

**Decision of the Competition Council**  
**No. 25 Of 21.02.2005**

**concerning the notification of the Ministry of Public Finance regarding the financial support for S.C. UZINA TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A.**

**THE COMPETITION COUNCIL,**

Based on the provisions of the Decree no. 57/2004 for the appointment of the Competition Council members,

Based on the provisions of Competition Law no. 21/1996, published in Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 88 on 30 April 1996, amended and completed by Emergency Government Ordinance no. 121/2003 approved by the Law no. 184/2004;

Based on the provisions of Law no. 143/1999 on state aid published in the Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 370 on 3<sup>rd</sup> August 1999, amended and completed by Law no. 603/2003 and by Government Ordinance no. 94/2004 on regulating some financial measures, approved with amendments and completions by the Law no. 507/2004,

Taking into account the provisions of European Agreement establishing an association between Romania, and European Communities on one side and the Member States of those, on the other side, approved by Law no. 20/1993, published in Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 73 on 12 April 1993;

Taking into account the provisions of the Regulation on state aid in the form of compensations granted to certain undertakings entrusted with services of general economic interest.

**On the following grounds,**

**1. PROCEDURE**

- (1) By the note no. 109528/08,12,2004, registered at the Competition Council with the no. RS- AS 105/13,12,2004, the Ministry of Public Finance notified to the Competition Council under Art. 6 of *Law 143/1999 on state aid, with subsequent*

*amendments and completions*, the financial support for S.C. UZINA TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A.

- (2) The notification became effective on the date the information were complete, namely on 21,12,2004.

## **2. DESCRIPTION OF THE FINANCIAL SUPPORT**

### **2.1. The beneficiary of state support measure**

- (3) The beneficiary of the notified state measure of support is S.C. UZINA TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A.
- (4) The company was established in accordance with the romanian law as a company of local interest based on the GD no. 1092/25,10,2001, modified by GD no. 638/20,06,2002 as a result of the integral transfer of company's shares package into the private property of Giurgiu county.
- (5) The company is headquartered in Giurgiu and registered at the Trade Registry under no. J52/308/2001. The single registered code is R14351222.
- (6) The registered capital of the SC UZINA TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A. is ROL 596,856,300,000 is owned in totality by the Council of Giurgiu county and it is divided into 5,968,563 shares with a nominal value of ROL 100,000 per share.
- (7) The financial and economic results, based on the balance sheets of the last 3 years are presented in table no. 1.

Indexes	2001	2002	2003	-thousand ROL- 2004 ( at 30 <sup>th</sup> of June 2004)
<b>Total turnover</b>	<b>73,919,657</b>	<b>151,255,209</b>	<b>362,251,138</b>	<b>265,636,851</b>
<b>Profit/loss</b>	<b>-332,663,731</b>	<b>-246,047,129</b>	<b>-64,245,182</b>	<b>-63,996,496</b>

*Source: Notification form*

Data presented in the table above shows the undertaking incurred losses in 2001 – 2004.

(8) According to the GD no. 1091/2001 on S.C. UZINA TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A.'s establishment, the company's main line of business is the production, transport and distribution of caloric and electric energy. In accordance with its Status annex to the establishment decision, the purpose of the undertaking is, according to the Romanian law, the performance of services for accomplishing its activity object. By the licenses granted by the National Agency for Regulation in the Energetic field ( named from now on ANRE) the company was entrusted with the performance of public services of caloric and electrical energy production, transport, distribution and supply, designated for the population, institutions and undertakings. According to art 16 align. (1) in the Law of Electrical Energy no. 318/2003 „the activities and services for which the licenses are being granted are of public interest, excepting those exclusively designated for the consumption of the license or authorization's owner”.

(9) S.C. UZINA TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A.'s obligations as caloric and electrical energy producer are, according to art. 30 in the Law of Electrical Energy no. 318/2003, the following:

- To insure the electrical energy deliveries, respectively caloric energy produced in co-generation and the system technological services, with the fulfillment of the criteria imposed by licenses, contract clauses and regulations in force;
- To offer in undiscriminating conditions the whole available electrical power, as well as system technological services;
- To maintain a stock of fuel at a sufficient level or, after case, a sufficient water supply, in order to carry on the obligations to continuously produce and supply electrical and caloric energy as provisioned by the regulations in force;
- To comply from an operational point of view with the transport and system operator's demands and to establish, after case, its own operative management positions.

(10) The service of caloric energy production represents 56% from the company's total activity, while the rest represents the activity of producing and supplying electric energy.

(11) The company delivers the following products:

1. thermo energy as hot water for the preparation of warm water for domestic use and for heating, for the consumption for the population, budgetary institutions and undertakings;
2. technological steam;
3. medium voltage energy;
4. low voltage energy.

(12) Supply of urban heating for the heating and preparation of consumption warm water is accomplished through the urban heating production system of the city of Giurgiu,

which is entrusted for administration by administration contract concession to the company by the Council of Giurgiu county.

(13) In order to carry on its activity, S.C. UZINA TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A. owns of the following equipments and installations:

**For the production of caloric energy:**

This is achieved through with the use of the following equipments:

- for industrial steam: boilers of different types and dimensions;
- for hot water: boilers of different types and dimensions.

- **For the transport of caloric energy:**

- A thermo network is operated and maintained covering the way from the thermo-plant to neighborhood thermo-units and the consuming undertakings.

- **For the distribution of caloric energy:**

It is achieved through the caloric units and the secondary networks.

(14) The company owns the district heating electric power station and owns in administration the Giurgiu's urban system district heating. The urban system district heating is mainly formed of:

- hot water primary transport networks – 46,5 km
- 45 zonal caloric units
- secondary warm water distribution networks – 23 km
- secondary heating distribution networks – 48 km

(15) Taking into account the paragraphs no (8) and (9), the company performs two services of general economic interest namely producing, transporting and delivering caloric energy as hot water and the producing, transporting and delivering electric energy. These services have some characteristics which involves the working of the company in a state regulated framework and because of this, some obligations appears, obligations that the company would not assume in normal market conditions if it would have in mind only its own interest.

