

## **REPORT**

**concerning the implementation of Commission Decision of 20 December 2011<sup>1</sup> on the application of Article 106(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to State aid in the form of public service compensation granted in Romania to certain undertakings entrusted with the operation of a service of general economic interest (SIEG), and of the 2012 SIEG framework**

### **1. Description of the method of applying the Commission Decision to services which come within its scope, including internal activities, pursuant to Article 9(a) of the Decision**

Commission Decision 2012/21/EU concerning SIEG sets out the conditions in which State aid, in the form of public service compensation granted to certain undertakings entrusted with the operation of a service of general economic interest, is compatible with the common market and exempt from the notification requirement set out in Article 108(3) of the Treaty.

In Romania, the Decision concerning the granting of State aid in the form of public service compensation has been applied in the following situations:

- a) Compensation not exceeding an annual amount of EUR 15 million for the provision of services of general economic interest in areas other than transport and transport infrastructure - other sectors:

In this case, the Decision applies to the service of general economic interest entrusted to the National Company Unifarm S.A, in 2018, for the activity of supplying the medicines needed to prevent deaths and the worsening of diseases caused by a lack of human immunoglobulin.

- b) compensation for the provision of services of general economic interest for airports and ports, with average annual traffic which did not exceed 200 000 passengers in the case of airports, during the two financial years preceding that in which the service of general economic interest was entrusted.

In the period 2018 - 2019, this compensation was granted in Romania to six regional airports which provide services specific to passenger air transport infrastructure.

- c) In the case of compensation not exceeding an annual amount of EUR 15 million for the provision of services of general economic interest in areas other than transport and transport infrastructure - energy;

This category includes the centralised system of heat supply to the population (SACET), and the compensation granted to undertakings for the production, transport, distribution and supply of heat to the population.

For the period 2018 - 2019, the public services of general economic interest for which compensation to be granted came within the scope of Commission Decision 2012/21/EU were as follows:

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 2012/21/EU.

**i. Service of general economic interest consisting of the activity of supplying the medicines needed to prevent deaths and the worsening of diseases caused by a lack of human immunoglobulin.**

In accordance with Government Emergency Order No 19 of 21 March 2018<sup>2</sup>, this service was entrusted for the period of one year to the National Company Unifarm S.A., in which the Romanian State is a shareholder, through the Ministry of Health, and financing from the budget of the Ministry of Health through supplements from the budget reserve fund available to the Government. The National Company Unifarm S.A. performs the following activities relating to the service of general economic interest:

- a) the acquisition of normal immunoglobulin with a view to preventing deaths and illness among patients;
- b) ensuring the distribution of normal immunoglobulin needed by patients, as requested by the Ministry of Health.

The compensation initially granted under Government Emergency Order No 19/2018 amounts to RON 44 270 thousand.

According to Article 2 of the Order, the value of compensation cannot exceed the sum needed to fully cover the net costs generated by providing the service of general economic interest provided for in Article 1(2), determined as the difference between the costs generated by providing the service and the income obtained as a result, to which is added a reasonable profit of 3% of the value of the expenditure on providing the service.

The costs taken into account to determine the amount of compensation include all fixed and variable costs, including current and investment expenditure, incurred in order to carry out the activities related to the service of general economic interest, and the share corresponding to such activities from the common expenses of the company. Investment costs could be taken into consideration if they were strictly related to carrying out the activities pertaining to the service of general economic interest.

The income which could be taken into consideration when establishing the compensation included all income obtained from activities whose objective was the service of general economic interest. With a view to establishing the level of compensation, the Company was required to keep separate accounts for income from activities which were the subject of the service of general economic interest, and for related costs.

Over the duration of public service compensation, the Company was required to keep separate records in the internal accounts of the costs and revenues related to activities covered by the SGEI and those related to other activities and services, together with the parameters for allocating them.

Where any overcompensation was found during the monthly check by the Ministry of Health of the level of compensation for the costs of the SGEI provided by the Company, the latter was legally obliged to return to the State budget, within 60 days after expiry of the period referred to in Article 1(2), the sum representing the difference between RON 44 270 thousand and the

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<sup>2</sup> Emergency Order No 19/2018 entrusting a service of general economic interest to the National Company Unifarm S.A. with a view to supplying the medicines needed to prevent deaths and the worsening of diseases caused by a lack of human immunoglobulin and supplementing the Budget of the Ministry of Health from the Budget Reserve Fund available to the Government, provided for in the State budget for 2018.

costs not covered by the Company for provision of the SGEI, taking into account the reasonable profit provided for in Article 2(5).

## **ii. Service of general economic interest related to the basic activities of the regional airports**

The following activities were financed as part of the SGEIs entrusted to the regional airports: the construction, modernisation and administration of airport infrastructure, ensuring free operation and specific equipment (lighting installations and equipment) for military flights, for those running flights for emergency and humanitarian situations or for other regulated situations, the supply of auxiliary airport services, protection and security of airport infrastructure, search and rescue operations within the airport perimeter, fire-fighting, emergency and safety services, and medical services through own offices opened on the site of airport.

In 1997, the majority of autonomous airport facilities with specific characteristics, of national interest, passed from being under the authority of the Ministry of Transport to that of the county councils, as autonomous authorities with specific characteristics, of local interest, in accordance with Government Decision No 398/1997 on transferring certain autonomous airport authorities from the Ministry of Transport to the county councils<sup>3</sup>. The transfer of competences concerning airports of regional interest from the Ministry of Transport to the local public authorities at county level has made it possible to link territorial development needs with the degree of modernisation and development of airport transport activities.

Subsequently, the adoption of Government Emergency Order No 61/2011<sup>4</sup> regulating certain measures concerning the financing of special airports of local importance (Government Emergency Order No 61/2011) created the legal framework necessary for the designation by the county councils of undertakings which provide services of general economic interest, with respect to the conditions imposed by EU legislation in force at the time.

