

**SGEI report in accordance with Article 9 of the
2012 Commission Decision on services of general
economic interest
and point 62 of the 2012 EU Framework for
services of general economic interest, for the
period 1.1.2018 - 31.12.2019**

Slovak Ministry of Culture

1. EXPENDITURE OVERVIEW

Please complete the following table:

Total SGEI government expenditure by legal basis (millions EUR)		
	2018	2019
<i>Total compensation for Services of General Economic Interest (I+2)</i>	2.354	2.495
(1) Total compensation granted on the basis of the SGEI Decision	2.354	2.495
(2) Total compensation granted on the basis of the SGEI Framework		

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE APPLICATION OF THE 2012 SGEI DECISION

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

1. Hospitals providing medical care, including, where applicable, emergency services (Article 2(1)(b))
2. Social services (Article 2(1)(c))
 - a) Healthcare and long-term care
 - b) Childcare
 - c) Access and reintegration into the labour market
 - d) Social housing
 - e) Care and social inclusion of vulnerable groups
 - f) Other social services (if applicable)
3. Air or maritime links to islands with average annual traffic not exceeding the limit set in Article 2(1)(d)
4. Airports and ports with average annual traffic not exceeding the limit set in Article 2(1)(e)
5. SGEI compensation not exceeding an annual amount EUR 15 million (Article 2(1)(a))
 - a) Postal services
 - b) Energy
 - c) Waste collection
 - d) Water supply

- e) Culture – public service in the field of news reporting
- f) Financial services
- g) Other sectors (please specify)

For each of the items outlined above please provide information in the form of the following table:

Section (for example 1, hospitals or 2b, childcare)
Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective services are organised in your Member State ¹
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>In Slovakia the public service in the field of news reporting is performed by the News Agency of the Slovak Republic ('TASR') on the basis of Act No 385/2008 on the News Agency of the Slovak Republic and amending certain acts, as amended ('the News Agency Act'). Under Section 3(2) of the News Agency Act, the public service in the field of news reporting comprises gathering up-to-date, timely, verified, undistorted and impartial information and processing it in the form of text files, sound recordings, audio-visual recordings, video recordings or multimedia recordings and conveying it in domestic and foreign agency reporting, as well as storing the information gathered and making it accessible.</p> <p>The services undertaken in the public interest that are specified in Section 3(5) of the News Agency Act are a special category of services provided as part of the main activity. In accordance with that provision, the News Agency carries out the following services in the public interest as part of the main activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) issuing in full announcements by the President of the Slovak Republic, the Slovak Government, the Slovak Constitutional Court, the Supreme Audit Office of the Slovak Republic, the President of the National Council of the Slovak Republic, the Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic, other constitutional officials, the Office of the President of the Slovak Republic, the Office of the Slovak Republic, the Office of the National Council of the Slovak Republic, the Office of the Judicial Council, the Office of the Public Defender of Rights, the Commissioner for Children, the Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities and central government bodies if they so request; b) reporting on opinions and communications from the President of the Slovak Republic, the Slovak Government, the Slovak Constitutional Court, the Supreme Audit Office of the Slovak Republic, the President of the National Council of the Slovak Republic, the Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic, other constitutional officials, the Office of the President of the Slovak Republic, the Office of the Slovak Republic, the Office of the National Council of the Slovak Republic, the Office of the Judicial Council, the Office of the Public Defender of Rights, the Commissioner for Children, the Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities and central government bodies if they so request;

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.

<p>c) reporting on opinions and communications from other public authorities, budgetary organisations and publicly funded organisations and legal persons established by law, if so requested by the relevant central government body or by a public authority that is not subordinate to a central government body;</p> <p>d) gathering and making available information about the operation, legislative processes, decisions and activities of European Union bodies;</p> <p>e) gathering and processing information on social, cultural, economic, political and sporting events in the territory of the Slovak Republic for other countries in at least two foreign languages;</p> <p>f) storing the information gathered and making it accessible;</p> <p>g) collecting and making available a database of images, sound recordings and video recordings in electronic form for academic and scientific purposes.</p> <p>For the provision of these services in the public interest, the News Agency is granted a contribution from the national budget by the Ministry of Culture in accordance with Section 6(1)(b) of the News Agency Act.</p> <p>The range of services in the public interest financed from this contribution is laid down in a public service contract in accordance with Section 6(2)(d) of the News Agency Act.</p>
<p>Explanation of the (typical) forms of entrustment. If standardised templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> News Agency Act, <p>Year 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public service contract No MK - 70/2017/M Addendum No 1, ref. No MK-30/2018/M to public service contract No MK - 70/2017/M, <p>Year 2019:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public service contract No MK-1/2019/M Addendum No 1, ref. No MK-42/2019/M to public service contract No MK - 1/2019/M, Addendum No 2, ref. No MK-148/2019/M to public service contract No MK - 1/2019/M, as amended by Addendum No 1, ref. No MK-42/2019/M
<p>Average duration of the entrustment (in years) and the proportion of entrustments that are longer than 10 years (in %) per sector. Specify in which sectors SGEI were entrusted with a duration exceeding 10 years and explain how this duration is justified.</p>
<p>Under Section 6(2) of the News Agency Act, public service contracts can be concluded for a duration of one to three years. In practice, since the News Agency Act has been in effect (i.e. in 2018 and 2019) the contract has always been concluded for one calendar year.</p>
<p>Explanation whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.</p>
<p>The News Agency has not been granted any exclusive or special rights.</p>

Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?
The News Agency has been granted the contribution directly from the national budget on the basis of the public service contract for the year in question. The use of a contract as the instrument is laid down directly in the News Agency Act.
Typical compensation mechanism as regards the respective services and whether a methodology based on cost allocation or the net avoided cost methodology is used.
<p>Compensation is granted in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a contribution from the national budget for the respective financial year for the provision of public services on the basis of the public service contract concluded between the Ministry of Culture and the News Agency, and • a contribution for capital expenditure intended for implementing targeted investment projects in the public interest. <p>Public service contracts take effect on the day following their date of publication in the Central Register of Contracts managed by the Office of the Government of the Slovak Republic pursuant to the Civil Code, as amended, and Act No 211/2000 on freedom of access to information and amending certain acts (Freedom of Information Act), as amended. The contract is published on the website of both the Ministry of Culture and the Slovak News Agency.</p> <p>On the basis of the funds available in the national budget and the priorities of the Ministry of Culture for the financial year in question, the Ministry of Culture conducts negotiations with the New Agency on the public service contract for the following financial year and the range of services to be covered. The range of public services under Section 3(5)(a) to (g) of the News Agency Act is set so that the News Agency is able to provide all those services to an extent and to a standard satisfying the public's right to information. The total costs of those services and the precise breakdown and structure of the public service expenditure for the year in question is also laid down in accordance with the budget classification. The total costs of the services is based on the unit price, i.e. the cost per report, according to the internal methodology of the News Agency.</p> <p>The net cost calculation method is used to determine the amount in accordance with Article 5(2) of Decision 2012/21/EU. The compensation is provided as the difference between the News Agency's costs and income. Under Section 5(13) of the News Agency Act, the News Agency provides its services for a consideration, except for the services for which the contribution under Section 6(1)(b) is granted (i.e. the contribution for a public service under Section 3(5) on the basis of a public service contract). Under Section 4(1) of the News Agency Act, the News Agency is authorised to operate only business activities that are related to its core business and do not endanger the performance of its core business under that Act. The resources accruing from business activities are used by the News Agency to carry out its core business and to create a reserve fund. Under Section 5(6) of the News Agency Act, funds managed by the News Agency may be used only for purposes in accordance with that Act and to the extent necessary. In accordance with the first sentence of Section 5(7) of the News Agency Act, the News Agency is not allowed to use funds from the national budget for business purposes.</p> <p>The compensation for the provision of public services is therefore granted to the News Agency for the costs actually incurred on those services. It does not include costs for the News Agency's other services or its business activities. The News Agency does not make any profit on the public services it provides on the basis of the contract with the State, since under the Act it provides those services free of charge.</p>

In practice it is not always entirely possible to separate certain costs incurred by the News Agency on public service obligations under Section 3(5) of the News Agency Act from other public services it provides. However, this is acknowledged by Decision 2012/21/EU itself, Article 5(3)(c) of which states that the costs allocated to the service of general economic interest may cover all the direct costs incurred in operating the service of general economic interest and an appropriate contribution to costs common to both the service of general economic interest and other activities. Similarly, costs relating to infrastructure investments may be included in the net cost, provided that these investments are necessary for the operation of the service of general economic interest (these costs are eligible in accordance with Article 5(3)(d) of Decision 2012/21/EU).

The specific amount of the contribution from the national budget is set in line with the binding budgetary indicators for the national budget for the financial year in question for the Ministry of Culture budget chapter.

The public service contract provides that the contribution from the national budget for the News Agency is intended exclusively to cover the cost of the public service obligations in accordance with the breakdown and structure of costs specified in the annex to the contract.

Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.

Measures to prevent overcompensation are contained in both the News Agency Act and the actual public service contract for the year in question.

In accordance with the News Agency Act, the funds managed by the News Agency may be used only for purposes under that Act and to the extent necessary (Section 5(6)), and the News Agency's accounts are certified by an auditor and approved by its Management Board. The News Agency is also required by law to produce an annual report, which must contain, among other things, an overview and evaluation of the performance of its core business tasks and compliance with the obligations laid down in the News Agency Act and special legislation. The Management Board of the News Agency must issue an opinion on the annual report. The National Council of the Slovak Republic then discusses the report, which it must deposit, together with the auditor's report, in the public section of the Register of Financial Statements and publish on its website. In 2018 and 2019, checks on the running of the Slovak News Agency were also governed by Act No 39/1993 of the National Council of the Slovak Republic on the Supreme Audit Office of the Slovak Republic, as amended, and Act No 357/2015 on financial control and auditing and amending certain acts. The News Agency Act (Section 6(3)) also requires the Ministry of Culture to check that the public service contract is complied with.