## **2.2. The market affected by the financial support granted to the company**

(16) The company activates on the market of caloric energy production and supply and on the market of electrical energy production and supply.

- (17) The market affected by the financial support's granting, assessed in the present decision, is the market of the production, delivery, transport and supply services for the caloric energy addressed for the heating and assurance of warm water for the population and the undertakings because the measures of financial support granted by the State and by the Ministry of Public Finance aim to insure the fuel necessary for the production and supply of caloric energy designated for heating and insuring the hot water for the population and the undertakings. These services represents 56% of S.C. UZINA TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A.'s activity.
- (18) The production, distribution, transport and supply services market of heating and assurance warm water to the population and undertakings is a regulated market because the company sells the produced caloric energy at prices fixed by ANRE, both for household consumers as well as for industrial ones, based on government's decisions, and it is forced to assure caloric energy supplying to all that are connected to the network, with no discrimination. As well, all the consumers from the network are captive consumers because they don't have the possibility of choosing their caloric energy distributor.
- (19) The services of caloric energy production, distribution, transport and supply for heating and assurance warm water for the population and for the undertakings function in centralized system and are organized under the management of the local public administration authorities' control, based on the local autonomy principle.
- (20) The geographical market is represented only by the area of Giurgiu city, therefore is a market of local interest
- (21) S.C. UZINA TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A. is the sole producer and supplier of caloric energy in the area it serves. From the whole energy produced by the company, 81% is sold to the population and 19% is sold to the undertakings and public institutions.

### **2.3. Financial support measures to be granted to S.C. UZINA TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A.**

- (22) The financial support measures notified by the Ministry of Public Finance consist in:
- the guarantee granted by the State in 2004, based on G.D no. 1367/2004 for obtaining an external credit necessary for financing the fuel imports for insuring the energetical resources for the winter 2004 – 2005. The value of the contracted credit is of USD 5,000,000, respectively ROL 144,360,000 thousand;
  - the subsidy to be granted by the state in 2004, through the local budget of the Giurgiu city, in amount of ROL 107,649,596 thousand;
  - the subsidy to be granted by the state in 2005, through the local budget of the Giurgiu city, in amount of ROL 108,232,333 thousand.

#### 2.4. The financial support measures previously granted by the State

(23) According to the data presented in the notification, S.C. UZINA TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A benefited until now by financial support measures, as it follows:

*Table no. 2 – Financial support received by the company during 2002 – 2003*

-thousand ROL-			
<b>The type of financial support</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>Total</b>
Subsidies granted to the company	32,139,142	81,286,810	<b>113,425,952</b>
Credits contracted with State guarantee	173,232,000	-	173,232,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>205,371,142</b>	<b>81,286,810</b>	<b>286,657,952</b>

*Source: the notification form*

The subsidies the company benefited of during 2002 - 2003 were granted for the coverage of tariff differences for the caloric energy delivered to the population. The guarantees granted by the State, through the Ministry of Public Finance were designated for the contracting of credits necessary for financing combustible imports, for the winter period, based on the GD no. 1006/2002 for the winter 2002-2003.

#### 2.5. Costs arising from the operation of the public service of general economic interest

(24) The public service of caloric energy production and delivery to the captive consumers, entrusted to the company, is regulated by ANRE. In order to perform the public service, the company registers costs with raw materials (fuels), materials, personnel, environmental, repairing and investments, countering costs and others.

(25) According to the provisions of art. 20 para 5 of the Law no. 326/2001 on public services for communal husbandry the undertakings which deliver services of public interest must keep control accountability where the company's activities are being registered separately, so as their activities are easily evaluated, monitored and controlled. S.C. UZINA TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A. keeps management accounting (as base for the management decisions) where the company's activities registered separately. Thus, the activity of heating production and supply towards the captive consumers, which represents the public service obligation, is presented separately from its other activities.

(26) The company has the obligation to submit to ANRE, at the end of each year, the justifying documents for showing the real costs related to the public service performed in that year and the quantities of caloric energy produced and sold in each month. Starting with the entering data, the standard methodology applies and the costs for the caloric energy production, distribution, transport and supply activity are found. Therefore, at the beginning of each financial exercise S.C. UZINA

TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A founds its income and costs budget. In the same time, funding the prices to be used is submitted to be approved by ANRE, which establishes the national reference price and the local delivery price.

## **2.6. The difference between the national reference price and the local delivery price for the caloric energy**

### **2.6.1. The national reference price**

(27) The national reference price was stipulated in EGO no. 162/1999 for caloric energy supplied to the population in centralized system, for house heating and preparing hot water.

(28) The level of the national reference price for caloric energy is established in advance, by Government decision, at ANRE's proposal, as an average between the local prices of the producers using the same type of fuel, added to the related delivery tariffs. In the same time, the national reference price takes into account the possibility to be subsidized from the State's budget.

(29) The national reference price is established to realize the equilibrium between the population's buying power and the State budget's possibility to grant subsidies. As far as the social dimension is concerned, in funding this price is taken into account the proportion held by the caloric energy cost within the budget of a family with an average income.

(30) The standard methodology to calculate this price is established by ANRE order. The factors influencing the national reference price modification are: the fuel's price, the electric energy's price, the modifying of the consumer price index, the modification of the exchange rate (ROL/USD or, after case, ROL/EURO).

(31) The national reference price during 2001 - 2004 was the following:

**Table no. 3** *Evolution of the national reference price for the caloric energy*

	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>
The normative act for establishing the national reference price	- GD no. 724/26.07.2001	- GD no.1303/27.12.2001; - GD no. 340/0.04.2002 - GD no. 686/03.07.2002;	GD no.686/03.07.2002	GD no.1155/23.07.2004
The national reference price (ROL/GCAL)	550,000	575,000 600,000 800,000	800,000	896,000

*Source: The national legislation in force*

The data from the table lead to the conclusion that the national reference price is established in advance, periodically, through GDs.

