of aid granted	
Total amount of aid granted¹⁵. This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A+B+C)	
2018	2019
SEK 524 000 000	SEK 581 000 000
A: Total amount of aid granted paid by national central authorities ¹⁶	
2018	2019
SEK 524 000 000	SEK 581 000 000
B: Total amount of aid granted paid by regional authorities ¹⁷	
2018	2019
C: Total amount of aid granted paid by local authorities ¹⁸	
2018	2019
N/A	N/A
Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees etc.) (if available)	
2018	2019
N/A	N/A
Additional quantitative information (e.g. number of beneficiaries per sector, average aid amount, size of the undertakings)	
2018	2019
<i>64 undertakings received aid, which means that the average amount of aid per undertaking was SEK 5 620 540. The amount of the aid varied between SEK 12 797 and SEK 16 038 000.</i>	<i>74 undertakings received aid, which means that the average amount of aid per undertaking was SEK 6 091 707. The amount of the aid varied between SEK 24 887 and SEK 22 342 320.</i>

¹⁵ As stipulated in Article 9(b) of the 2012 SGEI Decision.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ See footnote 3.

¹⁸ See footnote 3.

Table 6. Compensation for organising and providing rental accommodation and housing for students
Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective services are organised in your Member State
<p>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.</p> <p><i>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, guaranteed by means of a tenancy agreement which has no restrictions in terms of tenure, or rental agreements concerning cooperative rental housing.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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 (Jordabalken) to ensure that they are reasonable and that when the tenant enters the housing, the rent does not exceed that set out in the three points of the first paragraph of Section 8 of the Ordinance on State aid for the organisation and provision of rental housing and accommodation for students (2016:880) and does not subsequently increase more than other rents in that location.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Housing is made available according to the 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.</i></p>
<p>Explanation of the (typical) forms of entrustment. If standardised templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.</p> <p><i>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 construction company/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.</i></p>
<p>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.</p>

<i>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.</i>
Explanation whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.
<i>Not applicable.</i>
Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?
<i>Direct subsidy.</i>
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.
<i>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.</i>
Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.
<i>When the housing is completed, 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 identified, 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.</i>
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. Aid under the Framework: A short explanation of how the transparency requirements (see Paragraph 60 of the 2012 SGEI Framework) are being complied with. In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. some 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 granted¹⁹. This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A+B+C)	
2018	2019
SEK 755 000 000	SEK 70 000 000
A: Total amount of aid granted paid by national central authorities ²⁰	
2018	2019
SEK 755 000 000	SEK 70 000 000
B: Total amount of aid granted paid by regional authorities ²¹	
2018	2019
C: Total amount of aid granted paid by local authorities ²²	
2018	2019
N/A	N/A
Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees etc.) (if available)	
2018	2019
N/A	N/A
Additional quantitative information (e.g. number of beneficiaries per sector, average aid amount, size of the undertakings)	
2018	2019
<i>77 cases and 61 beneficiaries; average amount was SEK 9 807 566 per case and SEK 12 380 042 per beneficiary.</i>	<i>7 cases and 7 different beneficiaries; average amount was SEK 10 019 972 per case and per beneficiary.</i>

¹⁹ As stipulated in Article 9(b) of the 2012 SGEI Decision.

²⁰ 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.

²¹ See footnote 3.

²² See footnote 3.

Table 7. Compensation to cover the costs of subletting by higher education institutions
Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective services are organised in your Member State
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.
<p><i>The aid is targeted at nine higher education institutions that sublet housing to students. The aid may be granted to cover the costs of providing residential accommodation in a municipality where there is an educational establishment or a neighbouring municipality, provided that there is a shortage of accommodation in this area.</i></p> <p><i>The aim of higher education institutions renting accommodation is to create opportunities for student recruitment even when there is a housing shortage in the region. Higher education institutions should receive the full cost of their rental activities under rental legislation. Full cost recovery is not expected as the higher education institutions, for example, have costs for dwellings that are empty during the summer breaks. Normally, rental legislation prevents higher education institutions from compensating for these costs by charging higher rents.</i></p> <p><i>The Government considers that the renting activities, in the areas where there is a housing shortage, meet the criteria to be considered as a service of general economic interest. Renting activities are needed to meet the housing needs for students in regions where there is a lack of adequate accommodation.</i></p>
Explanation of the (typical) forms of entrustment . If standardised templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.
<i>The granting authority (the higher education institution) takes the decision that costs relating to the economic activity of renting out residential accommodation, which cannot be covered under rental legislation, may be charged to the educational establishment's appropriations which are mainly intended for non-economic educational activities.</i>
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.
<i>Two years. The aid is governed by Government Decision U2018/03635/UH.</i>
Explanation whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.
<i>Not applicable.</i>

Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?	
<i>Direct subsidy.</i>	
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.	
<i>Higher education institutions decide whether to cover the net cost of renting with State funds. Higher education institutions are obliged to pursue their activities with full cost recovery, which means maximising revenues within the framework of rental legislation. The calculation of the net cost includes all actual costs and revenues arising from the letting with no supplement for profit.</i>	
Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.	
<i>The reimbursement is limited to actual costs with no supplement for profit. Higher education institutions also have an incentive to keep costs to a minimum, as any shortfall in rental activities is borne by the appropriations of the higher education institutions themselves, meaning that funds have to be allocated to cover deficits that could otherwise be used for education or research.</i>	
<p>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.</p> <p>Aid under the Framework: A short explanation of how the transparency requirements (see Paragraph 60 of the 2012 SGEI Framework) are being complied with.</p> <p>In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. some 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).</p>	
<i>Not applicable.</i>	
Amount of aid granted	
Total amount of aid granted²³. This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A+B+C)	
2018	2019
N/A	SEK 31 500 000
A: Total amount of aid granted paid by national central authorities ²⁴	
2018	2019
N/A	N/A

²³ As stipulated in Article 9(b) of the 2012 SGEI Decision.

²⁴ 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.