Under the public service contract (for 2018 and 2019 and for other years), any revenue generated by the News Agency from using the contribution from the national budget granted under the contract is deemed to be revenue for the national budget (minus account management charges) and the News Agency is required to pay it over to the Ministry of Culture's revenue account. If the News Agency does not use the contribution from the national budget in full, it is also obliged to return the unused funds to the Ministry of Culture within the timeframe laid down in the contract. The same obligation applies if the News Agency fails to provide a public service for which it has received a contribution. The contract also stipulates by when the contribution granted must be used.

Within the prescribed period, the News Agency is required to settle accounts with the Ministry of Culture for the contribution from the national budget, including a factual account of the use made of that contribution, comprising in particular a list of the public services for which the

contribution was granted and a financial statement for the contribution containing an overview of the expenditure incurred using the contribution, broken down by public service, including copies of bank statements proving use of the contribution.

<p>A short explanation of how the transparency requirements (see Article 7 of the 2012 SGEI Decision) for the aid above 15 million euro to undertakings that also have activities outside the scope of the SGEI are being complied with. In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. 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>	
Amount of aid granted	
<p>Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR)² . This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A + B + C)</p>	
2018	2019
2.354000	2.495000
A: Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by national central authorities³	
2018	2019
Aid granted to the Slovak News Agency — 2.354000	Aid granted to the Slovak News Agency — 2.495000
B: Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by regional authorities⁴	
2018	2019
C: Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by local authorities⁵	
2018	2019
Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees etc.) (if available)	
2018	2019

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.

⁴ See footnote 15.

⁵ See footnote 15.

Additional quantitative information (e.g. number of beneficiaries per sector, average aid amount, size of the undertakings) ⁶	
2018	2019

Also complete Annex 2 with the total amounts under the section for the entire Member State (not per region, local authority or municipality).

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE APPLICATION OF THE 2012 SGEI FRAMEWORK

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

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

- i. Postal services
- ii. Energy
- iii. Waste collection
- iv. Water supply
- v. Air or maritime links to islands with average annual traffic above the limits set in Article 2(1)(d)
- vi. Airports and ports with average annual traffic not exceeding the limit set in Article 2(1)(e)
- vii. Culture
- viii. Financial services
- ix. Other sectors (please specify)

For each of the items outlined above please provide information in the form of the following table:

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.

Section (for example iii. Waste collection or viii. Financial services)
Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective services are organised in your Member State⁷
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.
Explanation of the (typical) forms of entrustment . If standardised templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.
Average duration of the entrustment (in years) and the proportion of entrustments that are longer than 10 years (in %) per sector. Specify in which sectors SGEI were entrusted with a duration exceeding 10 years and explain how this duration is justified.
Explanation whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.
Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?
Typical compensation mechanism as regards the respective services and whether a methodology based on cost allocation or the net avoided cost methodology is used.
Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation .
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).

⁷ 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. Since cases falling under the SGEI Framework will be limited in number,

the Commission expects a detailed description of each concrete measure.

Amount of aid granted	
Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR)⁸ . This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A + B + C)	
2018	2019
A: Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by national central authorities⁹	
2018	2019
B: Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by regional authorities ¹⁰	
2018	2019
C: Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by local authorities¹¹	
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) ¹²	
2018	2019

⁸ As stipulated in Paragraph 62(b) of the 2012 SGEI Framework.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ See footnote 21.

¹¹ See footnote 21.

¹² 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.

Also complete Annex 2 with the total amounts under the section for the entire Member State (not per region, local authority or municipality).

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.

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5. MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

a) 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:

- drawing up an entrustment 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.

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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 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.

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- 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.

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Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic

Granting of subsidies and contributions from the national budget

1. EXPENDITURE OVERVIEW

General SGEI government expenditure by functions (millions EUR)		
	2018	2019
<i>Compensation for Services of General Economic Interest (1+2)</i>	EUR 75.563616	EUR 149.841048
1. Compensation granted on the basis of the SGEI Decision	EUR 75.563616	EUR 149.841048
2. Compensation granted on the basis of the SGEI Framework		

Optional: If your Member State has not granted State aid for the provision of SGEI in certain sectors on the basis of the SGEI Decision or the SGEI Framework, information regarding other instruments to ensure the provision of those services would be very useful. If available, please provide a brief description of these instruments (e.g. direct aid to users, compensation complying with all four Altmark criteria, SGEI *de minimis* aid ...) and the sectors in which they are used. If you consider that for the sectors listed below your Member State only grants public financing to activities that are non-economic in nature and hence would not be in scope of State aid rules we invite you to also inform us about this (by describing why the subsidized activity is non-economic).

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE APPLICATION OF THE 2012 SGEI DECISION

1. Hospitals (Article 2(1)(b))

Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective services are organised in your Member State ¹³
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.
Healthcare. Healthcare is defined as a service of general economic interest by Act No 576/2004 on healthcare and healthcare-related services and amending certain acts.

¹³ 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.

<p>Section 4(1) lays down that: ‘Healthcare in a healthcare facility for out-patient care and in a healthcare facility for in-patient care shall be a service of general economic interest.’ However, State aid in the form of public service compensation under the national budget is not granted for the actual provision of healthcare.</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>The provision of services of general economic interest is entrusted to a healthcare provider on the basis of a decision licensing the operation of a healthcare facility pursuant to Sections 11-26 of Act No 578/2004 on healthcare providers, health workers and professional organisations in the healthcare field and amending certain acts. The content of this decision intended for assessing conformity with the Decision consists mainly of a specification of the type of healthcare facility for the operation of which the licence is issued.</p> <p>Beneficiaries are entrusted with carrying out investments in the form of a subsidy contract or on the basis of a notification on the provision of a capital transfer from the national budget. The specification of the investment project, which is the subject of the entrustment, is annexed to the contract or notification.</p>
<p>Average duration of the entrustment (in years) and the proportion of entrustments that are longer than 10 years (in %) 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 commitment begins when the decision licensing the operation of a healthcare facility enters into force and effect and, except for the operation of ambulances, is issued for an indefinite period (Section 15 of the Act). The public service obligation ends with the suspension, revocation or termination of the licence (Sections 18, 19 and 20 of the Act).</p>
<p>Explanation whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.</p>
<p>The decision licensing the operation of a healthcare facility specifies the facility for which the licence is issued and its place(s) of operation.</p> <p>All rights relating to the type of healthcare facility are laid down in the licensing decision, setting out the specific departments which the facility may operate under the terms of the licence.</p> <p>At the level of investment in infrastructure, all of the beneficiary’s rights and obligations are set out in the grant contract or notification on the provision of a capital transfer from the Slovak Ministry of Health budget chapter.</p>
<p>Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?</p>
<p>subsidies and contributions from the national budget</p>
<p>Typical compensation mechanism as regards the respective services and whether a methodology based on cost allocation or the net avoided cost methodology is used.</p>
<p>The compensation mechanism is in the form of a subsidy and a contribution within the meaning of Act No 523/2004 on the budgetary rules of public administration and Act No 525/2010 on granting subsidies within the competence of the Ministry of Health.</p>

For subsidies, the rules for granting aid from national budget funds are defined in the relevant call for submitting subsidy applications.

The rules are then incorporated into the contract granting a subsidy from the Slovak Ministry of Health budget chapter.

The methodology established for allocating expenditure and the methodology for calculating net costs do not apply to granting funds.

Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.

The Ministry of Health verifies the amount of compensation established by the applicant.

If overcompensation is found, the Ministry of Health reduces the amount of the grant before the subsidy contract is signed, or before the notification on providing a capital transfer from the national budget. If overcompensation is found after the subsidy contract is signed (dual financing or misleading information provided by the applicant during verification of the amount of compensation in the assessment and selection process), a mechanism for refunds is defined under the Slovak Ministry of Finance Instruction on clearing financial transfers from the national budget.

Furthermore, following the project's implementation, the purpose of administrative and on-the-spot checks is to verify the eligibility of expenditure and its conformity with the approved investment project under the rules in the subsidy contract or in the notification on the provision of a capital transfer from the national budget.

A short explanation of how the **transparency requirements** (see Article 7 of the 2012 SGEI Decision) for the aid above 15 million euro to undertakings that also have activities outside the scope of the SGEI are being complied with. In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. 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).

Amount of aid granted

Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR)¹⁴ . This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities.
(A + B + C)

2018	2019
EUR 75.563616	EUR 149.841048

¹⁴ As stipulated in Article 9(b) of the 2012 SGEI Decision.

A: Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by national central authorities ¹⁵	
2018	2019
EUR 75.563616	EUR 149.841048
B: Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by regional authorities ¹⁶	
2018	2019
C: Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by local authorities ¹⁷	
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) ¹⁸	
2018	2019
number of beneficiaries; 34	number of beneficiaries; 37
average amount of aid: EUR 2.222459	average amount of aid: EUR 4.049758
maximum annual total aid for services of general economic interest:	maximum annual total aid for services of general economic interest:
EUR 5.656278	EUR 5.550000

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ See footnote 15.

¹⁷ See footnote 15.

¹⁸ 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.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE APPLICATION OF THE 2012 SGEI DECISION

The SGEI framework does not apply to subsidies/contributions from the national budget granted by the Slovak Ministry of Health.