### **2.6.2. The local delivery price for the caloric energy**

(32) The local delivery price for caloric energy is established by ANRE for the population as well as for the undertakings. The methodology for establishing the local delivery price is applied by ANRE to all producers of caloric energy in co-generation. This way, the undertaking has the obligation to present to ANRE, at the end of each year, the justifying documents from which to come forth the real costs related to the public service performed in that year and the quantities of caloric energy produced and sold each month.

(33) Funding the prices is made separately for each activity/ service, the local delivery price being the result of adding the price for the production activity to the tariff for the transport service and the price for the service of delivery and supply.

(34) The local delivery prices are established at the beginning of each year and adjusted at the beginning of the second semester of the year. The steps are the following:

- identifying the regulating activities and services;
- identifying the sources for producing caloric energy (separate sources and/or co-generation);
- estimating the quantities delivered to the final customers, based on the undertaking's accomplishments in the previous year, taking into account the losses in the transport network and the quantities produced as well as the power plants' own consumption;
- allocating the costs with technological fuel;
- allocation of direct costs, exclusively those with the fuel, on activities/services and production sources;
- allocating the indirect costs and the general management costs, on services, proportionally with the value of the direct costs, exclusively the fuel;
- establishing the total costs for producing caloric energy under the form of hot water and steam;
- establishing the total costs;
- re-distribution on activities of the costs related to the own consumption;
- allocation of the financial costs on regulated services;
- establishing the total costs for regulated services.

### **2.6.3. Conclusions**

(35) The national reference price is regulated first of all due to the social protection reasons. Therefore, if the local price for caloric energy production and delivery is higher than the national reference price, the population will pay only the last price.

(36) When the local price for GCAL is higher than the national reference price, in accordance with EGO no.162/1999, the difference is subsidized as it follows:

- a) from the state budget, within the limit of the sums approved by the state budget law;
- b) from the local budgets, for that part uncovered from the state budget.



(37) During 2002-2005, the national reference price was lower than the caloric energy's local delivery price established for S.C. UZINA TERMOELECTRICA Giurgiu S.A.. In order to cover the difference between them, the company receives, in accordance with EGO no. 162/1999, subsidies in amount of ROL 329,307,881 thousand (see table no.4).

**Table no. 4** *Evolution of the quantity delivered to population and of the subsidy granted for covering the difference between the national reference price and local delivery price during 2001-2005*

Period	Quantity delivered to population	Subsidy's value
	Gcal	thousand ROL
Total 2001	99,038.5	0
Total 2002	85,631.2	32,139,142
Total 2003	112,418.3	81,286,810
Total 2004	102,236.3	107,649,596
Total foresighted 2005	107,348	108,232,333
<b>Total</b>		<b>329,307,881</b>

*Source: notification form*

The ROL 329,307,881 thousand subsidy exclusively covers the difference between the national reference price and the local delivery price of the caloric energy that goes to the population. The subsidy's calculation mode results from Table no. 5 (Annex) that presents in detail the national reference price's evolution on every month, the difference between those and the subsidies granted to cover this difference.

## **2.7. Costs higher than the local delivery price for the caloric energy**

(38) When analyzing the measures of support for S.C. UZINA TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A, one must also consider that, for the services of production and supply of caloric energy, the company registers costs higher than the local price for supplying caloric energy established by ANRE, this situation coming from the company's control accountability, where the costs and the incomes are separately kept.

(39) Actually, the local delivery price established by ANRE does not cover all costs due to the fact that fuel price increase estimates are not considered. Subsequent to the fuel price increase during the year, ANRE is adjusting the energy price only when the increase is more than 5% and the adjustment refers only to the fuel, without taking into account the raw materials and materials' prices that increase chain effect. This increase is not considered when adjusting but only when prices are reviewed, once a

year. Thus, there is a gap during the year between the costs of the energy operator and the local delivery price.

**(40)** The high operating costs of S.C. UZINA TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A are due mainly to the following causes:

- technological fuel, raw materials and materials are purchased at comparable with those operated with in the European Union. In turn, caloric energy is sold on the local market at a price agreed by ANRE which is lower than the average price operated with in the European Union;.
- in the price structure approved by ANRE isn't enclosed the development quota for modernizing the technological equipments the company works with. This way, the company makes investments, repairs and other upgrades in the energetic system which it operates, but these expenses are not always reflected in the local delivery price of caloric energy;
- the proportion of technological fuel's costs in the price structure is very high (over 70 %), and changes to the fuel price were made on a quarterly basis, in a 5% quota/quarter;
- the population pays a national reference price, approved by Government Decision and established mainly according to the purchasing power of the population, the difference between this and the production and distribution costs of thermal energy being subsidized. This subsidy hardly reaches the producer, because the Local Council budget which ensures a significant percentage of it (55%) does not have the liquidities required to pay in due time. In this way the real value of the subsidies is strongly diminished by the inflation rate and so, a part of the costs can not be covered by the initial foresighted subsidy;
- the seasonal character of production ( not functioning 5-6 months per year due to the lack of demand) generates high supplementary costs.

**(41)** The Company's evolution of local delivery price for the caloric energy for hot water and the real cost of its production and supply over the 2001-2005 period is shown in table no. 6 (Annexes). As one can observe, during the analyzed period, in most of the cases, the exploitation cost of the service for producing and supplying caloric energy is higher than its local delivery price settled by ANRE, both at the population and the undertakings.

**(42)** Company's evolution of recorded losses resulted from the difference between the local delivery price and the real cost of producing and supplying the caloric energy for hot water is shown in tabel no. 7

**Table no. 7** *Losses resulted from performing the service of general economic interest*

-ROL thousands-						
Indexes	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	TOTAL

Losses	193,739,242	66,142,618	13,880,039	6,742,019	80,769,332	<b>363,273,250</b>
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*Source: supplementary information*

As someone can observe, in the analyzed period, because the local delivery price of caloric energy settled by ANRE is lower than the service's of producing and supplying caloric energy exploitation cost, the company records losses in the sum of ROL 363,273,250 thousands, due to public service perform activity. The difference evolution between the local delivery price and the caloric energy cost as hot water, as well as the losses caused because of this difference is shown in table no. 8 (Anexes).