The implementation of Government Emergency Order No 61/2011 allowed the national authorities to create the general national framework for the financing of regional airports, allowing the county councils, under the authority of which the airports operate, to issue decisions to entrust SGEIs for each airport individually, in accordance with the current European provisions. At the same time, there are now more possibilities for financing certain expenditure by the regional airports and expenditure on investment in the aircraft movement areas and related equipment, allowing these airports to access the external non-reimbursable funding available to that sector. Clauses were also introduced to ensure that the local authorities running the regional airport administration comply with the European regulations in the field of State aid, when allocating funds from the local budget to finance the functioning of the respective airports.

In 2013<sup>5</sup>, Government Emergency Order No 61/2011 was amended in order to ensure the possibility of financing airports of local interest also from the State budget, through the budget of the Ministry of Transport, bearing in mind the need to ensure the legal framework for supplementing sources of financing for investment objectives relating to the public field under the administration of the autonomous airport facilities of local interest, given their importance

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<sup>3</sup> Published in Official Gazette No 186/1997.

<sup>4</sup> Published in Official Gazette No 460/2011.

<sup>5</sup> Emergency Order No 107/2013 establishing budgetary measures.

for the development of the regions served. The amendments made specified the compulsory nature of compliance with Commission Decision 2012/21/EU of 20 December 2011 on State aid in the form of compensation granted to special autonomous airport facilities of local interest.

At the same time, it is specified that business activities not directly related to the core activities of the airport, including constructing, financing, using and leasing land or buildings or parts thereof, not only as office and storage spaces, but also for hotels and businesses located on the airport's premises and for shops, restaurants and car parks, shall not be deemed part of the SGEI.

In the period when the administration of a special autonomous airport of local interest benefits from compensation for meeting public service obligations, the airport tariffs practiced by it shall be approved by the county council under whose authority the administration operates, and shall be applied in a transparent, non-discriminatory manner to all users of the airport infrastructure.

The administrations of special autonomous airports of local interest to which performance of an SGEI has been entrusted and which benefit from compensation for performing public service obligations shall keep separate accounts for the activities in the field of the SGEI, where these administrations also carry out economic activities which are not linked to the entrusted service.

The compensation granted by the county councils for the administrations of airports to provide an SGEI in the period in question, together with information relating to the provision of the service, are presented in the **Table of Centralised Data No 1**.

### **iii. Centralised system of heat supply, and the production, transport, distribution and supply of heat energy to the population**

The specific activity of public services supplying the thermal energy used to heat and prepare hot water for consumption, and to transport, distribute and supply heat in a centralised system, is governed at national level by the implementation of Law No 325/2006 on the public heat supply service<sup>6</sup>, as amended, and of Government Order No 36/2006 on the establishment of local reference prices for heat supplied to the population through centralised systems<sup>7</sup>.

The public service of supplying heat energy in a centralised system is provided through specific municipal technical infrastructure belonging in the public or private domain of the local public administration authority or the community development association, forming the centralised system of heat supply of the municipality or inter-community development association.

The compensation granted to undertakings operating in the framework of these public services was regulated by the State aid scheme granted in the period 2014 - 2019 to economic operators providing an SGEI for the production, transport, distribution and supply of heat in a centralised system to the population<sup>8</sup>, a scheme developed under Government Order No 36/2006, as amended and Government Emergency Order No 110/2009 granting State aid to economic

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<sup>6</sup> published in Official Gazette No 651/27 of July 2006.

<sup>7</sup> published in Official Gazette No 692 of 14 August 2006 (approved by Law No 483/2006) as amended by Government Emergency Order Nos 69/2011 and 56/2012.

<sup>8</sup> Initiated by Order No 1121/1075/2014 of the Minister for Regional Development and Public Administration and of the Minister Delegate for Budget.

operators providing the public service of producing, transporting and distributing heat in a centralised system to the population<sup>9</sup>. The scheme was developed in accordance with Commission Decision 2012/21/EU of 11 January 2012.

Subsequently, the scheme was extended until 30 June 2020 by MDRAP Order No 3411 of 2019, and in 2020 by Order No 3325/2072 of 24/29 June 2020<sup>10</sup>, the budget of the scheme was supplemented and the duration of the scheme was prolonged until 30 June 2021.

State aid is granted through this scheme in the following forms:

1. the allocation from the local budgets of the administrative-territorial units of amounts to fully cover the difference between the price of producing, transporting, distributing and supplying the heat delivered to the population and the local prices for heat charged to the population, in accordance with Article 3(4) of Government Order No 36/2006, approved as amended by Law No 483/2006, as subsequently amended;
2. the allocation from the local budgets of the administrative-territorial units of amounts to cover losses incurred by providing the public services of producing, transporting, distributing and supplying heat to the population in a centralised system and not covered by the price/tariff, in accordance with Article 5<sup>2</sup> of Government Order No 36/2006, as approved and amended by Law No 483/2006, as subsequently amended.

The State aid referred to in point 1 is granted to all economic operators who supply heat to the population and amounts to the difference between the price of production, transport, distribution and supply of heat delivered to the population, set by the regulatory authorities, and the local energy prices charged to the population, approved by decision of the local council, and correlated with the quantity of heat invoiced to the population.

The State aid provided for in point 2 is granted only to economic operators under the authority of the local public administration which offers the service of heat supply to the population in a centralised system and takes account of all the costs generated by providing the SGEI.

In the period 2018-2019, 46 economic operators benefited from this scheme.

The amount of compensation awarded for the provision of the public service of producing, transporting and distributing heat in a centralised system to the population in the period 2018-2019 is set out in the **Table of centralised data No 2**, annexed to this report.

## **2. The total value of the aid granted in Romania, in accordance with Decision 2012/21/EU, broken down by economic sector and beneficiary pursuant to Article 9(b) of the Decision and point 62 of the 2012 SGEI Framework**

### **1. EXPENDITURE OVERVIEW**

<b>Total SGEI government expenditure by legal basis (millions EUR)</b>		
	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>

<sup>9</sup> published in the Official Gazette No 685 of 12 October 2009.

<sup>10</sup> Order No 3325/2072 of 24/29 June 2020<sup>10</sup> amending Order No 1121/1075/2014 of the Deputy Prime Minister, the Minister for Regional Development and Public Administration and the Minister Delegate for Budget concerning approval of the Scheme of State aid granted over the period 2014-30 June 2020 to economic operators providing the SGEI of production, transport, distribution and supply of heat in a centralised system to the population.