Please structure this part of your report by the following sections, e.g.:

1. SGEI compensation exceeding EUR 15 million, falling outside the SGEI Decision (please specify the Commission decision approving each measure if applicable):
 - i) Postal services
 - ii) Energy
 - iii) Waste collection
 - iv) Water supply
 - v) Air or maritime links to islands with average annual traffic above the limits set in Article 2(1)(d)
 - vi) Airports and ports with average annual traffic above the limit set in Article 2(1)(e)
 - vii) Culture
 - viii) Financial services
 - ix) Other sectors (please specify)

For each of the items outlined above please provide information in the form of the following table:

Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective services are organised in your Member State¹⁹
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.

¹⁹ 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. Since cases falling under the SGEI Framework will be limited in number, the Commission expects a detailed description of each concrete measure.

Explanation of the (typical) forms of entrustment . If standardised templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.	
Average duration of the entrustment (in years) and the proportion of entrustments that are longer than 10 years (in %) per sector. Specify in which sectors SGEI were entrusted with a duration exceeding 10 years and explain how this duration is justified?	
Explanation whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.	
Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?	
Typical compensation mechanism as regards the respective services and whether a methodology based on cost allocation or the net avoided cost methodology is used.	
Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation .	
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).	
Amount of aid granted	
Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR)²⁰ . This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A + B + C)	
2018	2019

²⁰ As stipulated in Article 62(b) of the 2012 SGEI Framework.

A: Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by national central authorities ²¹	
2018	2019
B: Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by regional authorities ²²	
2018	2019
C: Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by local authorities ²³	
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) ²⁴	
2018	2019

4. COMPLAINTS BY THIRD PARTIES

No complaints have been received.

5. MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

d) No difficulties have been identified.

²¹ 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.

²² See footnote 21.

²³ See footnote 21.

²⁴ 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.

e) N/A

f) We have no comments.

Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic

Integrated Regional Operational Programme

Specific objective 2.1.3 — Modernising the infrastructure of institutional facilities providing acute healthcare to improve their productivity and efficiency

(1) EXPENDITURE OVERVIEW

Total SGEI government expenditure by legal basis (millions EUR)		
	2018	2019
<i>Total compensation for Services of General Economic Interest (1+2)</i>	EUR 0.04222370	EUR 17.83990654
(1) Total compensation granted on the basis of the SGEI Decision	EUR 0.04222370	EUR 17.83990654
(2) Total compensation granted on the basis of the SGEI Framework		

(2) DESCRIPTION OF THE APPLICATION OF THE 2012 SGEI DECISION

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

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

Section (for example 1, hospitals or 2b, childcare)
Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective services are organised in your Member State ²⁵
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.

25 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.**

The provision of healthcare in a healthcare facility for out-patient care and in a healthcare facility for in-patient care is a service of general economic interest within the meaning of Section 4(1) of Act No 576/2004 on healthcare and healthcare-related services and amending certain acts.

The State aid for upgrading the infrastructure of institutional facilities providing acute health care to increase their productivity and efficiency provides grant applicants with assistance in the form of public service compensation pursuant to Commission Decision 2012/21/EU 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 (SGEI) in connection with the infrastructure investment required in order to provide those services.

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

The conditions for the provision of healthcare and healthcare-related services by natural persons and legal persons are governed by Act No 578/2004 on healthcare providers, health workers and professional organisations in the healthcare sector and amending certain acts. Under Article 7(2) of that Act, a healthcare facility may be operated only on the basis of a licence in the form of a decision authorising the beneficiary to operate the healthcare facility in question for a specific range of activities at a specific location.

The entrustment within the meaning of Article 4 of the 2012 SGEI Decision is incorporated into the grant contract concluded with the beneficiary.

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

The duration of the obligation to provide a service of general economic interest at the level of infrastructure investment (implementation of the investment project and its sustainability) is set out in the grant contract (in Annex 1 'General Contractual Terms' and in Annex 2 'Subject of the Aid').

Taking into account the duration of the implementation of the supported projects and the subsequent five-year maintenance period, none of the projects supported under Specific Objective 2.1.3 of the IROP are expected to last longer than 10 years.

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

<p>The decision licensing the operation of a healthcare facility specifies the facility for which the licence is issued and its place of operation. All rights relating to the specified type of healthcare facility are laid down in the licensing decision, setting out the specific departments which the facility may operate under the terms of the licence.</p> <p>At the level of investment in infrastructure, all of the beneficiary's rights and obligations are set out in the grant contract. The territory is specified in Annex 2 to the grant contract 'Subject of the Aid' stating the place of implementation of the project.</p>
<p>Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?</p>
<p>A grant from the structural funds and national budget from the Integrated Regional Operational Programme.</p>
<p>Typical compensation mechanism as regards the respective services and whether a methodology based on cost allocation or the net avoided cost methodology is used.</p>
<p>All the required particulars are included in the 'Methodology for establishing the amount of compensation provided from EU resources and the national budget of the Slovak Republic', which is one of the annexes to the grant contract as well as an annex to the associated State aid scheme.</p> <p>The Methodology contains the procedure for the applicant to establish the compensation and a template for calculating it and for the provider (Ministry of Health) to check the calculation.</p> <p>The compensation mechanism is applied in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 5 of the Commission's SGEI Decision, whereby the net costs are calculated as the difference between the costs defined in paragraph 3 and the revenue defined in paragraph 4.</p>
<p>Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.</p>
<p>The process of checking the amount of compensation in accordance with the SGEI Decision is part of the process of approving and selecting the projects, in accordance with the Methodology for establishing the amount of compensation provided from EU resources and the national budget of the Slovak Republic that is annexed to the grant contract and to the State aid scheme (State aid scheme for upgrading the infrastructure of institutional facilities providing acute healthcare to increase their productivity and efficiency No SA SGEI 1/2017, as amended).</p> <p>Ex-ante checks on the level of compensation set on the basis of the Methodology prevent over-compensation (the checks are laid down in the form annexed to the Methodology). If overcompensation is found, the provider reduces the amount of the grant before the grant contract is signed.</p> <p>If overcompensation is found after signature of the grant contract (duplication of funding or misleading information provided by the beneficiary during verification of the amount of compensation in the assessment and selection process), the provider applies the mechanism for returning funds laid down in the grant contract (set out in detail in Annex</p>

1 to the contract 'General Contractual Terms').

<p>A short explanation of how the transparency requirements (see Article 7 of the 2012 SGEI Decision) for the aid above 15 million euro to undertakings that also have activities outside the scope of the SGEI are being complied with. In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. 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>Lists of all the aid (grant) beneficiaries and the amounts they have been granted are published on the aid provider's website https://www.mpsr.sk/index.php?navID=373.</p> <p>The grant contracts with each beneficiary containing the details of the entrustment act are published in the Central Register of Contracts on the website www.crz.gov.sk</p> <p>In addition, in accordance with the State Aid Act the details of each beneficiary are recorded in the IT system for recording and monitoring aid (IS SEMP).</p>	
Amount of aid granted	
<p>Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR)²⁶. This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A + B + C)</p>	
2018	2019
0.04222370	17.83990654
A: Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by national central authorities ²⁷	
2018	2019
EUR 0.0422370 (EU source + national budget source)	EUR 17.83990654 (EU source + national budget source)
B: Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by regional authorities ²⁸	
2018	2019
C: Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by local authorities ²⁹	
2018	2019

²⁶ As stipulated in Article 9(b) of the 2012 SGEI Decision.

²⁷ 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.

²⁸ See footnote 15.

²⁹ See footnote 15.

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) ³⁰	
2018	2019
number of beneficiaries; 3	number of beneficiaries; 21
average amount of aid: EUR 14 074.57	average amount of aid: EUR 849 519.36

Also complete Annex 2 with the total amounts under the section for the entire Member State (not per region, local authority or municipality).

(3) DESCRIPTION OF THE APPLICATION OF THE 2012 SGEI FRAMEWORK

N/A

(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 have been received.

(5) MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

- 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:
- drawing up an entrustment act that complies with Article 4 of the SGEI Decision;

³⁰ 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.

- 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.

No difficulties have been identified.

2. 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 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.

N/A

3. 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.

No comments.

Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and the Family of the Slovak Republic

In accordance with Article 9 of Commission Decision 2012/21/EU 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, we have the following to report regarding the State aid granted by the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and the Family for services of general economic interest in 2018 and 2019:

- ■ State aid granted for an SGEI in 2018-2019 under **State aid scheme No SA 1/2018 applicable to home care services** (State aid in the form of compensation for services of general economic interest) by an intermediary body, which is the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and the Family as the implementing agency for the scheme.

The State aid granted falls under the Human Resources Operational Programme, priority axis 4 — Social inclusion, and is co-financed by the European Union.

Under Section 5(1) of Act No 358/2015 governing certain relations in the field of State aid and *de minimis* aid and amending certain acts (State Aid Act) and in accordance with the relevant article of the aid schemes referred to, the aid is deemed to have been granted on the day on which the beneficiary acquires legal entitlement to be granted aid, regardless of the date on which the aid is paid to the undertaking. For the purpose of granting State aid under the aid schemes referred to, the aid is deemed to be granted on the day/date on which the grant contract takes effect. Grant contracts take effect on the day following the day on which they are published in the central register of contracts.

The report on the State aid granted by the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and the Family for 2018-2019 shows expenditure in accordance with the preceding sentence and in accordance with the above-mentioned condition, i.e. the granted aid amount is the total aid granted to the beneficiary under the grant contract concluded and published.

The report on the State aid granted by the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and the Family for 2018-2019 does not report figures for existing State aid scheme No SA 3/2018 for the improvement of housing conditions with “transition” housing features for disadvantaged groups and socially vulnerable groups, with an emphasis on members of marginalised Roma communities (State aid in the form of compensation for services of general economic interest), for which the implementing agency is the Ministry of the Interior, since during the 2018-2019 period aid under that scheme had yet to be granted.