### **3. ANALYSIS OF THE STATE SUPPORT MEASURES**

#### **3.1. Object of the decision**

(43) On the basis of the notification to the Competition Council by the Ministry of Public Finance, the object of the present decision is the financial support measures granted by the State, mentioned in paragraphs (22) and (23), amounting ROL 646,899,881 thousand. These measures are analyzed in the context of meeting the obligations of public service of general economic interest by S.C. UZINA TERMoeLECTRICA GIURGIU S.A.

#### **3.2. Obligation of service of general economic interest**

(44) The financial support granted to a company entrusted with a service of general economic interest is not considered state aid for the purposes of Art. 2 of *Law 143/1999 on state aid with subsequent amendments and completions*, if the following conditions are cumulatively met:

- a) the obligation to discharge a service of general economic interest is entrusted through a normative/administrative act and is clearly defined;
- b) the parameters based on which the compensation is calculated must be established in advance, in an objective and transparent way, in order to avoid granting an economic advantage to the beneficiary;
- c) the compensation must not exceed the amount necessary to totally or partially cover the costs incurred through the service of general economic interest, taking in consideration the relevant incomes and a reasonable profit in performing these obligations;
- d) if the undertaking entrusted with the service of general economic interest was not selected through open public tender which would have allowed the selection of an bidder able to discharge this public service at the lowest costs, then the level of compensation must be set based on a comparative analysis of the company's costs and the costs of

well-managed and profitable enterprise which meets all the conditions set for the performance of the particular public service, given the relevant incomes and a reasonable profit from the meeting of the service of general economic interest obligations.

### **3.3. The condition from par. 3.2. a):**

(45) S.C. UZINA TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A. is entrusted with the production, transport, distribution and supply of caloric energy for the population, institutions and undertakings, under the ANRE licenses no. 1452/2002, 1453/2002 and 1555/2002. In the licenses are mentioned, among other things, the obligations specific for the undertakings performing a service of general economic interest, namely: continuity in supplying caloric energy, ensuring access to heating networks for new customers, achieving performance standards. Also, by EGO no.162/1999, producers and suppliers of thermal energy are under the obligation to sell thermal energy to the population at a fixed price which regularly is lower than the costs incurred by the discharge of the service (national reference price).

(46) According to the *Law on town management no. 326/2001*, the supply of caloric energy which is centralized produced is a public use service.

(47) According to Law no. 326/2001, public services must fulfill the following conditions:

- Continuity both in quality and quantity, according to the conditions stipulated in the contract;
- Adaptability to consumers' requests;
- Equal access to the public service, in the conditions stipulated in the contract;
- Ensuring the public health and life quality.

(48) Organization, operation and functioning of public services must ensure:

- a) Meeting the quantity and quality demands of users, according to the contract provisions;
- b) The optimal operation in safety, profitability and economic efficiency conditions of buildings, equipments, installations and all assets, according to the projected technological parameters and in compliance with the requested conditions, operation guidelines and organization and functioning regulations;
- c) Protecting the public estate and environment by observing the legal provisions;
- d) Informing and consultation the citizens with the purpose of protecting the health of the population benefiting from these services.

(49) The obligations of the operators which are suppliers/providers of public services towards the consumer are mainly the following:

- a) to serve all users in the area for which they were authorized/certified;

- b) to comply with all the performance parameters settled by the local public authorities and the national regulating authority, respectively ANRE;
  - c) to supply the information requested by the local public administration and the national regulating authority and to enable the access to the documentation of the respective utilities, according to the conditions of the operating contract.
- (50) The supply of town caloric energy for heating and preparing hot water for consumption is made through the caloric energy system of the Municipality of Giurgiu which is part of the technical- municipal infrastructure of the town. The City Council of Giurgiu Municipality provides to the Company the heating system needed for accomplishing services of general economic interest through concession contract.
- (51) Regarding the above presented facts, S.C. UZINA TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A. is under the obligation to ensure the effective functioning of services relating to the production, transport, distribution and supply of caloric energy that are essential for the population, institutions and undertakings of Giurgiu city. In addition, the company is required to provide these services at a regulated price that is intended to ensure the affordability for the consumer. Consequently one can conclude that S.C. UZINA TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A, by licenses, is entrusted with the discharging of a service of general economic interest.

#### **3.4. The condition from par. 3.2. b):**

- (52) According to this criterion the compensation of the public service obligation must be calculated on pre-established objectives and based on transparent parameters and may not grant an economic advantage to the beneficiary.
- (53) The two parameters based on which the level of the compensation is calculated are the national reference price, established by ANRE, and the local delivery price established by ANRE. These parameters are set in advance by Government decision, at the proposal of ANRE. The methodology used to establish the national reference price is based on the following:
- price of fuel used for the production of caloric energy;
  - the electric energy price;
  - the consumer price index;
  - the USD/ROL exchange rate.

The local delivery price is set based on the methodology of establishing regulated prices for purchase/sale, transport and distribution tariffs for caloric energy issued by ANRE. The producers of caloric energy submit to the regulatory authority the own price calculation; this contains the costs incurred in the previous 12 months, fixed and variable, as well as estimated costs for the following 12 months of operation. The regulatory authority analyses the variable costs (price of fuel, specific consumptions related to the production of caloric energy, losses of caloric energy in the transport and distribution networks), as well as fixed costs and approves the local delivery price of the caloric energy, resulting different local delivery prices specific to each company.

(54) The information submitted to the Competition Council prove the fact that the two parameters mentioned at paragraph 53 are determined in advance on which is calculated the compensation level for performing the general economic interest service.

**3.5. Condition in 3.2. c) :**

(55) Condition 3.2.c) requires that the compensation must not exceed the costs incurred through the service of general economic interest.

(56) From Table no. 5 it can be seen that the amounts received by S.C. UZINA TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A. as subsidies, in amount of ROL 329,307,881 thousand, cover the difference between the national reference price and the local delivery price for the caloric energy.