B: Total amount of aid granted paid by regional authorities²⁵	
2018	2019
N/A	N/A
C: Total amount of aid granted paid by local authorities²⁶	
2018	2019
N/A	N/A
Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees etc.) (if available)	
2018	2019
N/A	N/A
Additional quantitative information (e.g. number of beneficiaries per sector, average aid amount, size of the undertakings)	
2018	2019
9 higher education institutions.	9 higher education institutions.

Table 8. Compensation for renovation and energy efficiency measures in certain residential areas
Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective services are organised in your Member State
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.
<p><i>The aid for renovation and energy efficiency entered into force on 1 October 2016 and concluded on 1 January 2019. The aid was aimed at property owners with rented dwellings in areas facing socio-economic challenges. The purpose of the aid was to encourage the renovation and energy efficiency improvements in these dwellings. The renovation rate would also increase, improving the environment for local residents. The aid included a renovation part and an energy efficiency part. The renovation part of the aid was used to grant a rent discount to the tenants. The energy efficiency part went directly to the property owner.</i></p> <p><i>The aid was regulated by Ordinance 2016:837 on renovation and energy efficiency measures in certain residential areas.</i></p>
Explanation of the (typical) forms of entrustment . If standardised templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.

²⁵ See footnote 3.

²⁶ See footnote 3.

<p><i>The county administrative boards decided, to the extent that funds are available, on aid for renovation and energy efficiency improvements in certain residential areas. The entrustment of aid was done based on the criteria laid down in the Ordinance. In order to benefit from the aid, a building had to be located in a residential area facing socio-economic challenges and to be mainly made up of rental accommodation. In addition, the beneficiary had to undertake to grant a rent discount to the tenants for seven years after the completion of the renovation. After the end of the seven-year period, the total rent discount would be the amount of aid for renovation decided by the county administrative boards. A special energy efficiency aid was granted if, as a result of the renovation measure, the energy performance improved by more than 20%.</i></p>
<p>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.</p>
<p><i>The period covered by the conditions of the aid was approximately 10.5-12.5 years. The duration of the renovation was a maximum of 2.5 years from the date of the aid decision. After the completion of the renovation, the landlord had to grant a rent discount to the tenants for seven years. After the final payment of the renovation aid, the housing units in the building were required to be rented for ten years without any restriction on the security of tenure or under a cooperative rental agreement or as student housing.</i></p>
<p>Explanation whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.</p>
<p><i>Not applicable.</i></p>
<p>Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?</p>
<p><i>Direct subsidy.</i></p>
<p>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.</p>
<p><i>75% of the renovation aid was paid in advance, calculated on the basis of the amount applied for. At the end of the renovation, the beneficiary had to submit a renovation report.</i></p> <p><i>Subsequently, aid corresponding to the costs incurred by the beneficiary as approved by the county administrative boards was decided upon. The energy efficiency aid was calculated only on the part of the improvement in energy performance which exceeded 20%. If the improvement was 50% or lower, the Aid was SEK 3 per kWh/m² and year, multiplied with the area of the building in m² (A_{temp}). If the improvement exceeded 50%, the aid was SEK 5 per kWh/m² and year, multiplied with the area of the building in m² (A_{temp}), with an increase of SEK 5 per kWh/m² and year for the part of the improvement exceeding 50%.</i></p> <p><i>The net avoided cost method has been used.</i></p>

Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.	
<p><i>The county administrative boards checked that the applicants were not overcompensated. The energy efficiency aid could not exceed the net cost of energy efficiency improvements. If the aid exceeded the net cost, the aid amount had to be reduced so that it was equivalent to the net cost. This meant that the aid amount would contribute to covering the net cost of energy efficiency improvements, or loss, but not more. The county administrative boards counted the net cost by calculating the difference between the total cost of the whole energy efficiency improvement brought about by the renovation measures and the present value of the total estimated energy savings over ten years. When determining the present value of the calculated energy savings, the county administrative boards needed to account for the fact that both the yield and the energy price were market rates.</i></p> <p><i>The National Board of Housing, Building and Planning set annual market returns at national level and market energy prices for district heating and electricity at municipal level.</i></p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>Aid under the Framework: A short explanation of how the transparency requirements (see Paragraph 60 of the 2012 SGEI Framework) are being complied with.</p> <p>In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. some 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).</p>	
Not applicable.	
Amount of aid granted	
Total amount of aid granted²⁷. This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A+B+C)	
2018	2019
SEK 156 000 000	0
A: Total amount of aid granted paid by national central authorities²⁸	
2018	2019
N/A	N/A
B: Total amount of aid granted paid by regional authorities²⁹	
2018	2019
N/A	N/A

²⁷ As stipulated in Article 9(b) of the 2012 SGEI Decision.

²⁸ 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.

²⁹ See footnote 3.

C: Total amount of aid granted paid by local authorities ³⁰		
2018		2019
N/A		N/A
Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees etc.) (if available)		
2018		2019
N/A		N/A
Additional quantitative information (e.g. number of beneficiaries per sector, average aid amount, size of the undertakings)		
2018		2019
<i>Small undertakings</i>		
<i>Number of applications granted</i>	14	
<i>Average aid amount</i>	SEK 2 171 394	
<i>Total aid amount</i>	SEK 30 399 510	
<i>Medium-sized undertakings</i>		
<i>Number of applications granted</i>	5	
<i>Average aid amount</i>	SEK 5 198 605	
<i>Total aid amount</i>	SEK 25 993 023	
<i>Large undertakings</i>		
<i>Number of applications granted</i>	23	
<i>Average aid amount</i>	SEK 4 309 820	
<i>Total aid amount</i>	SEK 99 125 868	

³⁰ See footnote 3.

f) Other social services.