(1) EXPENDITURE OVERVIEW

Please complete the following table:

Total SGEI government expenditure by legal basis (millions EUR)		
	2018	2019
Total compensation for Services of General Economic Interest (1+2)	14.65	44.38
Total compensation granted on the basis of the SGEI Decision for support for home care services (SGEI SA Scheme — 1/2018)	14.65	44.38
Total compensation granted on the basis of the SGEI Decision <input type="checkbox"/> for support for “transition” housing (SGEI SA Scheme — 3/2018)	0	0

(2) DESCRIPTION OF THE APPLICATION OF THE 2012 SGEI DECISION

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

a) Health and long-term care (SGEI SA scheme — 1/2018)

Section 2. Social services
<p>(a) Health and long-term care (home care service)s</p> <p>State aid granted for an SGEI under State aid scheme No 1/2018 for home care services (State aid in the form of compensation for services of general economic interest)</p>
<p>Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective services are organised in your Member State³¹</p> <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>The Slovak Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family designated as a service of general economic interest the social care services laid down in Section 12(1)(c)(2), Section 13(3) and Section 14 of Act No 448/2008 on social services and amending Trade Licensing Act No 445/1991.</p> <p>Home care services are an outreach form of social service provided for natural persons who, because of their age or a severe disability or medical condition, are dependent on the assistance of another person in their day-to-day activities; the aim is to help clients remain living in their own home and to reduce the demand for institutional care.</p>

³¹ 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.

Any citizen who meets the conditions and has a final decision by the municipality on dependence on a home care service, i.e. stating that they are dependent on assistance from another natural person at least at level II., has the right to apply to the competent municipality in which they reside asking it to provide the home care services or arrange for those services to be provided through a public or non-public service provider, based on that citizen's informed choice of provider.

Public providers of home care services at local level determine the amount of the payment for that social service and how it is to be calculated and paid in a social service contract concluded with the customer ('the social service recipient'), in accordance with a municipal decree of general application (setting the specific rates of payment for a home care service in accordance with the applicable social policy in the territory).

Non-public providers of home care services determine the amount of the payment for that social service and how it is to be calculated and paid in a social service contract concluded with the social service recipient in accordance with the current social service price list that they publish on their website or in another publicly available place, up to the economically justifiable costs reduced by the revenue defined in the Social Services Act received in support of the social service from public funds (in the case of non-public social service providers that do not provide the social service for profit).

The Social Services Act requires recipients of home care services to pay for the social service on the basis of their income and wealth and lays down the means-testing method. The Social Services Act protects recipients of home care services from having to pay a disproportionate share of their income or wealth for the service, if the natural person dependent on that service applied to the municipality concerned in writing asking it to provide the service or arrange to have the service provided by the chosen service provider. The Act requires that after paying for the service the person must be left with at least a certain minimum amount of their income ('guaranteed remainder'), defined in terms of the living wage. After paying for the home care service, a social service recipient must be left with a monthly income of at least 1.4 times the living wage for an adult (after the entry into effect of the amendment to the Social Services Act as of 1 January 2018 the amount will be 1.65 times the living wage for an adult, which is EUR 329.14). When paying for the home care service, the recipient is required to pay no more than an amount that still leaves them with the guaranteed remainder.

The service is governed by the Social Services Act, which is a piece of legislation forming part of social security law, thus making it part of the statutory social security system. The purpose of home care services is to protect against social exclusion and to promote social inclusion and ensure basic human rights (protecting the life and health and ensuring the dignity and integrity of the individual). Home care services are personalised and cover a range of activities (personal care, housework, basic social activities, supervision of personal care, housework and basic social activities under Section 2, Section 41 and Annex 4 of the Social Services Act).

The areas and the list of individual actions that may be provided as home care services are laid down in Annex 4 to the Social Services Act (personal care, housework, basic social activities). In a given case, the range of actions is based on the conclusions of the social service dependence assessment (which is the basis for taking the home care dependence decision) and is agreed in a written home care service contract between the recipient and the service provider.

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

Provision of home care services is entrusted to providers under the grant contract concluded under Section 269(2) of Act No 513/1991 (Commercial Code), as amended, Section 25 of Act No 292/2014 on contributions granted from European structural and investment fund and amending certain acts, as amended, and Section 20(2) of Act No 523/2004 on public administration budget rules and amending certain acts, as amended.

The entrustment conditions are part of the grant contract (Article 5 of the contract ‘Specific arrangements’), detailing the conditions for:

- a) the nature of the service of general economic interest
- b) the content of the service of general economic interest
- c) the duration of the obligation for the service of general economic interest
- d) a description of the compensation mechanism and the parameters for calculating, checking and reviewing the compensation;
- e) the arrangements for avoiding and recovering any overcompensation.

At the same time, the content of the obligation for the service in the general economic interest is defined by the relevant decision of the municipality on home care service dependence. The client of the social service provider (the beneficiary of the aid) must have a home care service contract concluded with the home care service provider (beneficiary of the aid) for no more than the number of hours specified in the social service dependence decision.

The beneficiary undertakes to provide the service of general economic interest in accordance with the grant contract, as set out in the municipality’s home care service dependence decision, i.e. a social service in accordance with Act No 448/1991 and applicable conditions in the form of home care.

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

The average duration of the entrustment is 2 years and 2 months (26.3 months).

The definition of the duration of the obligation to provide the service of general economic interest is included in the entrustment terms of the contract in Article 5 ‘Specific arrangements’, where the obligation period is fixed for the period of implementation of the activities under the project, which are specified in Part 5 ‘Main

activities of the project' in Annex No 2 'Subject of the Aid'.

<p>The time frame for implementing the project's main activities is set out in Article 1 'General obligations', point 4 and Article 3 'Obligation to provide information and submit monitoring reports', point 4 of the General Contractual Terms for the grant.</p> <p>Taking into account the defined duration of the implementation of the supported projects and the period of implementation of the Human Resources Operational Programme for the 2014-2020 programming period, none of the projects will exceed a duration of 10 years.</p> <p>The period for which the beneficiary is entrusted with the provisions of the SGEI will, therefore, not exceed 10 years, in accordance with Article 2(2) of Commission Decision 2012/21/EU.</p>
<p>Explanation whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.</p>
<p>The aid beneficiaries are home carer service providers authorised to provide social services under the Social Services Act. The home care service is operated on the basis of society-wide solidarity between taxpayers, which enables the service to be co-financed from public funds under the tax redistribution system (Sections 71 and 75-78 of the Social Services Act).</p> <p>The Social Services Act contains legal mechanisms to ensure the accessibility of home care services. Natural persons dependent on a home care service receive information on the specific home care providers in their municipality, including information on the payment required for the home care service provided, so that they can make an informed choice of provider, also taking into account the information on how much it costs.</p> <p>The provider is chosen by the client, who is provided with all the necessary information by the municipality in order to be able to make that choice. In cases where an individual meets the conditions for the municipality to provide or arrange for the provision of a home care service immediately because the individual's life or health is seriously jeopardised, for example because they have no person close to them and no personal care arranged or it is not possible to arrange for a close person to take care of them, the municipality is obliged to provide or arrange for the provision of the home care service without delay.</p> <p>As regards funding from structural funds, all rights and obligations of the beneficiary are set out in the grant contract, including the right to receive funding for the implementation of the approved project providing social care services in the form of home care.</p>
<p>Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?</p>
<p>A grant from the structural funds and national budget from the Operational Programme 'Human Resources'.</p>
<p>Typical compensation mechanism as regards the respective services and whether a methodology based on cost allocation or the net avoided cost methodology is used.</p>

Only economically justified costs for social services within the meaning of Section 7(5) of Social Services Act 448/2008 are eligible for SGEIs.

Since the provisions of Article 4(d) and (e) of the decision are not part of the social service dependence decision, they have been laid down in the context of aid granted from structural funds; the mechanism, calculation and checks on overcompensation and the measures to prevent overcompensation have been defined in the relevant State aid scheme and in the call for grant applications and are subsequently incorporated into the grant contract.

The method and parameters for calculating and assessing the payment for the provision of home care services are included in the call for grant applications in the form of a separate annex, which is the applicable State aid scheme and includes ANNEX II: Methodology for establishing the amount of compensation provided from EU resources and the national budget of the Slovak Republic further to Commission Decision 2012/21/EU of 20 December 2011 and ANNEX III: Calculation of the compensation provided from EU resources and the national budget of the Slovak Republic further to Commission Decision 2012/21/EU of 20 December 2011.

The methodology applied for granting the aid is based on Article 5(1) and (2) of the Commission Decision 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 – net costs are calculated as the difference between costs, as defined in paragraph 3, and revenue, as defined in paragraph 4.

The total eligible expenditure of the project must not exceed the net costs for the SGEI needed to provide the services of general economic interest and must be calculated in accordance with the net cost calculation methodology included in the State aid scheme and the call for grant applications.

The costs allocated to the service of general economic interest cover only costs incurred in providing the service of general economic interest, up to the amount set by the aid scheme, that are proven to be related to the service of general economic interest, and recognised as eligible expenditure for the items and amounts set out in the call for applications.

The party implementing the scheme is required to grant the compensation in accordance with Article 5 of the decision, according to which the eligible amount for the service of general economic interest must not exceed what is necessary to cover the net costs of the service of general economic interest incurred in discharging the public service obligations.

Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.

Overcompensation is avoided by the mandatory conditions defined in a separate section of the Methodology for establishing the amount of compensation provided from EU resources and the national budget of the Slovak Republic (point 3: Checks on overcompensation — Eligible amount of grant), which require multi-stage checks on overcompensation and the eligible amount of a grant.

In order to ensure that the compensation granted for services of general economic interest complies with the requirements laid down in the decision and in particular that grant applicants do not receive compensation higher than provided for in the decision, a control calculation of overcompensation in accordance with ANNEX III of the aid scheme is submitted:

- as part of the grant application documentation and prior to signature of the grant contract when setting the eligible amount of compensation and the amount of aid (ANNEX III, Part A);
- every three years and at the end of the entrustment period, i.e. at the end of the project implementation period. (ANNEX III, Part B) Where the period of entrustment is less than three years, the implementing party verifies the setting of the amount of the compensation and checks overcompensation at the end of the period of entrustment.