<b>Compensation for Services of General Economic Interest (1+2)</b>	141.571	116.302
1) compensation granted on the basis of the SGEI Decision	125.9497	116.019
2) compensation granted on the basis of the SGEI Framework	15.6213	0.283
<b>Total for the period 2018-2019</b>	<b>257.873</b>	

## 2. DESCRIPTION OF THE APPLICATION OF THE 2012 SGEI DECISION

### 1. Supply of the medicines needed to prevent deaths and the worsening of diseases caused by a lack of human immunoglobulin

**Section 5) Compensation for SGEI not exceeding an annual amount of EUR 15 million - g) other sectors (supply of medicines necessary to ensure the prevention of deaths and the worsening of diseases caused by a lack of human immunoglobulin)**

**Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective services are organized 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.

Service of general economic interest with a view to the activity of supplying the medicines needed to prevent deaths and the worsening of diseases caused by a lack of human immunoglobulin. This service was entrusted to the National Company Unifarm S.A. in accordance with Government Emergency Order No 19 of 21 March 2018.

The National Company Unifarm S.A. performed the following activities relating to the SGEI:

- a) the acquisition of normal immunoglobulin with a view to preventing deaths and illness among patients;
- b) ensuring the distribution of normal immunoglobulin needed by patients, as requested by the Ministry of Health.

Please provide an explanation of the **typical forms of SGEI assignment**. If standardized templates for assignments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.

The SGEI consisting of the supply of medicines needed to prevent deaths and the worsening of diseases caused by a lack of human immunoglobulin was assigned directly to the National Company 'Unifarm-S.A', whose single shareholder is the Romanian State, through the Ministry of Health.

**The average duration of the assignment (in years)** and the share of assignment granted for longer than ten years (in %) per sector. Specify in which sectors SGEI were assigned for a period exceeding ten years and explain how this duration is justified.

The SGEI was entrusted for a period of one year, starting with the date of entry into force of Government Emergency Order No 19 of 21 March 2018. The duration of the supply contract for medicines was from 5 April 2018 (date of signature of the contract) until 31 December 2018. The actual procurement provided for in the contract took place over the period 7 May 2018 to 6 September 2018.

Explanation of whether (typically) **exclusive or special rights** are granted to the undertakings.

No exclusive or special rights were granted to the operator.

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

The compensation for expenditure was made by direct payment in the form of a grant.	
Specify the typical <b>compensation mechanism</b> as regards the respective services and whether a methodology based on cost allocation or the net avoided cost methodology is used.	
The compensation mechanism used in the SGEI entrustment was based on cost allocation.	
The value of the compensation could not exceed the sum needed to fully cover the net costs generated by fulfilment of the SGEI obligation, determined as the difference between the costs generated by providing the service and the income obtained as a result, to which is added a reasonable profit of 3% of the value of the expenses for providing the service.	
The costs taken into account to determine the amount of compensation included all fixed and variable costs, including current and investment expenditure, incurred in order to carry out the activities related to the SGEI, and the share corresponding to such costs in the company's common costs. Investment costs were to be taken into consideration if they were strictly related to carrying out the activities related to the SGEI.	
The income which was to be taken into consideration when establishing the compensation included all income obtained from activities whose objective was the SGEI.	
Over the duration of compensation for fulfilment of the public service obligation, the operator was required to make separate records in the internal accounts of the company for the costs and revenues related to activities covered by the SGEI and those related to other activities and services, together with the parameters for allocating them.	
<b>Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.</b>	
Where overcompensation was found during the monthly checks by the Ministry of Health of the level of compensation for the costs of the SGEI provided by the Company, the latter was obliged to return to the State budget, within 60 days after expiry of the period for which the SGEI was entrusted, the sum representing the difference between the initially established compensation and the net costs covered by the Company in relation to provision of the SGEI, taking account of the set reasonable profit of 3% of the value of expenditure on the provision of the service. In the case of the purchase of human immunoglobulin by the Company, the settlement price was identical to the purchase price.	
A short explanation of how the <b>transparency requirements</b> are being met (see Article 7 of the 2012 SGEI Decision) for aid exceeding EUR 15 million granted to undertakings which perform activities outside the scope of the SGEI. 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 service was entrusted in accordance with the SGEI Decision of 2012, and the value of the aid did not exceed EUR 15 million/year. Notices of the measures to award SGEIs to economic operators are published on the website of the competition authorities ( <a href="http://www.renascc.eu/">http://www.renascc.eu/</a> ).	
<b>The value of the aid paid for the service of supplying the medicines needed to prevent deaths and the worsening of diseases caused by a lack of human immunoglobulin</b>	
<b>Total amount of State aid paid (in millions EUR). This includes all aid paid in your territory, including aid paid by the regional and local authorities (A+B+C):</b>	
<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
3.5417	0

<b>A.Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by the national central authorities</b>	
<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
3.5417	0
<b>B. Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by regional authorities</b>	
<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
0	0
<b>C. Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by the local authorities</b>	
0	0
<b>Percentage of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees etc.) (if available)</b>	
<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
100% - direct grant	0
<b>Additional quantitative information (e.g. the number of beneficiaries per sector, the average value of aid granted, the size of the undertakings etc.)</b>	
<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
1 undertaking, large enterprise category	Not applicable
The service was entrusted to a single operator - the National Company Unifarm S.A, a large enterprise whose sole shareholder is the Romanian State through the Ministry of Health. The procurement provided for in the contract took place over the period 7 May 2018 to 6 September 2018.	

**2. Airports with annual average traffic not exceeding the limit set out in Article 2 (1.e), of 200 000 passengers per year**

<b>Section 4: Airports with average annual traffic not exceeding the limit set in Article 2(1)(e)<sup>11</sup>.</b>
<b>Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective services are organized in your Member State</b>
Explanation of what kind of services in the respective sector have been defined as SGEI in your Member State. Please list the <b>contents of the services assigned</b> as an SGEI as clearly as possible.

<sup>11</sup> Airports and ports with average annual traffic not exceeding 200 000 passengers, in the case of airports, and 300 000 passengers, in the case of ports, during the two financial years preceding that in which the SGEI was entrusted.