Table 9. Compensation to regions for costs related to medical insurance investigations
Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective services are organised in your Member State
<p>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.</p> <p><i>The aid is aimed at the regions which have the possibility to seek reimbursement for costs they incur for providing medical insurance investigations either themselves or through a contracted service to the Social Insurance Agency at the authority's request. Medical insurance investigations supplement, if necessary, existing medical evidence in cases handled by the Social Insurance Agency. The purpose of the investigations is to contribute to a legally sound review of the right to compensation under the Social Security Code, preferably sickness benefit. The investigation is not aimed at finding appropriate treatment measures for the individual.</i></p> <p><i>A medical insurance investigation consists of a medical examination with mandatory elements and a specific method for assessing and describing the individual's ability to work. Depending on the needs in each individual case, interviews are also carried out by psychologists and/or tests are conducted by occupational therapists and physiotherapists. The interviews and the tests are standardised. The results of the investigation are delivered to the Social Insurance Agency in the form of a medical report.</i></p> <p><i>When the Social Insurance Agency requests a medical insurance investigation, the regions are obliged to deliver one for a person residing in the region in question. Medical insurance investigations are governed by the Act on medical insurance investigations (Lagen om försäkringsmedicinska utredningar, 2018:744). The aid is governed by the Ordinance on medical insurance investigations (2018:1633).</i></p>
<p>Explanation of the (typical) forms of entrustment. If standardised templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.</p> <p><i>The region that has received the request to carry out a medical insurance investigation provides the Social Insurance Agency with information on the cost of carrying out the investigation. The Social Insurance Agency then decides on the right to reimbursement of costs incurred as a result of the investigations.</i></p>
<p>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.</p> <p><i>The regions are obliged by law to provide the Social Insurance Agency with medical insurance investigations. The Act in question entered into force on 1 January 2019 and will apply until further notice.</i></p>

<i>The Ordinance on medical insurance investigations (2018:1633) will expire on 31 December 2028.</i>
Explanation whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.
<i>The regions are obliged to provide the Social Insurance Agency with medical insurance investigations but do not have to carry out the service itself. They may, instead, procure the service from other operators.</i>
Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?
<i>Direct subsidy.</i>
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.
<i>The region which incurred costs in connection with a medical insurance investigation must provide information to the Social Insurance Agency on its own initiative. The Social Insurance Agency pays compensation provided that the region has met the requirements for delivery specified in the Act on medical insurance investigations (2018:744) and the Ordinance on medical insurance investigations (2018:1633).</i>
Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.
<p><i>Regions may be reimbursed for their medical insurance investigation costs up to a ceiling which varies according to the type of cost. The ceilings are set out in the Ordinance on medical insurance investigations (2018:1633).</i></p> <p><i>Regions must provide proof of the cost of medical insurance investigations at the request of the Social Insurance Agency. The region is liable for repayment if it has received compensation unduly granted or in excess of the costs incurred by the region for the provision of medical insurance investigations.</i></p>
<p>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.</p> <p>Aid under the Framework: A short explanation of how the transparency requirements (see Paragraph 60 of the 2012 SGEI Framework) are being complied with.</p> <p>In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. some 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).</p>
<i>Not applicable.</i>

Amount of aid granted	
Total amount of aid granted³¹. This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A+B+C)	
2018	2019
N/A	SEK 123 302690
A: Total amount of aid granted paid by national central authorities ³²	
2018	2019
N/A	SEK 123 302 690
B: Total amount of aid granted paid by regional authorities ³³	
2018	2019
C: Total amount of aid granted paid by local authorities ³⁴	
2018	2019
Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees etc.) (if available)	
2018	2019
Additional quantitative information (e.g. number of beneficiaries per sector, average aid amount, size of the undertakings)	
2018	2019
	<i>Aid is granted to 21 regions with amounts between SEK 2 900 645 and SEK 23 105 690 per region (on average SEK 6 155 460).</i>

³¹ As stipulated in Article 9(b) of the 2012 SGEI Decision.

³² 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.

³³ See footnote 3.

³⁴ See footnote 3.

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

Table 10. Compensation to municipally-owned airports
Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective services are organised in your Member State
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.
<i>The general 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, rescue services, perimeter protection and de-icing of aircraft to the extent required for commercial flights to be operated at the airport.</i>
Explanation of the (typical) forms of entrustment . If standardised templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.
<i>Decision by the regional council or municipal council in the municipality/county council of the owner.</i>
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.
<i>10 years.</i>
Explanation whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.
<i>Not applicable.</i>
Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?
<i>Direct subsidy.</i>
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.
<i>A cost allocation method is used.</i>
Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation .
<i>The compensation is paid only in arrears once the actual costs have been identified, which prevents overcompensation.</i>

<p>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.</p> <p>Aid under the Framework: A short explanation of how the transparency requirements (see Paragraph 60 of the 2012 SGEI Framework) are being complied with.</p> <p>In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. some 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).</p>	
<p><i>None of the undertakings receive aid in excess of EUR 15 million.</i></p>	
<p>Amount of aid granted</p>	
<p>Total amount of aid granted ³⁵. This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A+B+C)</p>	
2018	2019
SEK 36 000 000	SEK 36 000 000
<p>A: Total amount of aid granted paid by national central authorities³⁶</p>	
2018	2019
0	2
<p>B: Total amount of aid granted paid by regional authorities³⁷</p>	
2018	2019
SEK 31 000 000	SEK 29 000 000
<p>C: Total amount of aid granted paid by local authorities³⁸</p>	
2018	2019
SEK 5 000 000	SEK 5 000 000
<p>Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees etc.) (if available)</p>	
2018	2019
100% direct subsidy	100% direct subsidy
<p>Additional quantitative information (e.g. number of beneficiaries per sector, average aid amount, size of the undertakings)</p>	
2018	2019
<i>Two beneficiaries</i>	<i>Two beneficiaries</i>

³⁵ As stipulated in Article 9(b) of the 2012 SGEI Decision.

³⁶ 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.

³⁷ See footnote 3.

³⁸ See footnote 3.

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

e) Culture.