(57) Furthermore, from the data in Table no.7 it can be seen that during the analyzed period S.C. UZINA TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A. registered a total loss of ROL 363,273,250 thousand caused by the difference between the local delivery price established by ANRE for the heating energy supplied and the real cost for its production and delivery.

(58) The financial support measures from which the company benefits in the period 2002-2005 is in amount to ROL 646,899,881 thousand, from which:

- ROL 329,307,881 thousand were exclusively used to cover the difference between the national reference price and the local delivery price (table no.5);
- ROL 317,592,000 thousand the value of the credits contracted with the state's guarantee;

(59) The subsidies granted to the company amount ROL 329,307,881 thousand, cover the difference between the national reference price and the local delivery price, and the credits guaranteed by the State in amount of ROL 317,592,000 thousand cover the losses resulted as a difference between costs and the local delivery price, in amount of ROL 363,273,250 (see tables no. 5 and 7).

(60) The Competition Council finds out that the financial support granted to the company doesn't exceed the total costs incurred from the performing of the public service.

(61) The Competition Council considers that the state aid granted to S.C. UZINA TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A. during 2002-2005 represents a compensation for the costs related to the performing of the public service of general economic interest for the production, transport, delivery and supply of caloric energy in the city of Giurgiu.

**3.6. Condition in 3.2. d) :**

- (62) S.C. UZINA TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A was not entrusted with the service of general economic interest to produce heating energy following a public tender procedure.
- (63) The public service to produce heating energy was entrusted to S.C. UZINA TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A. by a license from ANRE. Thus, in order to establish the compensation level, it is necessary to analyze the costs that another well-run undertaking would have had, in providing the same service. On the Romanian heating energy market there are acting other producers and suppliers as well (e.g. Termoelectrica, CET Govora, CET Bacau, Electrocentrale etc.). Still, a comparison with these companies would not be relevant, as they are also public undertakings receiving aid from the state for discharging the public service obligation. However, making a comparative analysis with other undertakings producing and supplying heating energy, it can be noticed that their situation is similar to the situation of the analyzed undertaking, respectively the real costs of the service exceed local delivery prices set by ANRE and the causes leading to this situation are in fact similar.
- (64) Considering the above, one can conclude that the four conditions under point 3.2. are not met cumulatively, mainly the condition under par. 3.2. (d) was not proved. Therefore, the state support measures for S.C. UZINA TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A, notified by the Ministry of Public Finance, constitute state aid for the purposes of *art. 2 of Law 143/1999 on State aid, with subsequent modifications and completions* and of the *Regulation on state aid in the form of compensations granted to certain undertakings entrusted with services of general economic interest*.
- (65) The facilities granted to the company during 2002-2003 were notified after their granting so they represent illegal state aid, according to the art. 3<sup>1</sup> in the Law no. 143/1999 on the state aid, with the subsequent modifications and completions (see para. no.23).

### **3.7. Assessment of the state aid**

- (66) The state aid for S.C. UZINA TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A. is granted under the form of subsidies to cover the difference between the national reference price and the local delivery price and under the form of guarantees granted by the State for external credits contracted by the company, for the period 2002 – 2005.
- (67) The state aid under the form of subsidies, for the period 2002-2005, amounts ROL 329,307,881 thousand ROL. As the credits are obtained 100% with the State's guarantee and the company registers losses, for the assessed period, no bank would grant guarantees for the contracted credits. This way, according to art.3.2.2 in the Guidelines on the state aid under the form of guarantees, the value of the state aid under the form of guarantees, for the period 2002 – 2005, is equal to the value of the external credits contracted, respectively ROL 317,592,000 thousand.
- (68) Point 1.1. in the Guidelines on the state aid under the form of guarantees stipulates that usually the beneficiary of such assistance is the borrower because it enables the

latter – as has been demonstrated above – to obtain better financial terms than those normally available on the market.

- (69) According to point 2.2. of the Guidelines on the state aid granted under the form of guarantees, in certain circumstances also the lender will benefit from the guarantee granted by the State, for example may be the case where the guarantee is given ex-post related to a loan, in this case the guarantee can be a state aid for the lender.
- (70) The guarantees granted by the Ministry of Public Finances, for years 2002 and 2004, for the contracted credits, represent a ex-ante condition for entering into force of these credits. The guarantees were issued before using any money from this credit. The guarantees were not granted for an existing loan.
- (71) The Government Decisions approving the state guarantees for external credits which are to be contracted by the company, are established the maximum credit values which are to be guaranteed (together with the interests and afferent commissions), the purpose of the credit and the guarantor (Ministry of Public Finances). Based on these G.D.s, the company established in advance with Ministry of Public Finances the credit parameters (the granting period/maturity, the grace period, withdrawal period and the way of reimbursement). Thereafter, standard offer requests were issued addressed to external first rank banks.
- (72) The offer request contained the necessary information so that the interested banks could create a competitive price structure: the type of the loan, the beneficiary of the loan, the 100% state guarantee (by mentioning the GD's number), the credit value, the maturity of the loan, withdrawal period, the grace period, the way of reimbursement, the reply form, the deadline for the offers and any other data necessary to make a pertinent offer. As the offer is standard, all banks received the same information, being equally treated, in conditions of transparency and free access for transmitting the offers.
- (73) After analyzing all offers received until the date mentioned in the offer request, the best offer was chosen. As all the banks are first rank banks and the criteria of the credit being the same, the main criterion for choosing was the cost of the credits (interest and the corresponding fees).
- (74) Taking into account all the above, it is considered that the financing banks have offered their facilities at competitive pricing conditions thereby excluding any potential advantage deriving from the state guarantee. Consequently, the Competition Council comes to the conclusion that the state guarantees do not give any advantage to the lender but only to the borrower, SC UZINA TERMoeLECTRICA GIURGIU SA.
- (75) The total amount of the state aid granted to S.C. UZINA TERMoeLECTRICA GIURGIU S.A. during 2002- 2005, is of ROL 646,899,881 thousand, according to Table nr. 9.