The following activities may be carried out as part of an SGEI:

- a. the construction of airport infrastructure and equipment, runways, terminals, aprons and control towers;
- b. the purchase and modernisation of equipment and installations: fire-extinguishing systems, security or safety equipment;
- c. the operation of infrastructure, equipment and installations, including the maintenance, repair, modernisation and administration of airport infrastructure;
- d. administering, maintaining and repairing the aircraft movement areas (runway, taxiways, aprons), terminals, control towers and related equipment, and administering and maintaining the land on the airport's premises, under the administration of the operator;
- e. organising, equipping and operating passenger flows in the airport terminals;
- f. guarding and protecting the airport infrastructure and other property on the airport's premises;
- g. providing ancillary airport services for air transport, except ground handling services;
- h. providing firefighting, emergency and safety services; providing medical services at the airport's own medical centre;
- i. search and rescue operations on the airport's premises.

Please provide an explanation of the **typical forms of SGEI assignment**. If standardized templates for assignments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.

The SGEI involving activities related to air transport was entrusted directly and implemented by decision of the county councils.

**The average duration of the assignment (in years)** and the share of assignment granted for longer than 10 years (in %) per sector. Specify in which sectors SGEI were assigned for a period exceeding 10 years and explain how this duration is justified.

The average duration of assignment is 7 years and 8 months.

Of the six airports which benefited from the 2012 Decision on SGEIs, two ceased to benefit from the Decision in 2018, one ceased to benefit from the SGEI Decision at the end of 2019, one has a contract until the end of 2021, and two until it reaches the threshold of 200 000 passengers per year, but no later than 31 December 2024.

Explanation whether (typically) **exclusive or special rights** are granted to the undertakings.

With the exception of the Autonomous Administration of Oradea Airport, where decision No 172/2011 of Bihor County Council granted the exclusive right to provide SGEIs which include the activities described in the contract, in the other cases exclusive or special rights were not granted. However, by entrusting provision of the service to a single operator, it de facto benefits from an exclusive right from the administrative-territorial unit.

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

In all cases where the expenditure for fulfilling the SGEI obligation was compensated, the **direct grant** was the instrument used.

Specify the typical **compensation mechanism** as regards the respective services and whether a methodology based on cost allocation or the net avoided cost methodology is used.

The **compensation mechanism** used in the SGEI entrustment is based on **cost allocation**.

The costs taken into account to determine the amount of compensation include all fixed and variable costs, including current and capital expenditure, incurred in order to carry out the activities related to the service of general economic interest, and the share corresponding to such costs in the airport's common costs. Investment costs are taken into consideration if they are strictly related to carrying out the activities of the service of general economic interest. The internal accounts must present the costs and revenue relating to the SGEI separately from those for other activities.

The income taken into consideration when calculating compensation for fulfilment of the SGEI obligation includes the income obtained from providing the activities of the SGEI and also any profit from other activities performed, other than those relating to the SGEI.

The value of the compensation may not exceed the amount needed to cover the costs incurred in fulfilling the public service obligation, taking into account the revenue generated and a reasonable profit for fulfilment of that obligation, as defined in the Commission Decision of 20 December 2011 on the application of Article 106(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to State aid in the form of public service compensation granted to certain undertakings entrusted with the operation of services of general economic interest. The value of the compensation will include all amounts from the public funds benefiting the operator. The amount of public service compensation is determined annually and is adjusted at the end of each financial year to avoid overcompensation. Compensation is granted on the basis of an explanatory memorandum setting out the expenses required to discharge the public service obligation properly. Records of the amounts paid out as compensation must be kept for at least ten years following the date of the last payment.

Over the duration of the public service compensation, the costs and revenues related to activities covered by the SGEI and those related to other activities and services are shown separately in the SGEI beneficiary's accounting records, together with the parameters for allocating them.

#### **Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.**

Based on the annual financial statements, the county councils carry out controls of how the public service obligation under the responsibility of the operator is fulfilled, and of the amount of compensation received compared with the determined value.

Where it is found that the compensation granted exceeds the amount resulting from the calculation parameters, the supplier makes the decision to reimburse, and the parameters for calculating the compensation are updated for future use. Where the amount of overcompensation does not exceed 10% of the amount of the average annual compensation, such overcompensation may be carried forward to the next period and deducted from the amount of compensation payable in respect of that period; in such cases, the supplier can update the compensation calculation parameters.

A short explanation of compliance with the **transparency requirements** (see Article 7 of the 2012 SGEI Decision) for aid exceeding EUR 15 million granted to undertakings with activities outside the scope of the SGEI. 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).

We have no such cases (aid exceeding EUR 15 million granted to undertakings which perform activities outside the scope of the SGEI).

The majority of local public authorities, in their capacity as suppliers of State aid, have published the county council decisions to entrust public services on the websites of their own institutions. For example:

<http://www.cjbihor.ro/Informa%C8%9Bii%20de%20interes%20public/hot%C4%83r%C3%A2ri2011>

<https://www.cjsm.ro/2017/03/ph-403-04-2017/www.cjsuceava.ro>;

<https://www.cjmaramures.ro/toatehotararile/hotararea-nr-11-din-29-01-2014>.

The decisions approving the annual income and expenditure budgets of the entity and those approving the correction of these budgets are published on the website of the supplier, and the quarterly and annual financial statements of the company are published following approval on the website of the airport operator; the activity reports are also published here, describing how the grants received are used.

At central level, the notices of the measures assigning SGEIs to economic operators are published on the website of the competition authorities (<http://www.renascce.eu/>), and the actual allocations are published on the transparency page of RegAS.

#### **Value of the aid paid in the regional airport sector**

**Total amount of State aid paid (in millions EUR).** This includes all aid paid in your territory, including aid granted by the regional and local authorities **(A+B+C):**

<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
19.848	9.049
<b>A. Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by the national central authorities</b>	
<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
11.897	1.853
<b>B. Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by regional authorities</b>	
<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
0	0
<b>C. Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by the local authorities</b>	
7.951	7.196
<b>Percentage of expenditure per aid instrument</b> (direct subsidy, guarantees etc.) (if available)	
<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
100% - direct grant	100% - direct grant

<b>Additional quantitative information</b> (e.g. the number of beneficiaries per sector, the average value of aid granted, the size of the undertakings etc.)	
<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
In 2018, six regional airports benefited from the provisions of 2012 SGEI Decision.	In 2019, four regional airports benefited from the provisions of the 2012 SGEI Decision, of which one airport exceeded the threshold of 200 000 passengers/year on 31 December 2019 and ceased to meet the conditions for performing an SGEI.