Table 11. Compensation for publication of talking newspapers.
Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective services are organised in your Member State
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.
<i>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.</i>
Explanation of the (typical) forms of entrustment . If standardised templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.
<p><i>The Swedish Agency for Accessible Media (MTM) has been tasked with improving access to the content of newspapers for persons with a disability that prevents them from reading an ordinary daily newspaper. The Agency includes a special decision-making body for talking newspapers, Taltidningsnämnden (the Talking Newspaper Board). The board decides on aid for the publication of talking newspapers in accordance with the Ordinance on talking newspapers and receiving equipment (2013:9). MTM is responsible for production and distribution, which is managed through contracted suppliers.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>
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.
<i>One calendar year.</i>
Explanation whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.
<i>Not applicable.</i>

Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?	
<i>Direct subsidy.</i>	
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.	
<i>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 the publication of the talking newspaper confers entitlement to compensation.</i>	
Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.	
<p><i>The compensation should not exceed the costs incurred by the newspaper undertaking the provision of the SGEI, that is to say the publication of talking newspapers and the provision 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.</i></p> <p><i>At the request of the aid-granting authority, the newspaper undertaking must provide proof of the costs it has incurred for publishing its newspaper.</i></p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>Aid under the Framework: A short explanation of how the transparency requirements (see Paragraph 60 of the 2012 SGEI Framework) are being complied with.</p> <p>In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. some 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).</p>	
<i>Not applicable.</i>	
Amount of aid granted	
Total amount of aid granted ³⁹ . This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A+B+C)	
2018	2019
SEK 8 092 000	SEK 6 153 000

³⁹ As stipulated in Article 9(b) of the 2012 SGEI Decision.

A: Total amount of aid granted paid by national central authorities⁴⁰	
2018	2019
SEK 8 092 000	SEK 6 153 000
B: Total amount of aid granted paid by regional authorities⁴¹	
2018	2019
N/A	N/A
C: Total amount of aid granted paid by local authorities⁴²	
2018	2019
N/A	N/A
Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees etc.) (if available)	
2018	2019
Additional quantitative information (e.g. number of beneficiaries per sector, average aid amount, size of the undertakings)	
2018	2019
<i>52 newspaper undertakings received aid for 129 newspapers and the average amount of aid was SEK 62 729 per newspaper.</i>	<i>52 newspaper undertakings received aid for 125 newspapers and the average amount of aid was SEK 49 225 per newspaper.</i>

f) Financial services

Table 12. Compensation for the provision of basic payment services
Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective services are organised in your Member State
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.
<i>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.</i>

⁴⁰ 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.

⁴¹ See footnote 3.

⁴² See footnote 3.

<p><i>The purpose of the aid is to ensure that everyone in society has access to basic payment services at reasonable prices.</i></p> <p><i>Basic payment services can be divided into three categories: cash withdrawals, payment transfer and business receipt management.</i></p>
<p>Explanation of the (typical) forms of entrustment. If standardised templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.</p>
<p><i>The county administrative boards grant State aid if the design requirements and conditions are fulfilled by the applicant. The county administrative board's decision to grant aid must contain at least the following information:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>- the name of the applicant to which the decision relates;</i> <i>- the geographical location in which the activity is to be carried out;</i> <i>- the conditions for granting the aid;</i> <i>- the frequency with which the aid is to be paid to the provider;</i> <i>- the preliminary amount of the aid and the maximum aid amount during the decision's period of validity, and</i> <i>- the period for which the decision applies.</i> <p><i>The beneficiary undertaking is considered to have been entrusted with providing basic payment SGEIs.</i></p>
<p>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.</p>
<p><i>The average duration for each instance of payment service aid is approximately 3.5 years. No payment service aid was granted for a period longer than five years.</i></p>
<p>Explanation whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.</p>
<p><i>Not applicable.</i></p>
<p>Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?</p>
<p><i>Direct subsidy.</i></p>
<p>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.</p>
<p><i>Net avoided cost method.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>

<p><i>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.</i></p>
<p>Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.</p>
<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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 to ensure that the provider has not received aid in excess of the net costs.</i></p>
<p>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.</p> <p>Aid under the Framework: A short explanation of how the transparency requirements (see Paragraph 60 of the 2012 SGEI Framework) are being complied with.</p> <p>In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. some 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).</p>
<p><i>Not applicable.</i></p>

Amount of aid granted	
Total amount of aid granted⁴³. This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A+B+C)	
2018	2019
SEK 4 728 952	SEK 8 379 796
A: Total amount of aid granted paid by national central authorities⁴⁴	
2018	2019
0	0
B: Total amount of aid granted paid by regional authorities⁴⁵	
2018	2019
SEK 4 728 952	SEK 8 379 796
C: Total amount of aid granted paid by local authorities⁴⁶	
2018	2019
0	0
Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees etc.) (if available)	
2018	2019
N/A	N/A
Additional quantitative information (e.g. number of beneficiaries per sector, average aid amount, size of the undertakings)	
2018	2019
<i>Aid for basic payment services was granted for 11 locations. The average aid amount granted per undertaking is SEK 429 905.</i>	<i>Aid for basic payment services was granted for 20 locations. The average aid amount granted per undertaking is SEK 418 990.</i>

⁴³ As stipulated in Article 9(b) of the 2012 SGEI Decision.

⁴⁴ 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.

⁴⁵ See footnote 3.

⁴⁶ See footnote 3.

g) Other sectors (please specify).