Where the aid beneficiary has been overcompensated, the implementing party (grant provider) asks the beneficiary to pay back the full amount of the overcompensation paid, which the beneficiary is obliged to do.

Furthermore, during project implementation, administrative and on-the-spot checks are carried out to verify that the expenditure is eligible and complies with the approved project in accordance with the terms of the grant contract. This is carried out by means of administrative checks (of output from the accounts) and on-the-spot checks.

A short explanation of how the **transparency requirements** (see Article 7 of the 2012 SGEI Decision) for the aid above 15 million euro to undertakings that also have activities outside the scope of the SGEI are being complied with. In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. 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 for Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and the Family.

Amount of aid granted

Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR)³² . This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities.
(A + B + C)

2018	2019
14.65	44.38

³² As stipulated in Article 9(b) of the 2012 SGEI Decision.

A: Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by national central authorities³³	
2018	2019
14.65	44.38
B: Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by regional authorities ³⁴	
2018	2019
-	-
C: Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by local authorities³⁵	
2018	2019
-	-
Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees etc.) (if available)	
2018	2019
100% of the expenditure reported was provided through a grant.	100% of the expenditure reported was provided through a grant.
Additional quantitative information (e.g. number of beneficiaries per sector, average aid amount, size of the undertakings) ³⁶	
2018	2019
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ number of beneficiaries; 79 ▪ average amount of aid: EUR 185 433.69 ▪ maximum annual total aid for services of general economic interest: EUR 684 000 per beneficiary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ number of beneficiaries; 176 ▪ average amount of aid: EUR 252 176.62 ▪ maximum annual total aid for services of general economic interest: EUR 684 000 per beneficiary

³³ 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.

³⁴ See footnote 3.

³⁵ See footnote 3.

³⁶ 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.

(3) DESCRIPTION OF THE APPLICATION OF THE 2012 SGEI FRAMEWORK

Not applicable for Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and the Family.

(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.

The Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and the Family is not aware of any complaints received.

(5) MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

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:

- drawing up an entrustment 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.

No difficulties have been identified.

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 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.

Not applicable for Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and the Family.

- 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.

We have no comments.

Slovakia's State Nature Protection Authority

(1) EXPENDITURE OVERVIEW

Please complete the following table:

Total SGEI government expenditure by legal basis (millions EUR)		
	2018	2019
<i>Total compensation for Services of General Economic Interest (I+2)</i>		0.19038932
(1) Total compensation granted on the basis of the SGEI Decision		0.19038992
(2) Total compensation granted on the basis of the SGEI Framework		

(2) DESCRIPTION OF THE APPLICATION OF THE 2012 SGEI DECISION

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

- 1) Hospitals providing medical care, including, where applicable, emergency services (Article 2(1)(b))
- 2) Social services (Article 2(1)(c))
 - a. Healthcare and long-term care
 - b. Childcare
 - c. Access and reintegration into the labour market
 - d. Social housing
 - e. Care and social inclusion of vulnerable groups
 - f. Other social services (if applicable)
- 3) Air or maritime links to islands with average annual traffic not exceeding the limit set in Article 2(1)(d)
- 4) Airports and ports with average annual traffic not exceeding the limit set in Article 2(1)(e)
- 5) SGEI compensation not exceeding an annual amount EUR 15 million (Article 2(1)(a))
 - a. Postal services
 - b. Energy
 - c. Waste collection

- d. Water supply
- e. Culture
- f. Financial services
- g. Other sectors (please specify): A.02 - Forestry and logging

For each of the items outlined above please provide information in the form of the following table:

Section (for example 1, hospitals or 2b, childcare)
5g
Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective services are organised in your Member State ³⁷
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>Forestry and logging — Reimbursement of increased costs for the implementation of the required measures for forest ecosystems in NATURA 2000 areas:</p> <p>Action 1: Artificial restoration — natural tree composition</p> <p>For the artificial restoration of forest stands, the natural tree composition for the forest habitats derived from the master units (forest type, group of forest types, economic set of forest types) will be respected. Where appropriate, the target plants will be brought in for the artificial restoration if they are missing or underrepresented in natural restocking. There will be no expansion of non-native trees, introduced trees or interspecies hybrids of domestic trees and exotic species, even where they are included in management models.</p> <p>If there is an increased threat to natural or artificial restoration from wild animals, protection will be provided mainly by erecting enclosures.</p> <p>Appropriateness of the measure: In terms assessing the status of forest habitats, the most important criterion is the naturalness of the tree composition. Appropriate tree composition — usually natural or close-to-natural — is also relevant in terms of habitat suitability for most of the bird species targeted in this project.</p> <p>Measure 2: Lifespan retention of trees</p> <p>When carrying out restoration logging, at least five living trees will be left standing per hectare of the area being restored. These will be upper-storey trees the dimensions of which (height, d1.3) reach the minimum mean trunk dimensions for the tree in question in the forest stand being restored in the relevant storey.</p>

³⁷ 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.

These trees must be clearly identified (GPS coordinates or marking directly on the forest stand or by some other means, by agreement) and recorded (tree, dimensions: height, d1.3 diameter). If the trees die, they will be left to decompose naturally and replaced by new selected specimens.

Appropriateness of the measure: In terms of assessing the status of forest habitats, one of the criteria assessed is the presence of old coarse trees, which can be achieved precisely by leaving some of the trees for their full lifespan. The presence of older coarse trees is also an important factor in terms of habitat suitability for several of the bird species targeted in this project.

Measure 3: Lighter restoration methods

The restoration of forest stands will be carried out in accordance with the principles of close-to-nature forestry and using solely the selective or special-purpose management method or solely the small-scale forest management method for restoration covering an area (exposed surface) of up to 0.20 ha for shade-loving and semi-shade trees and up to 0.50 ha for pine and oak up to a maximum of 0.50 ha on tractor terrain. On cableway sites, the maximum width of the restoration area exposed by felling is for a single height of mean trunk, with a maximum restoration area of 1.5 ha, achieving a natural replacement share on the exposed surface of at least 80%.

The harvested wood products will be collected in the most cost-effective way possible, given the conditions of the terrain and available technologies. Where conditions allow, the preferred option will be cableway technology or access by horse or by a combination of horse and tractor.

If access needs to be made to the stands, this will be done, after consulting the State Nature Protection Authority of the Slovak Republic, only to the extent necessary by constructing approach lines using excavation technology, which will be done mostly on the contour line.

Appropriateness of the measure in the light of the project objectives: Lighter methods of forest stand restoration are a basic precondition for differentiating their spatial structure, which is one of the criteria for assessing the status of forest habitats. Another positive effect of this approach is the prevention of habitat loss (albeit temporary) in the case of large-scale forms of restoration with a short restoration period. A forest stand structure that is differentiated both as regards age and spatially is also relevant in terms of habitat suitability for most of the bird species targeted in this project.

Action 4: restoration of protective forests — continuous restoration and 40% lifespan retention

In protection forests, in selected cases a continuous period of restoration will be applied, with lifespan retention of at least 40% of the parent stand at the time the restoration was initiated

Suitability of the activity/measure in terms of project objectives: The contribution to the conservation of bird species and habitats is similar to the previous activity/measure. Protection forests are generally found in conditions that are more extreme, more exposed and more vulnerable to ecosystem damage, which is why in some cases it is appropriate

to place much greater emphasis here on continued maintenance of older cover and lifespan retention of a sufficient number of old coarse trees.

Action 5: Cultivation of young forest stands

As part of cultivation interventions (thinning, lopping, clearing and other cultivation interventions), the selection of trees and the intensity of the intervention will be subject to the objective of ensuring the best possible correspondence of the tree composition of the stand to the natural tree composition at the location, i.e. the natural representation of trees for the master units (economic set of forest types). The interventions will therefore focus on the priority removal of trees of non-native species and support (non-removal) of underrepresented native trees, in accordance with the individually negotiated conditions. In these forest stands, trees that account for less than 10% of the forest stand (such as *Populus tremula*, the *Betula* genus, *Salix caprea* and the *Sorbus* genus) will be retained for their lifespan.

Appropriateness of the measure in the light of the project objectives: In terms assessing the status of forest habitats, the most important criterion is the naturalness of the tree composition. Appropriate tree composition — usually natural or close-to-natural — is also relevant in terms of habitat suitability for most of the bird species targeted in this project.

Action 6: Use of biodegradable oil

Biodegradable oil will be used for the lubrication of harvester and chainsaw chains.

Appropriateness of the measure in the light of the project objectives: Ensuring the proper functioning of the whole ecosystem, including the soil ecosystem, is important for the continued maintenance of the favourable status of the forest habitat as well as the habitat of bird species. The oil used to lubricate chain parts of machinery used in felling gets into the surrounding environment and soil in significant quantities, when the machinery is operated. In the case of non-biodegradable mineral oils, both soil surfaces and deeper soil horizons are polluted, which may result in soil and water contamination in the event of heavier loading.