**Table nr. 9– The state aid received by the company during 2002 – 2005**

-thousand ROL-

<b>Type of state aid</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>Total</b>
Subsidy granded to the company	32,139,142	81,286,810	107,649,596	108,232,333	<b>329,307,881</b>
Credits contracted with the state's guarantee	173,232,000	-	144,360,000	-	<b>317,519,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>205,371,142</b>	<b>81,286,810</b>	<b>252,009,596</b>	<b>108,232,333</b>	<b>646,899,881</b>

Source: supplementary information

#### **4. Compatibility of the Aid**

(76) According to the *Regulation on state aid in the form of compensations granted to certain undertakings entrusted with services of general economic interest* compensations granted in view of discharging the service of general economic interest may constitute state aid compatible with a normal competition environment if the following conditions are met:

- a) the state aid is necessary for discharging a service of general economic interest;
- b) the state aid does not unduly affect the trade between Romania and the EU Member States.

##### **4.1. State aid necessary for discharging a service of general economic interest**

(77) In order to be able to assess the necessity of the aid with respect to the discharging of the service the following conditions should be observed:

- the beneficiary needs to be officially entrusted with discharging a clearly defined service of general economic interest; and
- the compensation level should not exceed what is necessary to discharge the service of general economic interest, taking into account the revenues arising from its performance.

(78) As discussed under point 3.3. above S.C. UZINA TERMoeLECTRICA GIURGIU S.A is exercising a service of general economic essential for the population, institutions and undertakings and that it is clearly defined by license.

(79) S.C. UZINA TERMoeLECTRICA GIURGIU S.A. operates its service is under the public ANRE licenses no. 1452/2002, 1453/2002, 1555/2002. The licenses in conjunction with the relevant law clearly define the obligations of the service that the company is supposed to discharge. Therefore it can be concluded that S.C. UZINA

TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A. has been officially entrusted with the public service that it discharges.

- (80) It follows, from the assessment under point 3.5. above, that under the conditions of a regulated market for discharging this service the company can not impose on its consumers a price that is sufficient to cover its operating costs. This is the main cause for which the company has annual losses. Furthermore, the compensation granted to the company does not fully cover all the costs that are currently being incurred by the provision of the public service.
- (81) Therefore, one can conclude that the state aid granted to S.C. UZINA TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A, for the period 2002-2005, does not exceed what is necessary to discharge under normal conditions of continuity, safety and comfort the public service of production, transport, distribution and supply of heating energy within the city of Giurgiu.
- (82) Not granting this compensation would lead to the block of company's activity and, therefore, to the cessation of public service performance. This could have serious repercussions over the population and the undertakings from the city of Giurgiu, that would be deprived of the necessary caloric energy, especially during the colder seasons of the year.

#### **4.2. No unduly affect the trade between Romania and the EU Member States**

- (83) It needs to be noted that the activity of the company is restricted to a limited geographical area, represented only by the GIURGIU County territory. S.C. UZINA TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A. is the only operator. The company is not involved in import-export activities. Under these circumstances it is considered that the commerce with the Member States is not unduly affected.

#### **4.3. There is no over-compensation**

- (84) The state aid granted to S.C. UZINA TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A. under the form of credits contracted with State's guarantee and subsidies (see para. 58) does not represent an over-compensation because it does not exceed the costs which are absolutely necessary in order to perform the service of general economic interest.
- (85) Thus, the two conditions provided at para 76, conditions provided in the *Regulation on state aid in the form of compensations granted to certain undertakings entrusted with services of general economic interest* are cumulatively met. This gives the basis to conclude that the support measures for S.C. UZINA TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A., representing compensations for the performance of the service of general economic interest, are state aid compatible with the normal competitive environment.

(86) The total amount of state aid granted to S.C. UZINA TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A. amounting to ROL 646,899,881 thousand, from which ROL 286,657,952 thousand is state aids received in the period 2002 - 2003, and ROL 360,241,929 thousand is state aid to be granted in the period 2004 – 2005 by the Ministry of Public Finance, is compatible with normal competition environment.

## DECIDES

**Art. 1.** The measures of financial support granted during 2002-2005 to S.C. UZINA TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A. constitute state aid for the purposes of Art. 2 of *Law 143/1999 on State aid, published in the Official Monitor, Part I, no. 370 on August the 3<sup>rd</sup> 1999, modified and completed by Law 603/2003 and GO 94/2004 on regulation of financial measures, approved with modifications and completions by the Law no.507/2004.*

**Art. 2.** The notified state aid represents a necessary compensation to achieve, under normal conditions of safety and continuity the service of general economic interest to produce, transport, distribute and supply heating energy, and this compensation does not affect the trade between Romania and the EU Member States in an unjustified way.

**Art. 3.** Pursuant to Art. 12 para. 2 (b) corroborated with Art. 14 para. 1 (j) of *Law 143/1999 regarding state aid with subsequent modifications and completions*, is authorized the state aid for S.C. UZINA TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A. as aid to achieve under conditions of safety and continuity the service of general economic interest.

**Art. 4** Pursuant to Art. 24 of *Law 143/1999 with subsequent modifications and completions*, suppliers shall annually convey to the Competition Council information regarding the state aid granted to S.C. UZINA TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A., in view of monitoring the aid.

**Art.5.** This decision is applicable as of its date of communication.

**Art. 6.** Pursuant to Art. 29 of *Law 143/1999 regarding state aid with subsequent modifications and completions*, this decision may be appealed by he interested persons before the Bucharest Court of Appeal, the administrative section, within 30 days from its communication.

**Art. 7.** This Decision shall be communicated by the General Secretariat of the Competition Council to:

- The Ministry of Public Finance, Apolodor Street, no.17, sect. 5, Bucuresti;
- S.C. UZINA TERMOELECTRICA GIURGIU S.A., Sloboziei Street, no. 194, Giurgiu, jud. Giurgiu, cod 8375.

**Art. 8** The Secretariat-General and the Directorate for State Aid Authorization of the Competition Council shall pursue the fulfillment of the present Decision.