Table 13. Compensation for veterinary services
Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective services are organised in your Member State
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.
<p><i>The aid is aimed at veterinary activities committed to participating in an emergency response organisation in the event of the outbreak of infectious animal diseases, on-call services for animal veterinary care during on-call hours and for the provision 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.</i></p> <p><i>During the period in question, the services were provided by Distriktsveterinärerna (district veterinarians), which is a State veterinary organisation constituting a specific branch of the Swedish Board of Agriculture.</i></p> <p><i>The aid is governed by Ordinance 2009:1397 on aid to the veterinary SGEI. The Ordinance (2009:1464) containing instructions for the Swedish Board of Agriculture sets out specific restrictions.</i></p>
Explanation of the (typical) forms of entrustment . If standardised templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.
<p><i>The Swedish Board of Agriculture enters into agreements on the duty to provide veterinary SGEI.</i></p> <p><i>The content of these agreements is standardised in accordance with the requirements of Sections 3 and 4 of Ordinance 2009:1397. Section 3 The Swedish Board of Agriculture shall ensure that an agreement under Section 2 contains</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. the name of the provider;</i> <i>2. a duty for the provider to carry out one or more of the activities referred to in Section 1;</i> <i>3. details of the period during which the provider is obliged to carry out the activity or activities;</i> <i>4. details of the geographical area to which the obligation relates;</i> <i>5. the other implications of the obligation to carry out the activity or activities;</i> <i>6. details of the reimbursement determined for the task carried out, given what is stated in Section 4;</i> <i>7. provisions concerning payment of the reimbursement;</i> <i>8. other conditions that may be required for overseeing and following up the conditions of the agreement; and</i> <i>9. the requirements made of the provider in terms of skills and skills upgrading.</i> <p><i>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</i></p>

Agriculture shall ensure, in addition to what is stated in the first paragraph, that the agreement contains

<p>1. details of the costs refunded for the activity or activities;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>3. a duty for the provider to repay overcompensation calculated in accordance with Section 5, plus interest;</p> <p>4. a provision to the effect that the reimbursement must be renegotiated if there is overcompensation; and</p> <p>5. other conditions that may be required for checking on an ongoing basis that the reimbursement does not lead to the provider being overcompensated.</p> <p>If a veterinary SGEI agreement is not concluded following an open tendering procedure in accordance with the provisions of the Public Procurement Act (Lagen om offentlig upphandling, 2016:1145), the Swedish Board of Agriculture shall ensure, that the agreement contains provisions according to which the compensation is to be established on the basis of:</p> <p>a) the provider's costs arising from its obligation to carry out the activity or activities that form part of the agreement;</p> <p>b) the provider's total revenue from the activity or activities that form part of the agreement; and</p> <p>c) the provider's being able to make a reasonable profit from the activity or activities that form part of the agreement.</p> <p>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 lead to the amount established under the agreement being unreasonably high (overcompensation).</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>The duration of the entrustment is on average six years. Are there any agreements lasting longer than ten years? No.</p>
<p>Explanation whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.</p>
<p>Not applicable.</p>
<p>Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?</p>
<p>Direct subsidy.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>Net avoided cost.</p>
<p>Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.</p>
<p>Tendering or monitoring under Sections 4 and 5 of the Ordinance.</p>

<p><i>If a veterinary SGEI agreement is not concluded following an open tendering procedure in accordance with the provisions of the Public Procurement Act (Lagen om offentlig upphandling, 2016:1145), the Swedish Board of Agriculture shall ensure, that the agreement contains provisions according to which the compensation is to be established on the basis of:</i></p> <p><i>a) the provider's costs arising from its obligation to carry out the activity or activities that form part of the agreement;</i></p> <p><i>b) the provider's total revenue from the activity or activities that form part of the agreement; and</i></p> <p><i>c) the provider's being able to make a reasonable profit from the activity or activities that form part of the agreement.</i></p> <p><i>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 lead to the amount established under the agreement being unreasonably high (overcompensation).</i></p> <p><i>Section 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.</i></p> <p><i>Interest is also payable on compensation for which repayment has been demanded.</i></p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>Aid under the Framework: A short explanation of how the transparency requirements (see Paragraph 60 of the 2012 SGEI Framework) are being complied with.</p> <p>In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. some 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).</p>	
<p><i>The aid is not in excess of EUR 15 million.</i></p> <p><i>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 2019 accounts: _</i></p> <p>https://www2.jordbruksverket.se/download/18.32f5b10717064944751406a2/1582284444476/ovr530.pdf</p>	
<p>Amount of aid granted</p>	
<p>Total amount of aid granted⁴⁷. This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A+B+C)</p>	
<p>2018</p>	<p>2019</p>

⁴⁷ As stipulated in Article 9(b) of the 2012 SGEI Decision.

SEK 102 224 000	SEK 103 207 000
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A: Total amount of aid granted paid by national central authorities⁴⁸	
2018	2019
SEK 102 224 000	SEK 103 207 000
B: Total amount of aid granted paid by regional authorities⁴⁹	
2018	2019
N/A	N/A
C: Total amount of aid granted paid by local authorities⁵⁰	
2018	2019
N/A	N/A
Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees etc.) (if available)	
2018	2019
Additional quantitative information (e.g. number of beneficiaries per sector, average aid amount, size of the undertakings)	
2018	2019
<i>An agreement.</i>	<i>An agreement.</i>

Table 14. Compensation for secure and robust communications
Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective services are organised in your Member State
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.
<i>Since 2 August 2018, the Swedish Post and Telecom Authority (PTS) has been able to grant State aid to undertakings to implement certain measures for secure and robust electronic communications under the Ordinance (2018: 1300) on State aid for secure and robust communications. The objective of the aid is to protect electronic communications from serious threats and challenges. E.g. an operator applies for aid to provide a point of access with the help of a back-up electric generator with the accompanying tank. The service of general interest purchased by PTS is the ability to operate this particular point of access for certain period of time even in the event of a failure of the primary electricity network. The aid goes towards the work carried out to achieve this and when the work has been carried out, the capacity is delivered without any additional funding.</i>

⁴⁸ 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.

⁴⁹ See footnote 3.

⁵⁰ See footnote 3.