**3. Compensation for SGEI not exceeding an annual amount of EU 15 million  
(Article 2(1)(a) - Service of general economic interest in the heat sector)**

<b>Section: 5) Compensation for SGEIs not exceeding an annual amount of EUR 15 million, subparagraph -b) energy: service of general economic interest in the heat sector</b>
<b>Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective services are organized in your Member State<sup>12</sup></b>
Explanation of what kind of services in the respective sector have been defined as SGEI in your Member State. Please list the <b>contents of the services assigned as SGEI</b> as clearly as possible.
<p>The SGEI of producing, transporting, distributing and supplying heat in a centralised system to the population is provided through thermal and thermoelectric power plants which supply heat energy for a town, area, village or neighbourhood. This service is provided through specific technical-municipal infrastructures belonging in the public or private domain of the local public authorities or community development association, and which forms the centralised heating supply system of the municipality or community development association.</p> <p>The following support measures are offered under the State aid scheme for economic operators which provide the SGEI of producing, transporting, distributing and supplying heat in a centralised system to the population<sup>13</sup>:</p> <p>1. the allocation from the local budgets of the administrative-territorial units of amounts to fully cover the difference between the price of producing, transporting, distributing and supplying the heat delivered to the population and the local prices for heat charged to the population, in accordance with Article 3(4) of Government Order No 36/2006, approved as amended by Law No 483/2006, as subsequently amended;</p>

<sup>12</sup> If in a certain sector only a small number of individual SGEIs exist in your Member State, please give a detailed description of those services. **If a large number of services are assigned in a specific sector in your Member State (for example because the competence lies with regional or local authorities), individual details of the assignments would be disproportionate**, but a clear and concise general description of the way the sector is organised including the common features of the individual assignments remains crucial.

<sup>13</sup> Introduced by Order No 1121/1075/2014 of the Minister for Regional Development and Public Administration and the Minister Delegate for Budget, subsequently supplemented by Order of the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration No 3411/2019 and by Order of the Ministry of Public Works, Development and Administration No 3325/24 June 2020.

2. the allocation from the local budgets of the administrative-territorial units of amounts to cover losses incurred by providing the public services of producing, transporting, distributing and supplying heat to the population in a centralised system and not covered by the price/tariff<sup>14</sup>.

The State aid provided for in point 1 is granted to all economic operators who supply heat to the population, and compensates for the difference in value between the price of producing, transporting, distributing and supplying the heat delivered to the population, established by the regulatory authorities, and the local prices for heat energy invoiced to the population, approved by decision of the local Council, correlated with the quantity of heat energy invoiced to the population.

The State aid provided for in point 2 is granted only to economic operators under the local public administrative authorities which offer the service of heat supply to the population in a centralised system and takes account of all the costs generated by providing the SGEI.

The measures may be granted in advance by the chief authorising officers of the local budgets, with a view to:

a- the financing of stocks built up by the population of coal, fuel oil and light liquid fuel for the cold season, including for transport costs associated with the formation of such stocks;  
b- payment in advance for the consumption of natural gas by the producers of heat energy from natural gas suppliers, only where the contracts concluded provide for such payments, and the advance payment results in advantageous prices for the natural gas purchased.

Please provide an explanation of the **typical forms of SGEI assignment**. If standardized templates for assignments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.

The SGEI of producing, transporting, distributing and supplying heat in a centralised system to the population is assigned through direct management or delegated management.

The SGEI is entrusted by the local public authorities, as required by law. The provision of the SGEI is based on the licence issued by the National Energy Regulatory Authority (A.N.R.E.). 37 administrative-territorial units have directly assigned provision of the service in the form of delegated management, six have organised public procurement procedures by tenders, but without having fulfilled the Altmark criteria, and three have approved administration of the service by decision of the local council. The publication procedures provided for in current legislation are observed for both the public tender and direct negotiation. Given that the assignment procedures do not meet the Altmark conditions, the State aid scheme set out in Order No 1121/2014 is applicable.

**Average duration of the assignment (in years)** and the proportion of assignments that are **longer than ten years** (in %) per sector. Specify in which sectors SGEI were assigned for a period exceeding ten years and explain how this duration is justified.

<sup>14</sup> In accordance with Article 5<sup>2</sup> of Government Order No 36/2006, approved with amendments by Law No 483/2006, as amended.

According to the data provided by the operators covered by the scheme, the average duration of service assignment is 11.4 years, with the exception of undertakings which have a service entrusted for undetermined periods.

- Contracts concluded for a duration of between one and 15 years account for the majority of contracts - 29 contracts (63% of the total contracts analysed);
- Contracts concluded for between 15 and 25 years - 13 contracts (28% of the total);
- Contracts concluded for an indefinite period - four contracts (9% of the total).

The conclusion of contracts for a period longer than ten years is justified by the need to make investments in improving the efficiency of the operator, including through the replacement of equipment whose normal life cycle is due to expire and needs to be amortised.

Explanation of whether (typically) **exclusive or special rights** are granted to the undertakings.

Delegation contracts do not explicitly provide for the granting of exclusive rights. However, by entrusting provision of the service to a single operator, the latter benefits de facto from an exclusive right from the administrative-territorial unit.

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

**Direct subsidy** for:

- full coverage of the difference between the price of producing, transporting, distributing and supplying the heat delivered to the population and the local prices for heat charged to the population in accordance with Article 3(4) of Government Order No 36/2006, and MDRAP/MFP Order No 1121/2014, or for
- coverage of the losses caused by the provision of the public services of producing, transporting, distributing and supplying heat to the population in a centralised system and not covered by the price/tariff, in accordance with 5(2) of Government Order No 36/2006, and MDRAP/MFP Order No 1121/2014, as amended.

Specify the typical **compensation mechanism** as regards the respective services and whether a methodology based on cost allocation or the net avoided cost methodology is used.



