

GOVERNMENT OFFICES OF SWEDEN
Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation

Unit for competition, State aid and framework

conditions

Memorandum

30 June 2016

European Commission
 Directorate-General for Competition

Report on services of general economic interest (2014-2015)

1. OVERVIEW OF EXPENDITURE

Table 1

General SGEI government expenditure by functions (in millions of EUR and SEK)

	2014		2015	
Total per year (EUR millions)	EUR 39 million		EUR 50 million	
Currency	SEK	EUR millions	SEK	EUR millions
<i>Compensation for the provision of services of general economic interest (1+2)</i>	142302547	23.987	199786167	28.602
1) Compensation granted on the basis of the SGEI Decision (has been reported in SEK and EUR [mainly at the rate of 9.37 SEK/EUR] by the authorities)	142302547	21.75	199786167	26.83
2) Compensation granted on the basis of the SGEI Framework				

for services of general economic
interest (has been reported in SEK and
EUR [mainly at the rate of 9.37 SEK/EUR]
by the authorities)

2.237

1.772

Non-compulsory: 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.

Where airports are concerned, there are, in addition to those in the report below, a number of airports that have been required to provide SGEI in the form of the overall operation of a municipally owned airport without having received any SGEI compensation for having done so. These airports, like those that have received SGEI compensation, have however received subsidies for non-economic costs such as those associated with security checks, flight control, police and customs.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE APPLICATION OF THE 2012 SGEI DECISION

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

Table 2 Occupational health care providers, purchase of medical services

Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective service is organised in your Member State

Explanation of what kind of services in the respective sector have been defined as SGEI in your Member State. Please list **the contents of the services entrusted as SGEI** as clearly as possible.

The aid is aimed at occupational health care providers. An occupational health care provider is able to seek reimbursement of its costs in purchasing medical services from public or private health care providers. By medical service is meant investigation and laboratory analysis, radiology and clinical physiology as a stage in assessing whether an employee is fit for work.

The purpose of the aid is to prevent sickness and, in the event of sickness, to help the employee return to work. This is to be achieved by subsidising the occupational health care costs incurred in purchasing medical services integral to assessing an employee's fitness for work.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Not applicable.

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

Direct grant

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

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

Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.

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

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

Not applicable.

Amount of aid granted

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

2014

2015

SEK 11 765 640 (paid in 2014)

SEK 50 799 262 (paid in 2015)

A: Total amount of aid granted (in SEK) paid by national central authorities

2014

2015

SEK 11 765 640 (paid in 2014,

SEK 50 799 262 (paid in 2015,

qualifying year 2013)

qualifying year 2014)

B: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of EUR) paid by regional authorities

2014

2015

0

0

C: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of EUR) paid by local authorities

2014

2015

0

0

Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees, etc.) (if available)

2014

2015

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

2014

107 undertakings received aid, which means that the average amount of aid per undertaking was SEK 109 959. The amount of the aid varied between SEK 1 158 and SEK 1 830 492.

2015

117 undertakings received aid, which means that the average amount of aid per undertaking was SEK 434 182. The amount of the aid varied between SEK 490 and SEK 8 291 756.

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

c) Access to and reintegration into the labour market

Table 3 Employers, costs of workplace support

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

Explanation of what kind of services in the respective sector have been defined as SGEI in your Member State. Please list **the contents of the services entrusted as SGEI** as clearly as possible.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Not applicable.

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

Direct grant

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

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

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

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

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

Not applicable.

Amount of aid granted

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

2014

2015

SEK 11 935 751 (paid in 2014)

SEK 29 746 109 (paid in 2015)

A: Total amount of aid granted (in SEK) paid by national central authorities

2014

2015

SEK 11 935 751 (paid in 2014)

SEK 29 746 109 (paid in 2015)

B: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of EUR) paid by regional authorities

2014

2015

0

0

C: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of EUR) paid by local authorities

2014

2015

0

0

Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees, etc.) (if available)

2014

2015

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

2014

400 undertakings received aid, which means that the average aid amount per undertaking was SEK 29 839. The amount of the aid varied between SEK 405 and SEK 809 193 per undertaking.

2015

595 undertakings received aid, which means that the average aid amount per undertaking was SEK 49 993. The amount of the aid varied between SEK 400 and SEK 1 784 550 per undertaking.

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

Table 4 Airports

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

Explanation of what kind of services in the respective sector have been defined as SGEI in your Member State. Please list **the contents of the services entrusted as SGEI** as clearly as possible.

The overall operation of a municipally owned airport.

The content of the service varies somewhat between one airport and another but, generally speaking, the service involves keeping the airport open and being in a position to receive all carriers that want to use the airport on commercial conditions. There is also a requirement to provide, in addition to the basic infrastructure, services such as baggage handling, passenger

check-in and refuelling and de-icing of aircraft to the extent required for enabling commercial flights to be operated at the airport.