Explanation of the (typical) forms of entrustment . If standardised templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.
<i>The Swedish Post and Telecom Authority can grant State aid subject to the availability of funds and if the design requirements and conditions are met by the applicant.</i>
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.
<i>30 aid decisions have been taken; 25 for a period of ten years, one for eight years and four for three years.</i>
Explanation whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.
<i>Not applicable.</i>
Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?
<i>Direct subsidy.</i>
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.
<p><i>The net avoided cost methodology was used. The compensation must be cost-based and must not exceed the net cost of the aided activity. The costs should be calculated on the basis of generally accepted cost accounting principles, as follows:</i></p> <p><i>a) If the activity of the beneficiary is limited to the subsidised activity, all costs may be taken into account.</i></p> <p><i>b) If the beneficiary also carries out other activities, only costs related to the subsidised activity shall be taken into account.</i></p> <p><i>c) The costs may include all direct costs of the subsidised activity as well as an appropriate contribution to general costs (overheads).</i></p> <p><i>d) Investment costs, in particular for infrastructure, may be taken into account if they are necessary for the subsidised activity.</i></p> <p><i>The receipts to be taken into account when calculating the net cost are all the receipts obtained in connection with the subsidised activity. The beneficiary may make a mark-up for a reasonable profit. The profit may be calculated only on the basis of staff costs.</i></p>
Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.
<p><i>PTS makes aid payments on the basis of specified payment requests. In the case of large projects, PTS also has quarterly follow-ups or similar reviews where they examine past and future measures. When action is complete, the beneficiary must submit a final account of the measures. The final account must include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>– a summary description, including: a description of the measures, deviations from the project plan, any key choices in the implementation of the measures, experiences and lessons learned, and a description of how the measures will be managed over time in order to maintain capacity;</i> <i>– inspection report (if any);</i>

<p>– a financial statement covering the costs incurred in implementing the measures. The financial statement must indicate the items have been financed with the aid and the scope of this.</p> <p>After PTS has approved the final accounts, the capacity maintenance obligation will begin (usually a period of 10 years). The beneficiary is obliged to submit accounts every three years and to provide technical and financial evidence in accordance with PTS's instructions once the capacity maintenance obligation has expired. The repayment obligation is also regulated. PTS also has the right to request and verify technical and financial evidence related to the subsidised activities either by itself or with the help of, for example, an audit firm.</p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>Aid under the Framework: A short explanation of how the transparency requirements (see Paragraph 60 of the 2012 SGEI Framework) are being complied with.</p> <p>In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. some 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).</p>	
<p><i>None of the undertakings receive aid in excess of EUR 15 million.</i></p>	
<p>Amount of aid granted</p>	
<p>Total amount of aid granted⁵¹. This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A+B+C)</p>	
2018	2019
SEK 66 901 150	SEK 85 153 600
<p>A: Total amount of aid granted paid by national central authorities⁵²</p>	
2018	2019
SEK 66 901 150 (amount granted)	SEK 85 153 600 (amount granted)
<p>B: Total amount of aid granted paid by regional authorities⁵³</p>	
2018	2019
0	0

⁵¹ As stipulated in Article 9(b) of the 2012 SGEI Decision.

⁵² 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.

⁵³ See footnote 3.

C: Total amount of aid granted paid by local authorities⁵⁴	
2018	2019
0	0
Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees etc.) (if available)	
2018	2019
N/A	N/A
Additional quantitative information (e.g. number of beneficiaries per sector, average aid amount, size of the undertakings)	
2018	2019
<i>Five undertakings were granted aid; nine decisions were taken.</i>	<i>Ten undertakings were granted aid; 21 decisions were taken.</i>

Table 15. Aid to maintain a good supply of medicines throughout the country
Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective services are organised in your Member State
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.
<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>A pharmacy needs to fulfil a number of criteria in order to obtain a subsidy. For example, the pharmacy must:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• be located more than 20 kilometres from any other pharmacy;</i> <i>• have had sales revenue from prescription medicines amounting to between one and ten million Swedish kronor for the financial year; and</i> <i>• 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).</i> <p><i>The aid is governed by Ordinance 2013:80 on aid to the outpatient pharmacy SGEI.</i></p>

⁵⁴ See footnote 3.

Explanation of the (typical) forms of entrustment . If standardised templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.
<i>The granting authority takes a decision on the payment of subsidies at the request of employers who may be eligible for subsidies.</i>
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.
<i>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.</i>
Explanation whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.
<i>A precondition in order for a pharmacy to obtain aid is that it should have relevant licences under Act on trade in pharmaceutical products (Lagen om handel med läkemedel, 2009:366). The undertakings have not been allocated any other exclusive or special rights.</i>
Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?
<i>Direct subsidy.</i>
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.
<i>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, which 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.</i>
Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation .
<i>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.</i>
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. Aid under the Framework: A short explanation of how the transparency requirements (see Paragraph 60 of the 2012 SGEI Framework) are being complied with. In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. some 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 granted⁵⁵. This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A+B+C)	
2018	2019
SEK 10 981 887	SEK 10 955 768
A: Total amount of aid granted paid by national central authorities⁵⁶	
2018	2019
SEK 10 981 887	SEK 10 955 768
B: Total amount of aid granted paid by regional authorities⁵⁷	
2018	2019
C: Total amount of aid granted paid by local authorities⁵⁸	
2018	2019
Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees etc.) (if available)	
2018	2019
Additional quantitative information (e.g. number of beneficiaries per sector, average aid amount, size of the undertakings)	
2018	2019
<i>The beneficiaries are individual pharmacies forming part of various pharmacy chains. 35 pharmacies from four different pharmacy chains were granted a total of SEK 10 981 887 in aid. The average aid per pharmacy amounted to SEK 313 768, and per pharmacy chain to SEK 2 745 472.</i>	<i>The beneficiaries are individual pharmacies forming part of various pharmacy chains. 33 pharmacies from four different pharmacy chains were granted a total of SEK 10 955 768 in aid. The average aid per pharmacy amounted to SEK 331 992, and per pharmacy chain to SEK 2 738 942.</i>

⁵⁵ As stipulated in Article 9(b) of the 2012 SGEI Decision.

⁵⁶ 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.

⁵⁷ See footnote 3.

⁵⁸ See footnote 3.