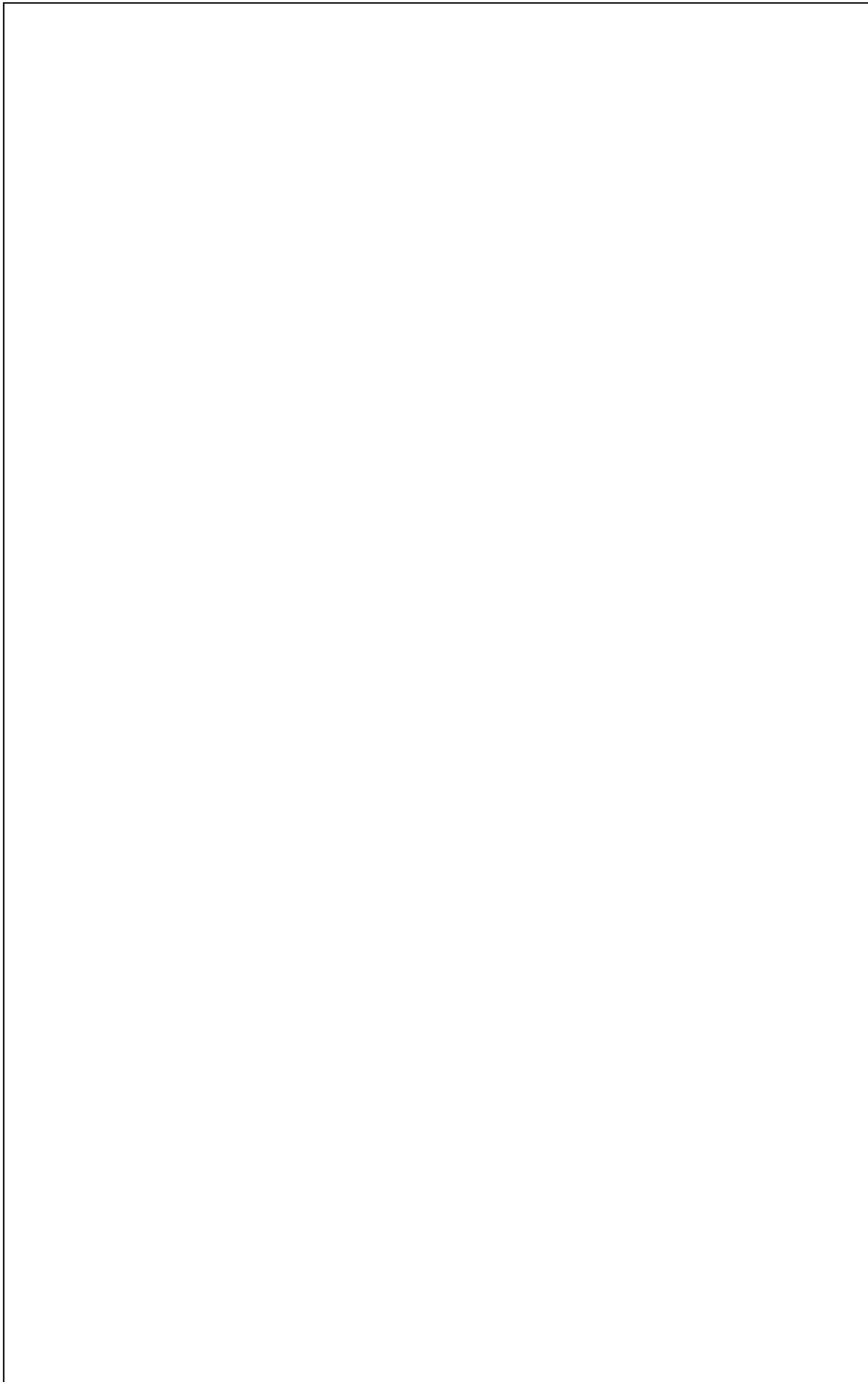
Action 7: Retention of coarse dead wood

Where coarse dead wood is found in a forest stand at the age of renewal or older, it will be left to decompose naturally in a quantity of at least 3 m³/ha. If the stand does not have sufficient dead wood, this condition will be assessed on a case-by-case basis. The dead wood is counted either fresh or in the initial stages of decomposition, whether standing or lying, with a minimum mean trunk thickness for the stand in question, as well as from the upper storey in the case of multi-storey stands.

Appropriateness of the measure: The presence of coarse dead wood is one of the criteria for assessing the status of forest habitats. The presence of coarse dead wood is also an important factor in terms of habitat suitability for several of the bird species targeted in this project.

Action 8: Conversion of tree composition — underplanting

In selected forest stands with a significantly altered tree composition, conversion of the tree composition will be initiated using natural rejuvenation and underplanting with native species.



<p>If needed, protection against damage by wild animals will be provided, mainly by means of fencing.</p>
<p>Appropriateness of the measure: In terms assessing the status of forest habitats, the most important criterion is the naturalness of the tree composition. Appropriate tree composition — usually natural or close-to-natural — is also relevant in terms of habitat suitability for most of the bird species targeted in this project. In the case of forest stands with significantly altered tree composition, it is advisable to convert the tree composition gradually and well in advance, before the start of the planned restoration.</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>Conservation contract within the meaning of Section 61 of Act No 543/2002 on nature and landscape protection, as amended</p>
<p>Average duration of the entrustment (in years) and the proportion of entrustments that are longer than 10 years (in %) per sector. Specify in which sectors SGEI were entrusted with a duration exceeding 10 years and explain how this duration is justified.</p>
<p>5 years 3 months</p>
<p>Explanation whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.</p>
<p>Undertakings granted State aid under the scheme in question are given exclusive rights and property-law arrangements: ownership or rental, prior to the granting of state aid.</p> <p>No additional exclusive or special rights are granted along with the State aid.</p>
<p>Which aid instruments have been used (direct subsidies, guarantees, etc.)?</p>
<p>grant</p>
<p>Typical compensation mechanism as regards the respective services and whether a methodology based on cost allocation or the net avoided cost methodology is used.</p>
<p>The mechanism for allocating contributions to users is as follows:</p> <p>The calculation of the increased costs was carried out as the likely quantification when the measures are implemented at a specific time and applied to the specific location (the user's stand). The mechanism for granting state aid will be implemented under the State aid scheme for the provision of services of general economic interest in the field of biodiversity conservation, as amended by Addendum No 1, as follows (the light mechanism under point N of that scheme):</p> <p>— reaching out to potential beneficiaries with a proposal for implementation of selected measures on the land they own or rent, including the conditions for them to implement the measures (with the conditions for the aid to be granted).</p>

- submission of data (supported by relevant documentation) together with a proposal for calculation of the aid to cover the net cost of implementing the measures and demonstrating compliance with the conditions for the aid to be granted

- checking of compliance with the conditions for the aid to be granted and transmission of draft contract to be signed
ensuring the effectiveness of the contract

- the aid is deemed to have been granted when the conservation contract takes effect, which is when the user (the beneficiary of the State aid) will be granted an advance prior to implementation of the measures

- implementation of the contractually agreed measures will be checked while they are being implemented, and once the measures have been implemented, an administrative financial check of the increased costs actually incurred will be carried out in order to avoid overcompensation.

It follows from the above that the result of the calculation is the expected amount of increased costs in EUR, which will be made available to users in the form of an advance payment. The amount of the advance granted will subsequently be checked against the actual situation by carrying out an administrative financial check of the accounting documents for the measures implemented by the users. The result of the administrative financial check will be included in the draft administrative financial check report/administrative financial check report and the difference between the advance paid and the expenditure actually incurred, representing the increased costs/revenue foregone:

a) will be returned by users to the account of the State aid provider (grant applicant) if the advance is not fully used or

b) charged to the user's account if the advance is overdrawn.

The subsidies/contributions were therefore allocated to users on the basis of individual calculations of projected increased costs, taking into account the specificities of the user, the measures and the specific forest stand in order to improve the status of species and habitats of EU importance.

Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.

The following checks have been selected as measures to prevent overcompensation: administrative financial checks and on-the-spot financial checks

The administrative financial checks and on-the-spot financial checks will be carried out in accordance with the Financial Control Act by staff of the State Nature Protection Authority of the Slovak Republic.

Checks will be carried out on compliance with the conditions for the subsidies and contributions to be granted in respect of third parties, i.e. users of forest land, in accordance with the conservation contract. The checking will aim to verify that the declared increased costs and expenditure and other data and associated documentation submitted by the user comply with EU and Slovak legislation and that the subsidy granted has been used effectively, efficiently and for the correct purpose, as well as thoroughly verifying the progress achieved in the implementation of the actions and outputs from the measures implemented as laid down for the user in the contract.

In accordance with the Financial Control Act, the purpose of the checking will be, in particular, to ensure that subsidies are granted in a cost-effective, efficient, effective and targeted manner in accordance with EU and Slovak legislation, to prevent and detect fraud, irregularities and corruption, to check that action is taken to address any deficiencies identified by administrative financial checks or on-the-spot financial checks, as well as addressing adequate management of risks relating to the legality, eligibility and regularity of the financial operations, the reliability of the accounts, and protection of assets and information. The checks provide the State Nature Protection Authority with appropriate information on the objective status and progress of the measures implemented and on facts that have or could have a major impact on implementation of the project.

In terms of timing, the State Nature Protection Authority can carry out the administrative financial checks and on-the-spot financial checks on the implementation of the measures as follows:

- a) Performance of checks from conclusion of the contract with the user until the end of the implementation of the measures (the implementation period).
- b) Performance of checks after completion of the implementation of the measures, i.e. from submission of the documentation for the subsidy to be settled (January 2020) up to April 2020 , which is when implementation of the main activity of the project is completed.
- c) Performance of checks during the period over which the project has to be maintained, i.e. from July 2020 to June 2025, i.e. until the conservation contract expires.

The State Nature Protection Authority will carry out at least one on-the-spot financial check both during and after completion of the measures.

The output from each administrative financial check and on-the-spot financial check is a draft partial report/draft check report (in the case of detected deficiencies) and the partial report/control report, except where the administrative financial check and on-the-spot financial check is suspended, in which case the output is the record of the suspension of the financial check.