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

Decision by the council in the relevant owner municipality/county council

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

8-10 years

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

Not applicable

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

Direct grant

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Amount of aid granted

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

2014

2015

EUR 21.75 million

EUR 26.83 million

A: Total amount of aid granted (in millions EUR) paid by national central authorities

2014	2015
B: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of EUR) paid by regional authorities	

2014	2015
EUR 3.64 million	EUR 5.29 million

2014	2015
C: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of EUR) paid by local authorities	
EUR 18.11 million	EUR 21.54 million
Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees, etc.) (if available)	

2014	2015
------	------

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

2014	2015
Number of beneficiaries: 9	Number of beneficiaries: 9

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

v. Culture

Table 5 Talking newspapers

Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective service is organised in your Member State

Explanation of what kind of services in the respective sector have been defined as SGEI in your Member State. Please list **the contents of the services entrusted as SGEI** as clearly as possible.

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

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

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

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

One calendar year

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

Not applicable.

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

Direct grant

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

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

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

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

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

Not applicable.

Amount of aid granted

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

2014

2015

SEK 5 522 796

SEK 9 200 769

A: Total amount of aid granted (in SEK) paid by national central authorities

2014

2015

SEK 5 522 796

SEK 9 200 769

B: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of EUR) paid by regional authorities

2014

2015

0

0

C: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of EUR) paid by local authorities

2014

2015

0

0

Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees, etc.) (if available)

2014

2015

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

2014

2015

Beneficiaries:

Beneficiaries:

84 newspaper companies

115 newspaper companies

Average amount of aid:

Average amount of aid:

65 748 SEK per newspaper

80 007 SEK per newspaper

vi. Financial services

Table 6 Payment services

Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective service is organised in your Member State

Explanation of what kind of services in the respective sector have been defined as SGEI in your Member State. Please list **the contents of the services entrusted as SGEI** as clearly as possible.

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

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

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

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

- the name of the applicant to which the decision relates,
- the geographical location in which the activity is to be carried out,
- the conditions for granting the aid,
- the frequency with which the aid is to be paid to the provider,

- the preliminary amount of the aid and the maximum aid amount during the decision's period of validity, and
- the period for which the decision applies.

The aid-receiving undertaking may be considered to have been entrusted with providing basic payment SGEI.

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

The average number of years for each instance of payment-service aid is approximately 3.5. No payment-service aid has been granted for a period longer than five years (i.e. none of the services has been entrusted with funds for longer than 10 years).

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

Not applicable.

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

Direct grant

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

Net avoided cost method

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

In calculating net costs, account must be taken of all *costs* directly attributable to the provision of basic payment services. Account must be taken of costs common to providing the basic payment services and to any other activity if the costs arise from providing basic payment services.

Investment costs must be included in the calculation of net costs if the investment is necessary for providing basic payment services.

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

Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.

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

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

The county administrative board must check regularly that the granted aid does not exceed the net costs. In the course of such checks, the paid-out aid must be compared with the provider's

accounted-for revenue and costs in providing basic payment services in the relevant period. The checks must be carried out at least once every three years.

If, in the course of a check, it emerges that a provider has obtained aid in excess of the net costs, the corresponding amount should be deducted from the aid to be provided at the next payment date. This applies on condition that the excess amount does not exceed 10 % of the granted aid in the course of one year.

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

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

Not applicable.

Amount of aid granted

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

2014

2015

The decisions if payment-service aid was accepted after the end of 2014/beginning of 2015.

SEK 3 883 681.

A: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of EUR) paid by national central authorities

2014

2015

B: Total amount of aid granted (in SEK) paid by regional authorities

2014

2015

SEK 3 883 681

C: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of EUR) paid by local authorities

2014

2015

Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees, etc.) (if available)

2014

2015

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

2014

2015

Aid for basic payment services has been granted at eleven locations. The average aid amount granted per undertaking is SEK 35 306.

vii. Other sectors (please specify)

Table 7 Pharmacies in sparsely populated areas

Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective service is organised in your Member State

Explanation of what kind of services in the respective sector have been defined as SGEI in your Member State. Please list **the contents of the services entrusted as SGEI** as clearly as possible.

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

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

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

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

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

The granting authority takes decisions on the payment of subsidies at the request of the pharmacy that may be eligible for subsidies.

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

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

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

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

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

Direct subsidy

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

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

Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation

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

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

Not applicable.