The majority of undertakings benefiting from State aid use a methodology based on cost allocation, because the setting of prices and tariffs practiced by operators is governed by the regulatory national authorities through ANRE Order No 15/2015 concerning approval of the methodology for establishing and adjusting prices for electricity and heat produced and delivered by the combined heat and power plants which benefit from the support scheme, and from the bonus for high efficiency cogeneration, and through ANRSC Order No 66/2007 concerning approval of the methodology for establishing, adjusting and amending local prices and tariffs for public power supply services using centrally produced heat, exclusively heat produced by cogeneration.

As a rule, the compensation is granted on the basis of monthly accounts, depending on the quantity of heat energy supplied to the population, calculated as the difference between the price of producing, transporting, distributing and supplying heat delivered to the population and the local price invoiced to the population. Compensation is calculated on the basis of the half-yearly or annual financial statements presented by the undertakings of the supplying public authorities.

The local public administrative authorities who approve a lower local price for heat energy to be charged to the population (depending on the level of affordability for the population) than the price of producing, transporting, distributing and supplying the heat delivered to the population draw from the local budgets in order to fully cover the difference between the price of producing, transporting, distributing and supplying the heat delivered to the population and the local price of heat energy invoiced to the population. The amounts provided for are covered in the local budget and approved by decision of the local council.

The amounts are granted to the beneficiaries following preliminary verification of all supporting documents, to prevent overcompensation.

#### **Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.**

In order to avoid overcompensation for the service, each administrative-territorial unit supplying State aid shall perform an annual check to ascertain whether or not the public services for which allocations were granted under the scheme receive higher compensation than the sum initially established in the contract. In situations where overcompensation for the public service is found, the administrative-territorial units supplying the State aid ask the beneficiary to reimburse the relevant amount.

Where the value of overcompensation does not exceed 10% of the annual value of the compensation calculated in line with the legal provisions, it can be carried over and deducted from compensation in the years following the one in which the overcompensation was recorded.

A short explanation of compliance with the **transparency requirements** (see Article 7 of the 2012 SGEI Decision) for aid above EUR 15 million to undertakings which also have activities outside the scope of the SGEI. 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 local public authorities, in their capacity as suppliers of State aid, have published on the websites of their own institutions the local council decisions to entrust public services with the supply of heat.

(e.g. <http://www.primariaarad.ro/files/hotariri/h7105.pdf>.

<http://www.primariabacau.ro/subpagina/hot-r-rea-nr-228-din20-10-2014&page=5>,

<http://www.primariatulcea.ro/hotararile-consiliului-local-2016> etc.)

Furthermore, at national level, the Competition Council manages a site publishing all the State aid/de minimis schemes granted in Romania, at the following address: <http://www.aiutordestat.ro/?pag=1>, and the allocations are published on the transparency page of RegAS.

#### **Amount of aid granted**

**Total amount of State aid paid (in EUR millions).** This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities.

<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
102.56	106.97
<b>A: Total amount of aid granted (in EUR millions) paid by national central authorities<sup>15</sup></b>	
<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
0	0
<b>B. Total amount of aid granted (in EUR millions) paid by regional authorities</b>	
<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
0	0
<b>C. Total amount of aid granted (in EUR millions) paid by local authorities</b>	
<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
102.56	106.97
<b>Share of expenditure per aid instrument</b> (direct subsidy, guarantees etc., if available)	
<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
100% - direct grant	100% - direct grant
<b>Additional quantitative information</b> (e.g. the number of beneficiaries per sector, the average value of aid granted, the size of the undertakings etc.)	
<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
46 beneficiary undertakings	46 beneficiary undertakings
Please state <b>whether complaints have been made by third parties</b> , litigation before the national courts, regarding measures which fall within the scope of the 2012 SGEI Decision and give a short overview of the case and its outcome.	
From the information received in response to questions posed to those offering compensation for the provision of SGEIs, no complaints were received from third parties.	

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

**Compensation for SGEIs exceeding EUR 15 million and which do not fall within the scope of the SGEI Decision - Section vi: Airports and ports with average annual traffic above the limit set in Article 2(1)(e)**

<sup>15</sup> 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.



The European Union Framework for State aid in the form of compensation for the public service obligation (2012 SEIG Framework) was applied during the period 2018-2019 for the State aid granted by Bacău County Council - Autonomous Administration of 'George Enescu' International Airport through entrustment of the SGEI associated with basic airport activities.

The State aid was notified by the national authorities and authorised by the European Commission in Decision SA.49203 (2017/N) - Romania. In accordance with the Decision, the estimated value of the compensation for fulfilling the SGEI obligation over the period of ten years is EUR 56 760 807.

The compensation is calculated on the basis of the costs and revenues associated with providing the SGEI, and profits made from other activities outside the scope of the SGEI will be used to reduce the value of compensation for the SGEI. Accordingly, the compensation value will not exceed the net costs linked to provision of the SGEI, to which are added any incentives to increase efficiency or from which are deducted any penalties linked to productive efficiency.

In the context of the SGEI, Bacău International Airport needs to make investments in the rehabilitation of the airport so that it can function under normal conditions, particularly with regard to safety and security.

These investments are divided into two stages:

- Stage 1 - investments in the passenger terminal, the intermodal terminal linking the airport to road transport, the electrical power plant, thermal power plant, car garage for airport intervention vehicles, the fire-protection water reserves and the pumping station, control tower and administrative annex;
- Stage 2 - extension and modernisation of the airport road structures, sewage works and drainage, RESA3 fittings (safety zones at both ends - take-off - landing - of the runway) and a new lighting system.

Bacău County Council Decision No 137/2018<sup>16</sup> ruled that the compensation value would include both national public funds and financing from the non-reimbursable financing programmes. Using the local budget, the County Council will contribute with the sum of EUR 3 830 315 throughout the period of service entrustment.

#### **Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective services are organized 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 assigned as SGEI** as clearly as possible.