A short explanation of how the **transparency requirements** (see Article 7 of the 2012 SGEI Decision) for the aid above 15 million euro to undertakings that also have activities outside the scope of the SGEI are being complied with. In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. 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 granted (in millions EUR)³⁸ . This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A + B + C)	
2018	2019
	0.19038992

³⁸ As stipulated in Article 9(b) of the 2012 SGEI Decision.

A: Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by national central authorities³⁹	
2018	2019
	0.19038992
B: Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by regional authorities⁴⁰	
2018	2019
C: Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by local authorities⁴¹	
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) ⁴²	
2018	2019

Also complete Annex 2 with the total amounts under the section for the entire Member State (not per region, local authority or municipality).

(1) DESCRIPTION OF THE APPLICATION OF THE 2012 SGEI FRAMEWORK

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

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

- a. Postal services

³⁹ 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.

⁴⁰ See footnote 15.

⁴¹ See footnote 15.

⁴² 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.

- b. Energy
- c. Waste collection
- d. Water supply
- e. Air or maritime links to islands with average annual traffic above the limits set in Article 2(1)(d)
- f. Airports and ports with average annual traffic above the limit set in Article 2(1)(e)
- g. Culture
- h. Financial services
- i. Other sectors (please specify)

For each of the items outlined above please provide information in the form of the following table:

Section (for example iii. Waste collection or viii. Financial services)
Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective services are organised in your Member State⁴³
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.
Explanation of the (typical) forms of entrustment . If standardised templates for entrustments are used for a certain sector, please attach them.
Average duration of the entrustment (in years) and the proportion of entrustments that are longer than 10 years (in %) per sector. Specify in which sectors SGEI were entrusted with a duration exceeding 10 years and explain how this duration is justified.
Explanation whether (typically) exclusive or special rights are assigned to the undertakings.

⁴³ 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. 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.)?	
Typical compensation mechanism as regards the respective services and whether a methodology based on cost allocation or the net avoided cost methodology is used.	
Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation .	
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).	
Amount of aid granted	
Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR)⁴⁴ . This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A + B + C)	
2018	2019
A: Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by national central authorities⁴⁵	
2018	2019

⁴⁴ As stipulated in Paragraph 62(b) of the 2012 SGEI Framework.

⁴⁵ 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 (in millions EUR) paid by regional authorities ⁴⁶	
2018	2019
C: Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by local authorities ⁴⁷	
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) ⁴⁸	
2018	2019

Also complete Annex 2 with the total amounts under the section for the entire Member State (not per region, local authority or municipality).

(2) 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.

Not applicable

(3) MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

⁴⁶ See footnote 21.

⁴⁷ See footnote 21.

⁴⁸ 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.

d) 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:

- drawing up an entrustment 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.

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e) 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 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.

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f) 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.

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Ministry of the Economy of the Slovak Republic

<i>Total SGEI government expenditure by legal basis (millions EUR)</i>		
	2018	2019
<i>Compensation for Services of General Economic Interest (1+2)</i>	106.159834	115.737812
1. <i>Compensation granted on the basis of the SGEI Decision</i>	106.159834	115.737812
2. <i>Compensation granted on the basis of the SGEI Framework</i>		
<p><i>Optional: If your Member State has not granted State aid for the provision of SGEI in certain sectors on the basis of the SGEI Decision or the SGEI Framework, information regarding other instruments to ensure the provision of those services would be very useful. If available, please provide a brief description of these instruments (e.g. direct aid to users, compensation complying with all four Altmark criteria, SGEI de minimis aid ...) and the sectors in which they are used.</i></p>		
<p>By Resolution No 580/2018 of 12 December 2018, on a proposal from the Ministry of the Economy, the Slovak Government approved, under Section 24(1) of the Energy Act and in accordance with Section 24(2) of the Energy Act, the general economic interest in ensuring the security of electricity supply in the Bystričany nodal area. The general economic interest in ensuring security of electricity supply was approved by the Government of the Slovak Republic under Resolution No 580/2018, pending the completion and permanent operation of the project for the planned increase in power of the electricity system in the Bystričany nodal area, for as long as Units 1 and 2 and Unit A of the Nováky thermal power plant comply with the environmental rules, but in any case only until the end of 2023 at the latest. In this context, the Ministry of the Economy carried out an analysis of the impact of the proposed measures under Section 24(2) of the Energy Act, which was submitted to the Government of the Slovak Republic and noted by the Government of the Slovak Republic when approving the general economic interest.</p> <p>The general economic interest in ensuring security of electricity supply is also in accordance with Chapter II, Article 3, point 2 of Directive 2009/72/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 concerning common rules for the internal market in electricity. This was confirmed by European Commission Decision SA.52687 of 10 May 2019.</p> <p>Further to the above, the decisions of the Slovak Ministry of the Economy in the administrative procedure lay down obligations in the general economic interest on the electricity market operators concerned, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <u>for Slovenské elektrárne, a.s.:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to produce electricity in Units 1 and 2 and Unit A of the Nováky thermal power plant and deliver the electricity generated to the electricity grid in the Bystričany nodal area, until the completion and permanent operation of the project for the planned increase in power of the electricity system in the Bystričany nodal area (specifically, the planned completion of the reinforcement of the transformation capacity of the Bystričany substation, the 		

completion of construction of the 2x400 kV line from the Križovany substation to the Bystričany substation and the 2x400 kV line from the Bystričany substation to the Horná Ždaňa substation), for as long as Units 1 and 2 and Unit A of the Nováky thermal plant meet the conditions of the applicable environmental regulations, but in any case only until the end of 2023 at the latest, with effect from 1 September 2019;

b) to produce and supply electricity under point (a) for a volume of between 870 GWh and 1 100 GWh each year for the duration of the general economic interest adopted under Slovak Government Resolution No 580/2018 of 12 December 2018;

c) to inform the Ministry of the Economy and the transmission system operator of the amount of electricity produced in the previous year within 30 calendar days of the end of the calendar year.

– Slovenská elektrizačná prenosová sústava, a.s.

a) to ensure priority access and priority transmission of electricity produced from indigenous coal within the defined territory on the basis of the decision of the Ministry of the Economy of the Slovak Republic in the general economic interest,

b) to monitor the share of electricity produced from indigenous coal under the decision of the Ministry of the Economy in the general economic interest, in total domestic consumption of electricity in the defined territory each year;

c) to procure, from 2017 until 31 August 2019, from the electricity producer that produced more than 10 TWh of electricity in the year preceding the year concerned, the support services necessary to ensure the operational reliability of the electricity system at facilities producing electricity on the basis of indigenous brown coal in the defined territory of the Slovak Republic, specifically secondary regulation of output and frequency per year of 10 MW of hourly output throughout the entire year concerned;

d) when procuring the support services under (c), to pay the electricity producer a price equal to the weighted average price for making the support service concerned available on the basis of the result of the annual selection procedure for the year concerned, which will be published on the website of the operator of the transmission system;

e) when procuring the support services under (c), to submit to the Office for the Regulation of Network Industries for approval supporting documents to set the price for the provision of the support services under (d) by 31 December each year in the year preceding the year of compliance with the obligations under point (c) of that decision,

f) to inform the Ministry of the Economy, within 60 calendar days after the end of the calendar year, of compliance with the obligations under points (b), (c) and (d).

– For electricity distribution (ZSDIS, a.s., SSE-D, a.s. a VSD, a.s.) - an obligation from 1. January 2017 to 31 August 2019:

(a) to ensure priority access and priority distribution of electricity produced from indigenous coal to parts of the defined territory on the basis of the decision of the Ministry of the Economy in the general economic interest.

– For electricity supply (ZSE Energia, a.s., SSE, a.s. a VSE, a.s.) - an obligation from 1. January 2017 to 31 August 2019:

(a) to supply on a priority basis 439 GWh of electricity produced from indigenous coal in the total quantity of electricity supplied to end-users in part of the defined territory on the basis of the decision of the Ministry of the Economy in the general economic interest.

The current wholesale/market price of electricity is considerably lower than the costs to produce it at Elektrárne Nováky power plant. On the basis of its implementing decree laying down price regulation in the electricity sector, the Office for the Regulation of Network Industries (ÚRSO) will issue a decision laying down the size of the additional payment for SE, a.s. to compensate for eligible costs and average profit, which is calculated using the ‘cost plus’ method. Through the short-term electricity market operator, this additional payment is collected from the end-users by means of a system-operation tariff, the size of which is set by ÚRSO.

Electricity produced in SE’s portfolio is sold on the open, liberalised, market-driven electricity market. The price of electricity is set on the basis of supply and demand, and is therefore exclusively market-driven.

Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective services are organised in your Member State⁴⁹

*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.*

Under the administrative procedure, the Ministry of Economic Affairs takes decisions imposing obligations on the electricity market operator concerned to ensure the generation and supply of electricity from indigenous coal and the priority transmission, distribution and supply of electricity.

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

The Ministry of the Economy issues decisions in the context of administrative proceedings.

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

Specify in which sectors SGEI were entrusted with a duration exceeding 10 years and explain how this duration is justified.

In Slovakia, ‘general economic interest’ has applied to electricity generation from indigenous coal since 2005, and the electricity market operators concerned are obliged to ensure the generation and supply of electricity from indigenous coal and the priority transmission, distribution and supply of electricity generated from indigenous coal. In 2019 amendments were made to the decisions for the electricity market participants concerned, but only up until the end of 2023 at the latest.

⁴⁹ 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.

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

The Ministry of the Economy does not grant the electricity market operators concerned exclusive or special rights when imposing a general economic interest obligation.

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

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

Electricity generation in the general economic interest is subject to price regulation under Section 12(1)(b) of the Regulation Act. Price regulation based on a decision of the Ministry of the Economy imposing an obligation to produce electricity in the general economic interest is governed by the Decree of the Office for the Regulation of Network Industries laying down price regulation in the electricity sector. On the basis of the above, the cost of electricity generation in the general economic interest is included in the system operation tariff, which forms one of the components of the final electricity price and will thus be compensated by the final customers of electricity. See Chapter 3 for a detailed description of the impact of the general economic interest on electricity market participants.