Amount of aid granted

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

2014

2015

SEK 8 795 360 (paid in 2014, qualifying year 2013)

SEK 7 911 346 (paid in 2015, qualifying year 2014)

A: Total amount of aid granted (in SEK) paid by national central authorities

2014

2015

SEK 8 795 360 (paid in 2014, qualifying year 2013)

SEK 7 911 346 (paid in 2015, qualifying year 2014)

B: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of EUR) paid by regional authorities

2014

2015

0

0

C: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of EUR) paid by local authorities

2014

2015

0

0

Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees, etc.) (if available)

2014

2015

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

2014

The beneficiaries are individual pharmacies forming part of various pharmacy chains. Thirty-one pharmacies from four different pharmacy chains were granted aid. The average aid per pharmacy amounted to SEK 231 457, and per pharmacy chain to SEK 2 198 840.

2015The beneficiaries are individual pharmacies forming part of various pharmacy chains. Twenty-nine pharmacies from four different pharmacy chains were granted aid. The average aid per pharmacy amounted to SEK 226 038, and per pharmacy chain to SEK 1 977 837.

Table 8 Veterinary care throughout the country

Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective service is organised in your Member State

Explanation of what kind of services in the respective sector have been defined as SGEI in your Member State. Please list **the contents of the services entrusted as SGEI** as clearly as possible.

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

Veterinary services of general economic interest are considered to be as follows: 1. Participation in an emergency-response organisation in the event of the outbreak of infectious animal diseases 2. On-call services for animal veterinary care during on-call hours. 3. Animal health and veterinary care in those parts of the country where it is considered that satisfactory veterinary services could not be operated on market terms.

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

The Swedish Board of Agriculture enters into agreements on the duty to provide veterinary SGEI.

The content of the agreements is standardised in accordance with the requirements of Ordinance 2009:1397, Sections 3 and 4.

Section 3. The Swedish Board of Agriculture shall ensure that an agreement under Section 2 contains

- 1. the name of the provider,**
- 2. a duty for the provider to carry out one or more of the activities referred to in Section 1,**
- 3. details of the period during which the provider is liable to carry out the activity or activities,**
- 4. details of the geographical area to which the duty relates,**
- 5. the other implications of the duty to carry out the activity or activities,**

6. details of the reimbursement determined for the task carried out, given what is stated in Section 4,
7. provisions concerning payment of the reimbursement,
8. other conditions that may be required for overseeing and following up the conditions of the agreement, and
9. the requirements made of the provider in terms of skills and skills upgrading.

If the agreement is not concluded following an open tendering procedure in accordance with the provisions of the Public Procurement Act (2007:1091), the Swedish Board of Agriculture shall ensure that, in addition to what is stated in the first subparagraph, the agreement contains

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

Section 4. If an agreement on a veterinary SGEI is not concluded following an open tendering procedure in accordance with the provisions of the Public Procurement Act (2007:1091), the Swedish Board of Agriculture shall ensure that the agreement with the provider contains provisions that the reimbursement is to be determined on the basis of

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

If the agreement has not been concluded following an open tendering procedure in accordance with the provisions of the Public Procurement Act (2007:1091), the Swedish Board of Agriculture shall each year check whether altered conditions on the market for veterinary services lead to the amount established under the agreement being unreasonably high (overcompensation).

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

The duration of the entrustment is on average six years.

Are there any agreements for longer than ten years? No

Veterinary on-call services are tendered for when vacancies (for example, for provision of a particular service) occur within the *Distriktsveterinärerna* (district veterinarians) organisation. In 2012, 27 calls for tenders were issued; in 2014, 32; and in 2015, 47. Agreement period: two years.

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

Not applicable

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

Direct subsidy

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

Net avoided cost.

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

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

Section 4. If an agreement on a veterinary SGEI is not concluded following an open tendering procedure in accordance with the provisions of the Public Procurement Act (2007:1091), the Swedish Board of Agriculture shall ensure that the agreement with the provider contains provisions that the reimbursement must be determined on the basis of

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

If the agreement has not been concluded following an open tendering procedure in accordance with the provisions of the Public Procurement Act (2007:1091), the Swedish Board of Agriculture shall each year check whether altered conditions on the market for veterinary services lead to the amount established under the agreement being unreasonably high (overcompensation).

Section 5. If overcompensation has been detected in the course of a check under the second subparagraph of Section 4, the Swedish Board of Agriculture shall require the excess amount to be repaid.

If repayment of the reimbursement is required, interest too is payable.