<p>Table 16. Compensation for developing standards for activities under the Act on support and service to certain persons with disabilities (<i>Lagen om stöd och service till vissa funktionshindrade</i>, 1993:387), person-centred care and social alarm systems and quality within elderly care.</p>
<p>Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective services are organised in your Member State</p>
<p><i>The Swedish Institute for Standards (SIS), formerly known as the Swedish Standards Institute, which is a non-profit association that runs and coordinates standardisation in Sweden, was granted funding to develop standards for activities under the Act on support and service to certain persons with disabilities (1993:387) and standards on person-centred care and to lead the work on developing European standards for social alarm systems and quality in elderly care.</i></p> <p><i>The purpose of developing service standards in the field of disability is, on the one hand, to support municipalities and individual implementers in their quality development and, on the other hand, to support municipalities in the procurement of activities in this area. Standards can also be used in the follow-up of activities. The development of standards be informed by principles of equality and in consultation with a diverse group of relevant stakeholders.</i></p> <p><i>User organisations are involved in the work.</i></p> <p><i>The purpose of developing the standards for social alarm systems is, for example, to make it easier for suppliers to develop and deliver new products and services, to reduce barriers to trade and to create more opportunities for municipalities to choose their suppliers. Both Swedish and European standardisation work is involved.</i></p> <p><i>SIS's work is needed to ensure the availability of reliable and effective social alarm systems as well as the proper functioning of related health and care services.</i></p>
<p>Explanation of the (typical) forms of entrustment. If standardised templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.</p>
<p><i>The Swedish Government has granted funds at the request of SIS.</i></p>
<p>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.</p>
<p><i>The funds have been granted for one year at a time since 2014.</i></p>
<p>Explanation whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.</p>
<p><i>SIS has not been given any exclusive or special rights in the area of developing standards for social alarm systems.</i></p> <p><i>The SIS has been designated by the Government as the national standardisation body and it is Sweden's member of the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) and the International Organization for Standardisation (ISO).</i></p>

Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?	
<i>Direct subsidy.</i>	
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.	
<i>The SIS's application was examined by the Legal, Financial and Administrative Services Agency. The subsidy is intended to cover part of the cost of developing a product of general economic interest.</i>	
Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.	
<i>A decision by the Swedish Government to grant funds contains, for example, 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 their obligations.</i>	
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. Aid under the Framework: A short explanation of how the transparency requirements (see Paragraph 60 of the 2012 SGEI Framework) are being complied with. In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. some 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 granted⁵⁹. This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A+B+C)	
2018	2019
SEK 3 000 000	SEK 2 000 000
A: Total amount of aid granted paid by national central authorities⁶⁰	
2018	2019
SEK 3 000 000	SEK 2 000 000
B: Total amount of aid granted paid by regional authorities⁶¹	
2018	2019
0	0

⁵⁹ As stipulated in Article 9(b) of the 2012 SGEI Decision.

⁶⁰ 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.

⁶¹ See footnote 3.

C: Total amount of aid granted paid by local authorities⁶²	
2018	2019
0	0
Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees etc.) (if available)	
2018	2019
Additional quantitative information (e.g. number of beneficiaries per sector, average aid amount, size of the undertakings)	
2018	2019
<i>Single beneficiary.</i>	<i>Single beneficiary.</i>

Table 17. Compensation to Apotek Produktion & Laboratorier AB for the supply of medicinal products prepared extemporaneously and stock preparations
Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective services are organised in your Member State
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.
<p><i>The service includes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>developing and providing, in close cooperation with specialists and prescribers (e.g. doctors, dentists and veterinarians), authorities and other stakeholders, a medically appropriate and quality-assured range of extemporaneously prepared medicinal products and stock preparations;</i> - <i>offering extemporaneously prepared medicinal products and stock preparations on equal and non-discriminatory terms to all operators responsible for the supply of medicinal products to outpatient and final care and, in particular, to manufacture and supply extemporaneously prepared medicinal products and stock preparations at the request of outpatient pharmacies; and</i> - <i>ensuring that information on extemporaneously prepared medicinal products and stock preparations is readily available, that order procedures are simple and user-friendly, and that delivery of extemporaneously prepared medicinal products and stock preparations takes place in an efficient manner according to agreed delivery times.</i>
Explanation of the (typical) forms of entrustment . If standardised templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.
<i>The Government takes a government decision.</i>

⁶² See footnote 3.

<p>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.</p>
<p><i>The Government is currently taking government decisions on allocations for the current year. Work is under way to draw up a regulation on State compensation to Apotek Produktion & Laboratorier AB for the provision of a service of general economic interest.</i></p>
<p>Explanation whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.</p>
<p><i>No, Apotek Produktion & Laboratorier AB has no exclusive right to operate. However, the task of providing a service of general economic interest entails an obligation to provide those services.</i></p>
<p>Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?</p>
<p><i>Direct subsidy.</i></p>
<p>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.</p>
<p><i>The cost allocation method.</i></p>
<p>Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.</p>
<p><i>The Government has engaged external consultants who have carried out a financial screening of Apotek Produktion & Laboratorier AB, on the basis of which the compensation has been paid to the company. Apotek Produktion & Laboratorier AB is also required, according to its owner's instructions, to keep separate accounts for activities relating to the manufacture and sale of extemporaneously prepared medicinal products and stock preparations.</i></p>
<p>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.</p> <p>Aid under the Framework: A short explanation of how the transparency requirements (see Paragraph 60 of the 2012 SGEI Framework) are being complied with.</p> <p>In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. some 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).</p>
<p><i>Not applicable.</i></p>

Amount of aid granted	
Total amount of aid granted ⁶³ . This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A+B+C)	
2018	2019
	SEK 150 000 000
A: Total amount of aid granted paid by national central authorities ⁶⁴	
2018	2019
	SEK 150 000 000
B: Total amount of aid granted paid by regional authorities ⁶⁵	
2018	2019
C: Total amount of aid granted paid by local authorities ⁶⁶	
2018	2019
Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees etc.) (if available)	
2018	2019
Additional quantitative information (e.g. number of beneficiaries per sector, average aid amount, size of the undertakings)	
2018	2019
N/A	N/A

⁶³ As stipulated in Article 9(b) of the 2012 SGEI Decision.