Under the assignment act, the operator is entrusted with the following activities:

- the construction, modernisation, operation, routine maintenance and repair of airport infrastructures, including landing strips, taxiways, platforms, terminals and control tower;
- the purchase and modernisation of equipment and installations which directly support the airport infrastructure, as well as fire-extinguishing, security and safety and lighting installations and equipment;

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• organising and operating passenger flows in the airport terminals;</li> <li>• ensuring the space needed by the public authorities performing specific control activities at the airport (Border Police, Customs Office, Romanian Intelligence Service - Passenger and Baggage Security Screening, Air Transport Police);</li> <li>• allowing the use of the airport free of charge and of specific equipment (lighting installations and equipment) for State aircraft, military aircraft, and aircraft running flights in emergency and humanitarian situations and in other legally regulated situations;</li> <li>• providing ancillary airport services for air transport;</li> <li>• providing firefighting, emergency and safety services;</li> </ul>
Explanation of the (typical) <b>forms of assignment</b> . If standardized templates for assignments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.
<b>Direct award</b> of an SGEI in accordance with Commission Decision SA.49203 (2017/N) - Romania, related to Bacău International Airport - entrustment of a service of general economic interest
<b>Average duration of the assignment (in years)</b> and the proportion of assignments that are longer than ten years (in %) per sector. Specify in which sectors SGEI were assigned with a duration exceeding ten years and explain how this duration is justified?
The period of entrustment of the SGEI is ten years (2018-2028).
Explanation whether (typically) <b>exclusive or special rights</b> are granted to the undertakings.
The entrustment act does not state that exclusive rights are granted. However, by entrusting provision of the service to a single operator, the latter benefits de facto from an exclusive right from the administrative-territorial unit.
Which <b>aid instruments</b> have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees etc.)?
Direct subsidy
<b>Typical compensation mechanism as regards the respective services and whether a methodology based on cost allocation or the net avoided cost methodology is used.</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The value of compensation cannot exceed that which is necessary to cover net costs for performance of the SGEI obligations, to which is added or from which is deducted any incentives/penalties for productive efficiency;</li> <li>• The costs which are taken into account to establish the level of compensation include all costs incurred for the provision of the SGEI. The costs of the necessary investments for performance of the SGEI, in particular those concerning infrastructure and costs with investments relating to public service missions will be taken into consideration when calculating compensation;</li> <li>• To establish compensation, account is taken of all the revenues obtained from the activities under the SGEI, and also any profit from the other activities performed by the airport operator, outside the SGEI;</li> <li>• For the duration of entrustment of the SGEI, the airport operator, through its internal accounting, must present the costs and revenues from the SGEI separately from its other activities;</li> <li>• Each year, when drawing up the draft county budget, the airport operator will substantiate ex ante the amount of compensation estimated to be necessary for provision of the SGEI; on that basis, the local public authority will approve allocation of the requested compensation in its own budget.</li> </ul>
<b>Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.</b>
Bacău County Council (in its capacity as supplier) will perform inspections twice a year to ensure that the operator (Bacău International Airport) has fulfilled its SGEI missions, in

accordance with the supporting documents. On the basis of the reports drawn up by the airport operator, the County Council performs controls to ensure that the airport has not received compensation which exceeds that which is necessary to cover the net costs actually incurred to perform the SGEI obligations, to which are added any incentives for increased efficiency or from which are deducted any penalties linked to productive efficiency, as well as amounts granted which were not used for the approved purpose.

For the duration of entrustment of the SGEI, airport tariffs are approved by the County Council and are applied in a transparent, non-discriminatory manner for all users of airport infrastructure.

<b>Amount of aid granted</b>	
<b>Total amount of aid paid (in EUR millions)<sup>17</sup>. This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities (A+B+C).</b>	
<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
15.621	0.283
<b>A: Total amount of aid granted (in EUR millions) paid by national central authorities<sup>18</sup></b>	
<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
15.621	0.283
<b>B: Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by regional authorities</b>	
<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
0	0
<b>C: Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by local authorities</b>	
<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
0	0
<b>Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees etc.) (if available)</b>	
<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
100% - direct subsidy	100% - direct subsidy
<b>Additional quantitative information (e.g. number of beneficiaries per sector, average aid amount, size of the undertakings)<sup>19</sup></b>	
<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
A single operator to whom the SGEI was entrusted; this is a large undertaking.	A single operator to whom the SGEI was entrusted; this is a large undertaking.

#### **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

<sup>17</sup> As stipulated in point 62(b) of the 2012 SGEI Framework.

<sup>18</sup> 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.

<sup>19</sup> The Commission would welcome any data that you might have on aid granted under the 2012 SGEI Framework, 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.

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.

In the period 2018-2019, no complaints made by third parties were recorded.

## 5. AOB

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

- drawing up an assignment act that complies with Article 4 of the SGEI Decision;
- specifying the amount of compensation in line with Article 5 of the SGEI Decision;
- determining the reasonable profit level in line with Article 5(5)-(8) of the SGEI Decision;
- regularly checking overcompensation as required by Article 6 of the SGEI Decision;

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

We have not encountered any difficulties in applying the SGEI Decision.

- 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 para 19 of the SGEI Framework;
- determining the net avoided cost as required by paras 25-27 of the SGEI Framework;
- determining the reasonable profit level in line with paras 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.

We have no cases.

- 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.

None

### Table No 1

### Regional airports benefiting from SGEI compensation based on the 2012 SGEI Decision, period 2018-2019

				2018 - Total in EUR million, of which:	State Budget	Local Budget	2019 - Total EUR millions, of which:	State Budget	Local Budget
Item No	County	Public authority/State aid provider	Airport name						
1	Bihor	Bihor County Council	Autonomous Administration of Oradea Airport	2.363	1.356	1.007	3.221	0.836	2.385
2	Arad	Arad County Council	S.C. Arad Airport S.A.	1.79	0	1.79	0.919	0	0.919
3	Tulcea	Tulcea County Council	Autonomous Administration Delta Dunării Tulcea Airport	0.94	0.94	0	1.093	1.017	0.076
4	Suceava,	Suceava County Council	Autonomous Administration Ștefan cel Mare Suceava Airport (Suceava Airport)	1.934	0	1.934	0	0	0
5	Maramureș	Maramureș County Council	BAIA MARE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (BAIA MARE AIRPORT)	12.56	9.601	2.959	3.816	0	3.816
6	Satu Mare	Satu Mare County Council	Autonomous Administration Satu Mare International Airport	0.261	0	0.261	0	0	0
		<b>Total for the period 2018-2019</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19.848</b>	<b>11.897</b>	<b>7.951</b>	<b>9.049</b>	<b>1.853</b>	<b>7.196</b>
<b>Airports benefiting from SGEI compensation based on the 2012 SGEI FRAMEWORK, period 2018-2019</b>									
				2018 - Total EUR millions, of which:	State Budget	Local Budget	2019 - Total EUR millions, of which:	State Budget	Local Budget
Item No	County	Public authority/State aid provider	Airport name						
1	Oradea	BACĂU COUNTY COUNCIL	George Enescu Bacău International Airport	15.6213	15.6213	0	0.283	0.283	0
		<b>Total for the period 2018-2019</b>		<b>15.6213</b>			<b>0.283</b>		