**PRESIDENT**

**MIHAI BERINDE**

**ANEXA**

**Tabelul nr. 5** *Evolution of the local delivery price, the reference price and the subsidy granted to cover the difference between them during the 2001-2005 period*

Period	Local delivery price (TVA not included) population	Local delivery price (TVA included) population	Reference price (TVA not included)	Reference price (TVA included)	Difference between the reference price and the local delivery price (TVA not included)	Difference between the reference price and the local delivery price (TVA included)	Quantity delivered to the population	Value of the subsidy
	ROL/Gcal	ROL/Gcal	ROL/Gcal	ROL/Gcal	ROL/Gcal	ROL/Gcal	Gcal	ROL thousands
1	2	3	4	5	6=4-2	7=3-5	9	10=7*9
jan.01	298,370	355,060	298,370	355,060	0	0	24,333.8	0
feb.01	298,370	355,060	298,370	355,060	0	0	16,274.7	0
mar.01	298,370	355,060	298,370	355,060	0	0	14,299.8	0
apr.01	298,370	355,060	298,370	355,060	0	0	3,772.8	0
may.01	298,370	355,060	298,370	355,060	0	0	2,216.4	0
jun.01	298,370	355,060	298,370	355,060	0	0	2,298.0	0
jul.01	447,555	532,590	447,555	532,590	0	0	-	0
aug.01	447,555	532,590	447,555	532,590	0	0	-	0
sep.01	447,555	532,590	447,555	532,590	0	0	-	0
oct.01	468,720	557,777	468,720	557,777	0	0	-	0
nov.01	468,720	557,777	468,720	557,777	0	0	13,089.3	0
dec.01	468,720	557,777	468,720	557,777	0	0	22,753.7	0
<b>Total 2001</b>							<b>99,038.5</b>	<b>0</b>
Jan ,02	486,271	578,662	486,271	578,662	0	0	28,743.1	0
Feb,02	1,102,700	1,312,213	483,193	575,000	619,507	737,213	19,189.8	14,146,970
Mart,02	1,102,700	1,312,213	1,102,700	1,312,213	0	0	1,128.0	0
Apr,02	1,102,700	1,312,213	483,193	575,000	619,507	737,213	3,069.4	831,576
Oct,02	1,102,700	1,312,213	672,269	800,000	430,431	512,213	454.6	232,852
Nov,02	1,102,700	1,312,213	672,269	800,000	430,431	512,213	11,914.3	61,03,659
Dec,02	1,102,700	1,312,213	672,269	800,000	430,431	512,213	21,132.0	10,824,085
<b>Total 2002</b>							<b>85,631.2</b>	<b>32,139,142</b>

Jan,03	1,102,700	1,312,213	672,269	800,000	430,431	512,213	26,101.8	13,369,681
Feb,03	1,102,700	1,312,213	672,269	800,000	430,431	512,213	22,953.6	11,757,132
Mar,03	1,102,700	1,312,213	672,269	800,000	430,431	512,213	21,650.4	11,089,616
Oct,03	1,102,700	1,312,213	672,269	800,000	430,431	512,213	1,672.1	856,471
Nov,03	1,600,200	1,904,238	672,269	800,000	927,931	1,104,238	15,877.1	17,532,097
Dec,03	1,600,200	1,904,238	672,269	800,000	927,931	1,104,238	24,163.1	26,681,813
<b>Total a2003</b>							<b>112,418.3</b>	<b>8,128,6810</b>
Jan ,04	1,600,200	1,904,238	672269	800,000	927,931	1,104,238	27379.6	30233595
Feb,04	1,600,200	1,904,238	672269	800,000	927,931	1,104,238	22820.7	25199484
Mar,04	1,600,200	1,904,238	672269	800,000	927,931	1,104,238	18422.1	20342383
Nov,04	1,600,200	1,904,238	752941	896,000	847,259	1,008,238	11613.7	11709374
Dec,04	1,600,200	1,904,238	752941	896,000	847,259	1,008,238	20000.0	20164760
<b>Total 2004</b>							<b>102236.3</b>	<b>107649596</b>
<b>Total 2005</b>	1,600,200	1,904,238	752941	896,000	847,259	1,008,238	<b>107348.0</b>	<b>108232333</b>
<b>Total general</b>								<b>329,307,881</b>

Source: notification form

**Tabel no, 6** - Evolution of the local delivery price, caloric energy cost and of the sold quantity of hot water by *S,C, UZINA TERMoeLECTRICA GIURGIU S,A,*

PERIOD	DELIVERY PRICE		LEGAL GROUND	DELIVERY QUANTITY			UNITARY COST
	POPULATION	UNDERTAKINGS		TOTAL	OF WHICH:		
					POPULATION	UNDERTAKINGS	
	lei/Gcal	lei/Gcal		Gcal	Gcal	Gcal	lei/Gcal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
jan,01	298370	309562	Dec Anre 100/06,06,2000	30452.0	24333.8	6128.2	1331048
feb,01	298370	309562	Dec Anre 100/06,06,2000	20558.2	16274.7	4283.5	1644850
mar,01	298370	309562	Dec Anre 100/06,06,2000	18333.7	14299.8	4033.9	1391265
apr.01	298370	309562	Dec Anre 100/06.06.2000	4550	3772.8	777.2	5152196
may.01	298370	309562	Dec Anre 100/06.06.2000	2226.7	2216.4	10.9	8632715
jun.01	298370	309562	Dec Anre 100/06.06.2000	2303.0	2298.0	5.0	9232708
jul.01	447555	464343	Ordin Anre13/03.07.01	0	0	0	0
aug.01	447555	464343	Ordin Anre13/03.07.01	0	0	0	0
sep.01	447555	464343	Ordin Anre13/03.07.01	0	0	0	0
oct.01	468720	486320	Ordin Anre22/20.09.01	0	0	0	0