The Regulation Act also defines the mode of regulation, the matters subject to regulation, the powers of the Office for the Regulation of Network Industries and other regulatory issues, including oversight. The method and manner of regulation in the electricity sector are laid down in greater detail in the Decree of the Office for the Regulation of Network Industries laying down price regulation in the electricity sector. In connection with the general economic interest, the various parts of that Decree clearly define all the eligible and ineligible costs, the amount of reasonable profit, as well as the method for determining corrections for the preceding period.

The compensation mechanism for ensuring obligations in the general economic interest is established by the Office for the Regulation of Network Industries by means of a legislative and regulatory framework. The mechanism covers the setting of parameters for the calculation of the compensation, checks on and review of the compensation and measures to prevent overcompensation, thereby ensuring that the amount of compensation for the costs does not exceed what is necessary to cover the net costs, including depreciation, in order to discharge public service obligations in the general interest and make a reasonable profit. The compensation in question will be revised annually. In particular, the parameters for the calculation of the compensation and the checks on and review of the compensation are laid down in the Decree of the Office for the Regulation of Network Industries laying down price regulation in the electricity sector. That Decree includes a detailed method for calculating the compensation of the obligations in the general economic interest, including the various formulas and explanations of all relevant factors. For that purpose, the Office for the Regulation of Network Industries checks and approves the various factors relevant to the calculation.

The compensation mechanism for the obligations in the general economic interest will be fully applied as follows:

Additional payment = Eligible expenditure (variable and fixed costs) + Reasonable profit – Ineligible costs – Revenue + Corrections from previous years

The Decree of the Office for the Regulation of Network Industries in respect of the general economic interest fully reflects the following parameters:

- (i) economically justified variable costs of electricity production in the general economic interest;
- (ii) eligible fixed costs for the production of electricity in the general economic interest;
- (iii) depreciation of equipment;
- (iv) the reasonable profit planned;
- (v) planned revenue from the supply of the electricity produced.

The scheme for approving the price decision and the calculation of the correction by the Office for the Regulation of Network Industries:

1. In year 0, the regulated entity submits for approval to the Office for the Regulation of Network Industries the price proposal for the additional payment for electricity production in the general economic interest for year 1 (X1). The price proposal includes the planned economic parameters for the calculation and the calculation of the additional payment:

$X1 = \text{Planned eligible costs (including reasonable profit)} - \text{Planned revenue}$

2. In year 0 the Office for the Regulation of Network Industries evaluates and approves the submitted price proposal, the economic parameters and the calculation of the additional payment for year 1. The approved additional payment (Y1) is stated in the decision of the Office for the Regulation of Network Industries for year 1 (approved in year 0 for year 1):

$Y1 = \text{Approved eligible costs (including reasonable profit)} - \text{approved revenue}$

3. The actual situation for year 1 (Z1) is calculated in year 2 for year 1 on the basis of the actual economic parameters for year 1:

$Z1 = \text{Actual eligible costs (including reasonable profit)} - \text{actual revenue}$

4. The calculation of the correction for year 1 (K1) is calculated in year 2 and is included in the price proposal for year 3. It is calculated by comparing the planned and actual economic parameters:

$K1 = Y1 - Z1$

5. Price proposal of a regulated entity for the additional payment for year 3 (X3) taking into account the year 1 correction (K1):

$X3 = \text{Planned eligible costs (including reasonable profit)} - \text{Planned revenue} + K1$

Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.

The correctness of the process and the data on the regulated company are checked by the Office for the Regulation of Network Industries in the form of detailed ex-post verification. This involves the Office for the Regulation of Network Industries examining in detail all the accounting documents of the regulated company.

If the Office for the Regulation of Network Industries finds that the data submitted are incomplete, i.e. do not contain all the required particulars, under the Act on Regulation in Network Industries it has the right to ask for the missing data to be supplied. In the same way, if the Office for the Regulation of Network Industries concludes that the costs presented are overstated or economically unjustified, it has the right under the Act on Regulation in Network Industries to discontinue the price procedure, or to decide on its own initiative.

*A short explanation of how the **transparency requirements** (see Article 7 of the 2012 SGEI Decision) for the aid above 15 million euro to undertakings that also have activities outside the scope of the SGEI are being complied with. In your answer please also include some relevant examples of information published for this purpose (e.g. 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 decisions of the Ministry of the Economy on production of electricity in the general economic interest are published at https://www.mhsr.sk/energetika/energeticka-politika/rozhodnutia-vo-vseobecnom-hospodarskom-zaujme . Under Article 7(b) of the SGEI Decision, the Slovak Republic does not comply with (b) ‘ <i>publication of the annual amounts of aid granted to an undertaking</i> ’.	
Amount of aid granted	
Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR)⁵⁰. This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A + B + C)	
2018	2019
106.159834	115.737812
A: Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by national central authorities⁵¹	
2018	2019
106.159834	115.737812
B: Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by regional authorities ²	
2018	2019
-	-
C: Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by local authorities²	
2018	2019
-	-
Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees etc.) (if available)	
2018	2019
-	-

⁵⁰ As stipulated in Article 9(b) of the 2012 SGEI Decision.

⁵¹ 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.

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.

The Slovak Republic has not registered any complaints from third parties, in particular litigation, over the period 2018 and 2019.

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

- 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:*

- *drawing up an entrustment act that complies with Article 4 of the SGEI Decision;*

As already stated in previous replies, the Ministry of Health issues decisions imposing the obligations in the general economic interest on the electricity market operators concerned to provide the approved volume of the generation and supply of electricity from indigenous coal. Ministry of Health decisions do not comply with Article 4(d) and (e) of the SGEI Decision.

- *specifying the amount of compensation in line with Article 5 of the SGEI Decision;*

The amount of compensation (additional payment) for the production of electricity from indigenous coal is calculated in accordance with the mechanism indicated in the answer to the question: ‘Typical **compensation mechanism** as regards the respective services and whether a methodology based on cost allocation or the net avoided cost methodology is used.’

- *determining the reasonable profit level in line with Article 5(5)-(8) of the SGEI Decision;*

The amount of the additional payment is determined by the Office for the Regulation of Network Industries on the basis of the pre-established formula set out in the answer to the question: ‘Typical **compensation mechanism** as regards the respective services and whether a methodology based on cost allocation or the net avoided cost methodology is used.’

- *regularly checking overcompensation as required by Article 6 of the SGEI Decision;*

The ÚRSO has powers under Act No 250/2012, the Network Industries Regulation Act, under which the approval process takes place and all cost items are monitored.

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

- 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;*

By Resolution No 580/2018 of 12 December 2018, on a proposal from the Ministry of the Economy, the Slovak Government approved, under Section 24(1) of the Energy Act and in accordance with Section 24(2) of the Energy Act, the general economic interest in ensuring the security of electricity supply in the Bystričany nodal area. The general economic interest in ensuring security of electricity supply was approved by the Government of the Slovak Republic under Resolution No 580/2018, pending the completion and permanent operation of the project for the planned increase in power of the electricity system in the Bystričany nodal area, for as long as Units 1 and 2 and Unit A of the Nováky thermal power plant comply with the environmental rules, but in any case only until the end of 2023 at the latest. In this context, the Ministry of the Economy carried out an analysis of the impact of the proposed measures under Section 24(2) of the Energy Act, which was submitted to the Government of the Slovak Republic and noted by the Government of the Slovak Republic when approving the general economic interest. As part of the standard legislative process, the documentation was made available under the interdepartmental consultation process enabling all operators to comment.

- *complying with public procurement rules in line with paragraph 19 of the SGEI Framework;*

There is no other electricity producer in the Bystričany nodal area that would generate electricity from indigenous coal in order for the power station's output to be exported to the Bystričany nodal area. In the public tender, therefore, no more than one bid would be submitted from an electricity producer. On the basis of this fact, the Slovak Republic did not conduct a public procurement for electricity generation from indigenous coal in this nodal area.

- *determining the net avoided cost as required by paragraphs 25-27 of the SGEI Framework;*

The ÚRSO has powers under Act No 250/2012, the Network Industries Regulation Act, under which the approval process takes place and all cost items are monitored.

- *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.*

As already stated in a previous reply, the ÚRSO has powers under Act No 250/2012, the Network Industries Regulation Act, under which the approval process takes place and all cost items are monitored; one of the components of the price formation is reasonable profit.

- 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 within your report.*

The general economic interest in ensuring security of electricity supply is also in accordance with Chapter II, Article 3, point 2 of Directive 2009/72/EC of the European

Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 concerning common rules for the internal market in electricity.

Notification of the general economic interest on the basis of Slovak Government Decree No 580/2018 was sent to the Commission and it was approved by Commission decision SA.52687.

Annex to the report on services of general economic interest in accordance with Article 9 of the Commission’s 2012 Decision on services of general economic interest for the period 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2019

SGEI Decision — Slovak Republic		Total for the Member State (in EUR million)	
		2018	2019
Article 2(1)(b)	Hospitals providing medical care, including, where applicable emergency services	75.60583970	167.68095454
Article 2(1)(c)	Healthcare and long-term care	14.64926178	44.38308581
	Childcare		
	Access and reintegration into the labour market		
	Access and reintegration into the labour market		
	Social housing		
	Care and social inclusion of vulnerable groups		
	Other social services		
Article 2(1)(d)	Air or maritime links		
Article 2(1)(e)	Airports and ports		
Article 2(1)(a), less than EUR 15 million a year	Postal services		
	Energy	106.159834	115.737812
	Waste collection		
	Water supply		
	Culture	2.354000	2.495000
	Financial services		
	Other - Forestry and logging	-	0.19098992