Table No 2

**Heat energy operators benefiting from State aid on the basis of Order No 1121/1075/2014 - State aid scheme - Euro mil (2018-2019)**

<b>Item No</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Administrative-territorial unit</b>	<b>Operator name</b>	<b>Year 2018</b>	<b>Year 2019</b>
1	<b>Arad</b>	Arad Municipality	CET Hidrocarburi SA	7.525	10.437
2	<b>Argeş</b>	Mărăcineni Commune	Termo Calor Confort SA	0.008	0.011
3	<b>Argeş</b>	Municipality of Piteşti	Termo Calor Confort SA	6.275	5.743
4	<b>Bacău</b>	Municipality of Bacău	Thermoenergy Group SA	8.045	5.714
5	<b>Bihor</b>	Municipality Oradea	Termoficare Oradea Sa	6.326	8.809
6	<b>Bihor</b>	Comuna San Martin	Termoficare Oradea Sa	0.000	0.000
7	<b>Botoşani</b>	Botoşani Municipality	Modern Calor SA	2.586	2.563
8	<b>Braşov</b>	Municipality of Braşov	SPLTermoficare	7.393	6.654
9	<b>Braşov</b>	Făgăraş Municipality	RA ECOTERM	0.057	0.041
10	<b>Buzau</b>	Buzău Municipality	RA RAM Buzau	2.180	2.447
11	<b>Călăraşi</b>	Olteniţa Municipality	Termourban SRL	0.007	0.000
12	<b>Cluj</b>	Municipality of Cluj-Napoca	RAT Cluj Napoca	6.321	6.005
13	<b>Constanţa</b>	Municipality of Constanţa	RADET Constanţa	6.447	9.494
14	<b>Constanţa</b>	Mangalia Municipality	Goldterm SA	2.144	2.747
15	<b>Constanţa</b>	Cernavodă Municipality	SRL public utilities	0.686	1.159
16	<b>Constanţa</b>	Năvodari town	Năvodari town	0.716	0.523
17	<b>Covasna</b>	Municipality of Sf. Gheorghe-Arm	Urban Locato SRL	0.084	0.089
18	<b>Covasna</b>	Intorsura Buzăului town	Termo Intorsura SRL	0.000	0.000
19	<b>Dolj</b>	Municipality of Craiova	Termo Craiova SRL	3.153	2.992
20	<b>Galaţi</b>	Municipality of Galaţi	Calorgal SA	2.995	1.243
21	<b>Giurgiu</b>	Giurgiu Municipality	srl	1.239	0.000
22	<b>Gorj</b>	Motru Municipality	UATAA SA	0.232	0.578
23	<b>Harghita</b>	Miercurea Ciuc Municipality	Goscom SA	0.420	0.475
24	<b>Harghita</b>	Gheorghieni Municipality	SPL Termoficare	0.323	0.194
25	<b>Harghita</b>	O. Secuiesc Municipality	Urbana SA	0.672	0.499
26	<b>Hunedora</b>	Deva Municipality	CEH SA - branch of Electrocentrale Deva	0.316	0.481
27	<b>Hunedora</b>	Brad Municipality	Termica SA	1.348	1.063
28	<b>Hunedora</b>	Petroşani Municipality	Termoficare SA	0.077	0.032
29	<b>Iaşi</b>	Iaşi Municipality	Veolia Energie Iasi SA	1.947	1.670
30	<b>Iaşi</b>	Paşcani Municipality	RAGCL RA	0.530	0.311
31	<b>Ilfov</b>	Otopeni Municipality	Veolia Energie România SA	0.001	0.001
32	<b>Mehedinţi</b>	Drobeta Turnu Municipality Severin	Public heat energy supply service	7.402	10.450
33	<b>Prahova</b>	Ploiesti Municipality	Veolia Energie Prahova SA	2.463	0.917
34	<b>Sibiu</b>	Sibiu Municipality	Urbana SA	0.117	0.140
35	<b>Suceava</b>	Suceava Municipality	Thermonet SRL	2.744	3.585
36	<b>Suceava</b>	Rădăuţi Municipality	Servicii Comunale SA	0.767	0.953
37	<b>Suceava</b>	Vatra Dornei Municipality	Vatra Dornei Municipality	0.064	0.042
38	<b>Timiş</b>	Timisoara Municipality	Colterm SA	11.081	12.692
39	<b>Tulcea</b>	Tulcea Municipality	Energoterm	2.752	3.586
40	<b>Vaslui</b>	Vaslui Municipality	Termprod SA /Goscom SA	0.392	0.017
41	<b>Vaslui</b>	Bârlad Municipality	CUP SA	0.041	0.043
42	<b>Vâlcea</b>	Râmnicu Vâlcea Municipality	CET Govora SA	2.963	0.505
43	<b>Vâlcea</b>	Horezu town	Sacomet SA	0.015	0.000
43	<b>Vâlcea</b>	Horezu town	Reimar Construct srl	0.004	0.017
44	<b>Vâlcea</b>	Băile Olăneşti town	CET Govora SA	0.009	0.009
45	<b>Vâlcea</b>	Călimăneşti town	CET Govora SA	0.211	0.023
46	<b>Vrancea</b>	Focşani Municipality	ENET SA	1.482	2.014
		<b>TOTAL 2018-2019</b>		<b>102.561</b>	<b>106.970</b>