nov.01	468720	486320	Ordin Anre22/20.09.01	16218.5	13089.35	3129.1	2072845
dec.01	468720	486320	Ordin Anre22/20.09.01	28375.4	22753.7	5621.7	1441579
<b>TOTAL 2001</b>				<b>123017.5</b>	<b>99038.5</b>	<b>23978.8</b>	<b>2581579</b>
Jan .02	486271	504511	Ordin Anre 35/21.12.2001	34840.2	28743.1	6097.1	905398
Feb.02	1102700	1102700	Ordin Anre 106/05.02.02	23051.9	19189.8	3862.1	1053643
Mart.02	1102700	1102700	Ordin Anre 106/05.02.02	1584.7	1128.08	456.71	10564564
Apr.02	1102700	1102700	Ordin Anre 106/05.02.02	3652.2	3069.4	582.8	6444143
Oct.02	1102700	1102700	Ordin Anre 106/05.02.02	693.8	454.6	239.2	5696376
Nov.02	1102700	1102700	Ordin Anre 106/05.02.02	14597.4	11914.2	2683.1	2505856
Dec.02	1102700	1102700	Ordin Anre 106/05.02.02	26327.7	21132.0	5198.7	1172526
<b>Total 2002</b>				<b>104748.0</b>	<b>85631.2</b>	<b>19116.8</b>	<b>1804579</b>
Jan .03	1102700	1102700	Ordin Anre 106/05.02.02	34088.8	26101.8	7987.0	1008540
Feb.03	1102700	1102700	Ordin Anre 106/05.02.02	28639.6	22953.6	5685.9	1151697
Mart.03	1102700	1102700	Ordin Anre 106/05.02.02	26281.8	21650.4	4631.2	1253940
Oct.03	1102700	1102700	Ordin Anre 106/05.02.02	2106.2	1672.1	434.1	7681635
Nov.03	1600200	1680210	Dec Anre 436/29.10.03	19234.9	15877.1	3354.8	1762657
Dec.03	1600200	1680210	Dec Anre 436/29.10.03	29418.3	24163.1	5255.1	1416777
<b>TOTAL AN 2003</b>				<b>139766.9</b>	<b>112418.3</b>	<b>27348.6</b>	<b>1749308</b>
Ian.04	1600200	1680210	Dec Anre 436/29.10.03	34069.3	27379.6	6689.6	1421418
Feb.04	1600200	1680210	Dec Anre 436/29.10.03	28421.2	22820.7	5600.5	1428110
Mar.04	1600200	1680210	Dec Anre 436/29.10.03	22443.0	18422.1	4020.8	1462994
Nov.04	1600200	1680210	Dec Anre 436/29.10.03	13821.2	11613.7	2207.5	2320134
Dec.04	1600200	1680210	Dec Anre 436/29.10.03	24400	20000	4400	2120144
<b>TOTAL 2004</b>				<b>125154.8</b>	<b>102236.2</b>	<b>22918.6</b>	<b>2229476</b>
<b>TOTAL 2005</b>				<b>131412.6</b>	<b>107348.0</b>	<b>24064.5</b>	

Source: notification form

**Tabel no. 8 – Evolution of the difference between the local delivery price and the cost of caloric energy and of the losses caused by this difference at hot water**

PERIOD	Difference between the price settled by ANRE and cost		Delivered quantity			LOSSES FROM THE UNCOVERING THE COST
	POPULATION	UNDERTAKINGS	TOTAL	OF WHICH:		
				POPULATION	UNDERTAKINGS	
	ROL/Gcal	ROL/Gcal	Gcal	Gcal	Gcal	ROL THOUSANDS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7=2*5+3*6
Jan.01	1032678	1021486	30452.0	24333.8	6128.2	31388850
feb.01	1346480	1335288	20558.2	16274.7	4283.5	27633264
mar.01	1095895	1081703	18333.7	14299.8	4033.9	20034561
apr.01	4853826	4842634	4550	3772.8	777.2	22076209
mai.01	8334345	8323153	2226.7	2216.4	10.9	18562964
jun.01	8934338	8923146	2303.0	2298.0	5.0	20575724
jul.01	0	0	0	0	0	0

aug.01	0	0	0	0	0	0
sep.01	0	0	0	0	0	0
oct.01	0	0	0	0	0	0
nov.01	1604125	1586525	16218.5	13089.35	3129.1	25961349
dec.01	972859	955259	28375.4	22753.7	5621.7	27506321
<b>TOTAL 2001</b>			12017.5	99038.5	23978.8	<b>193,739,242</b>
Jan .02	419127	400887	16218.5	13089.3	3129.1	6740494
Feb.02	49057	49057	28375.4	22753.7	5621.7	1392012
Mart.02	9461864	9461864	1584.7	1128.08	456.71	14994215
Apr.02	5341443	5341443	3652.2	3069.4	582.8	19508018
Oct.02	4593676	4593676	693.8	454.6	239.2	3187092
Nov.02	1403156	1403156	14597.4	11914.2	2683.1	20482429
Dec.02	69826	69826	26327.7	21132.0	5198.7	1838358
<b>TOTAL 2002</b>			104748.0	85631.2	19116.8	<b>68,142,618</b>
Jan .03	-94160	-94160	34088.8	26101.8	7987.0	-3209801
Feb.03	48997	48997	28639.6	22953.6	5685.9	1403254
Mart.03	151240	151240	26281.8	21650.4	4631.2	3974859
Oct.03	6966206	6966206	2106.2	1672.1	434.1	14672223
Nov.03	162457	82447	19234.9	15877.1	3354.8	2855939
Dec.03	-183423	-263433	29418.3	24163.1	5255.1	-5816435
<b>TOTAL 2003</b>			139766.9	112418.3	27348.6	<b>13,880,039</b>
Jan.04	-178782	-258792	34069.3	27379.6	6689.6	-6626194
Feb.04	-172090	-252100	28421.2	22820.7	5600.5	-5339100
Mar.04	-137206	-217216	22443.0	18422.1	4020.8	-3401005
Nov.04	719934	639924	13821.2	11613.7	2207.5	9773729
Dec.04	519944	439934	24400	20000	4400	12334589
<b>TOTAL 2004</b>			125154.8	102236.2	22918.6	<b>6,742,019</b>
<b>TOTAL 2005</b>	629276	549266	113412.6	107348.0	24064.5	<b>80,769,332</b>
<b>TOTAL GENERAL</b>					<b>363,273,250</b>	

Source: notification form