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

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

The Swedish Board of Agriculture publishes current and closed calls for tenders for veterinary on-call services on its website; see link, below. There, the conditions for the various calls for tender can be seen, as well as which tenders are closed and who were awarded the contracts concerned:

<http://www.iordbruksverket.se/omiordbruksverket/upphandlingar/upphandlingavveterinariourberedskap/pagaendechavslutadeupphandlingaravveterinariourberedskap.4.76ca33bb127af0b508c8000731.html>

In the Swedish Board of Agriculture's annual accounts, profit and loss accounts are published for the *Distriktsveterinärerna* (district veterinarians) result area, together with accounts in accordance with the EU's SGEI rules; see link, below, for 2015 accounts:

<https://www.iordbruksverket.se/download/18.7f12f17152e1cd58f07d78d/1455549842762/%C3%85rsredovisning+2015+2016+02+15+w.pdf>

Amount of aid granted

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

2014	2015
SEK 101 783 000	SEK 96 245 000

A: Total amount of aid granted (in SEK) paid by national central authorities

2014	2015
SEK 101 783 000	SEK 96 245 000

B: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of EUR) paid by regional authorities

2014	2015
-------------	-------------

C: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of EUR) paid by local authorities

2014	2015
-------------	-------------

Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees, etc.) (if available)

2014	2015
-------------	-------------

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

2014	2015
-------------	-------------

Complaints by third parties:

Previously, there was a case before the European Commission (SA.33887) arising from a complaint against the *Distriktsveterinärerna* (district veterinarians). The activity is defined in law as an SGEI through Ordinance 2009:1397 on veterinary services in the general economic interest. Sweden

discussed with the Commission whether the reimbursement could be considered compatible in one way or another with the SGEI decision. The case was closed in April 2015.

Table 9. Social alarm standards

Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective service is organised in your Member State

Explanation of what kind of services in the respective sector have been defined as SGEI in your Member State. Please list **the contents of the services entrusted as SGEI** as clearly as possible.

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

The purpose of developing these standards is partly to make it easier for suppliers to develop and deliver new products and services in relation to social alarms, to reduce obstacles to trade and to create greater opportunities for municipalities to choose suppliers. Both Swedish and European standardisation work is involved.

Work on the part of the SIS is needed to secure access to reliable and effective social alarms and to efficient related care services in the future.

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

The Swedish Government has granted funds at the request of the SIS.

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

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

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

SIS has not been given any exclusive or special rights in the area of developing standards for social alarms.

SIS has been designated by the Government as the national standardisation body and is Sweden's member of the European Committee for Standardisation and the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO).

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

Direct subsidy

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

The SIS's application for funds has been examined by the authority that pays out the aid.

Typical arrangements for avoiding and repaying any overcompensation.

A decision by the Swedish Government on granting funds involves, for example, a reporting requirement and a requirement for the recipient of the funds to submit accounts. There is also the option of recovery and repayment if the recipient has not fulfilled its obligations.

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

Amount of aid granted

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

2014	2015
SEK 2 500 000	SEK 2 000 000

A: Total amount of aid granted (in SEK) paid by national central authorities

2014	2015
SEK 2 500 000	SEK 2 000 000

B: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of EUR) paid by regional authorities

2014	2015
0	0

C: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of EUR) paid by local authorities

2014	2015
0	0

Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees, etc.) (if available)

2014	2015
0	0

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

2014	2015
One (1) recipient	One (1) recipient

1) SGEI compensation exceeding EUR 15 million, falling outside the SGEI Decision

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

Table 10. Aviation aid following a decision under the SGEI Framework

Clear and comprehensive description of how the respective service is organised in your Member State

Explanation of what kind of services in the respective sector have been defined as SGEI in your Member State. Please list **the contents of the services entrusted as SGEI** as clearly as possible.

The overall operation of a municipally owned airport.

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

Case number at the European Commission:

SA.38757 Skellefteå

SA.38892 Sundsvall/Timrå

SA.43964 (not yet approved) Kalmar/Öland

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

Decision by the council in the relevant owner municipality

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

10 years.

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

Not applicable

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

Direct subsidy

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

Both methods are used.

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

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

A short explanation of how **the transparency requirements** (see 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. 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 of EUR). This includes all aid granted in your territory, including aid granted by regional and local authorities. (A+B+C)

2014

EUR 2.237 million (incl. *)

2015

EUR 1.772 million (incl. **)

A: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of EUR) paid by national central authorities

2014

2015

B: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of EUR) paid by regional authorities

2014

EUR 0.26 million*

2015

EUR 0.3 million (not paid, in anticipation of the Commission's decision)**

C: Total amount of aid granted (in millions of EUR) paid by local authorities

2014

EUR 1.977 million

2015

EUR 1.472 million

Share of expenditure per aid instrument (direct subsidy, guarantees, etc.) (if available)

2014

2015

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

2014

*** Has actually been paid out in accordance with the SGEI decision (Kalmar/Öland)**

2015

**** Granted on condition that the Commission approve the entrustment in accordance with the SGEI framework (the funds have not yet been paid) (Kalmar/Öland)**

4. COMPLAINTS BY THIRD PARTIES

See Table 8. Otherwise not applicable.

5. OTHER QUESTIONS

- a-b. Most instances of aid linked to the SGEI decision got under way during the period 2014-2015.
- c. The template for the 2014-2015 report was of help in structuring the reporting.