⁶⁴ 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.

⁶⁵ See footnote 3.

⁶⁶ See footnote 3.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE APPLICATION OF THE 2012 SGEI FRAMEWORK

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 18. Compensation to regional airports
Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective services are organised in your Member State
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.
<p><i>The general operation of a municipally-owned airport.</i> <i>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, rescue services, perimeter protection and de-icing of aircraft to the extent required for commercial flights to be operated at the airport.</i></p> <p><i>Case number at the European Commission:</i> SA.38757 Skellefteå SA.38892 Sundsvall/Timrå SA.43964 Kalmar/Öland</p>
Explanation of the (typical) forms of entrustment . If standardised templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.
<i>Decision by the municipal council in the relevant owner municipality or of the region.</i>
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.
<i>10 years</i>
Explanation whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.
<i>Not applicable</i>
Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?
<i>Direct subsidy.</i>

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.	
<i>A cost allocation method is used.</i>	
Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation .	
<i>Overcompensation is not possible as costs are only recovered through group contributions in arrears.</i>	
<p>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.</p> <p>Aid under the Framework: A short explanation of how the transparency requirements (see Paragraph 60 of the 2012 SGEI Framework) are being complied with.</p> <p>In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. some 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).</p>	
<i>Not applicable.</i>	
Amount of aid granted	
Total amount of aid granted⁶⁷. This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A+B+C)	
2018	2019
SEK 29 000 000	SEK 43 000 000
A: Total amount of aid granted paid by national central authorities⁶⁸	
2018	2019
0	0
B: Total amount of aid granted paid by regional authorities⁶⁹	
2018	2019
SEK 17 000 000	SEK 24 000 000
C: Total amount of aid granted paid by local authorities⁷⁰	
2018	2019
SEK 12 000 000	SEK 19 000 000

⁶⁷ As stipulated in Article 9(b) of the 2012 SGEI Decision.

⁶⁸ 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.

⁶⁹ See footnote 3.

⁷⁰ See footnote 3.

Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees etc.) (if available)	
2018	2019
<i>100% direct subsidy</i>	<i>100% direct subsidy</i>
Additional quantitative information (e.g. number of beneficiaries per sector, average aid amount, size of the undertakings)	
2018	2019
<i>Three beneficiaries.</i>	<i>Three beneficiaries.</i>

4. COMPLAINTS BY THIRD PARTIES

Please provide an overview of complaints by third parties, in particular litigation before national courts, regarding measures in scope of the 2012 SGEI Decision or 2012 SGEI Framework. Please be as specific as possible in your reply and include the sector for which you have received the complaints, the contents of the complaints and the possible follow-up by your authorities or the likely outcome of the court proceedings.

No complaints.

5. 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: *See examples from an authority.*

- Drawing up an entrustment act that complies with Article 4 of the SGEI Decision; *A great deal of work has been done to develop a good process with good documents. PTS has also reviewed the process once. The current process works both legally and in practice.*
- Specifying the amount of compensation in line with Article 5 of the SGEI Decision; *PTS has not seen this as a major problem, except as regards the point below.*
- Determining the reasonable profit level in line with Article 5(5), (6), (7) and (8) of the SGEI Decision;

PTS considers it difficult to assess what constitutes reasonable profit and has started work to obtain in-depth knowledge of what reasonable profit is taken to mean.

- Regularly checking overcompensation as required by Article 6 of the SGEI Decision. *PTS does not experience any difficulties as the aid is usually paid on the basis of payment requests.*

Please be as specific as possible in your reply, include relevant examples and, if applicable, the sector for which the difficulties are (most) relevant.

The responses in section 5 concern the work on compensation for secure and robust communications (Table 14).

- b. We kindly invite you to indicate whether your authorities have experienced difficulties in applying the 2012 SGEI Framework and ask you to in particular consider the following issues:
- Carrying out a public consultation in line with paragraph 14 of the SGEI Framework;
 - Complying with public procurement rules in line with paragraph 19 of the SGEI Framework;
 - Determining the net avoided cost as required by paragraphs 25-27 of the SGEI Framework;
 - Determining the reasonable profit level in line with paragraphs 33-38 of the SGEI Framework;

Please be as specific as possible in your reply, include relevant examples and, if applicable, the sector for which the difficulties are (most) relevant.

- c. If you have any other comments on the application of the SGEI Decision and the SGEI Framework on issues other than the ones covered in the previous questions please feel free to provide them below.

SGEI Decision in your Member State		Total amount for the whole Member State (SEK)	
		2018	2019
Article 2(1)(b)	Hospitals providing medical care, including, where applicable, emergency services.	SEK 52 804 021.00	SEK 55 000 000.00
Article 2(1)(c)	Health and long term care		
	Childcare		
	Access to and reintegration into the labour market	SEK 5 850 141 319.00	SEK 6 390 964 570.00
	Access to and reintegration into the labour market		
	Social housing	SEK 1 435 000 000.00	SEK 682 500 000.00
	Care and social inclusion of vulnerable groups		
	Other social services	SEK 0.00	SEK 123 302 690.00
Article 2(1)(d)	Air and maritime links		
Article 2(1)(e)	Airports and ports	SEK 36 000 000.00	SEK 36 000 000.00
Article 2(1)(a), under EUR 15 million per year	Postal services		
	Energy		
	Waste collection		
	Water supply		
	Culture	SEK 8 092 000.00	SEK 6 153 000.00
	Financial services	SEK 4 728 952.00	SEK 8 379 796.00
	Other services	SEK 183 107 037.00	SEK 351 316 368.00

Report on services of general economic interest in your Member State	Total amount for the whole Member State (SEK)	
	2018	2019
Postal services		
Energy		
Waste collection		
Water supply		
Air and maritime links		
Airports and ports	SEK 29 000 000. 00	SEK 43 000 000. 00
Culture		
Financial services		
Other services		