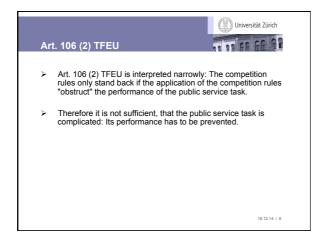


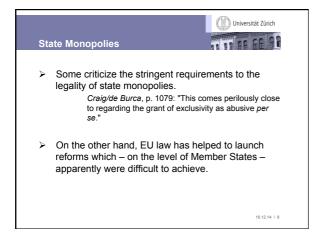
16.12.14 / 4

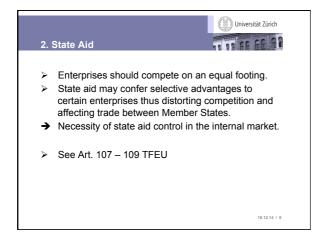
(III) Universität Zürich IL IF FF FF AR Art. 106 (2) TFEU ⊳ Services of general economic interest ("public service"): energy telecommunication . postal services . transport . water • waste-disposal services Revenue-producing monopolies: no practical importance. According to the dominant opinion, it is not allowed to > discriminate in order to generate public revenues.

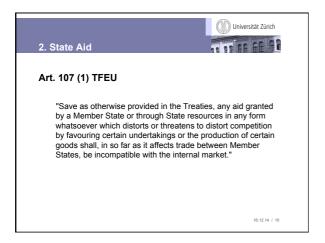
16.12.14 / 5

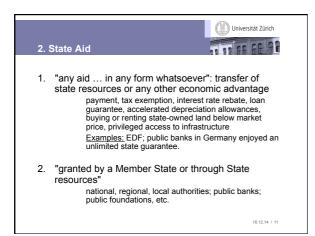


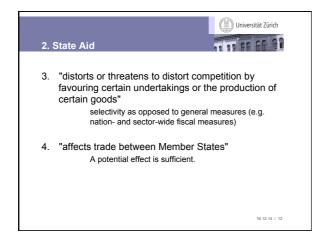
		Universität Zürich
St	ate Monopolies	IL BE FE EE AR
٨	The existence of state monopo become under legal scrutiny.	lies itself has
۶	ECJ, 30 April 1974 – Sacchi:→ State monopolies are adm	issible.
۶	ECJ, 19 March 1991 – Telecon terminals equipment	nmunications
	 State monopolies may infr freedoms (or the competit of a justification, they have 	ion rules). In absence
		16.12.14 / 7



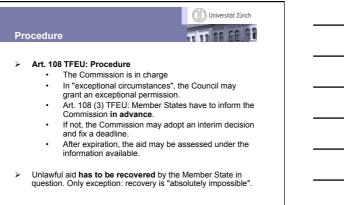








State Aid	and Public Enterprises	_
No fav	-280/00 – <i>Altmark Trans, ECR 2003, I-7747:</i> ourable competitive position of an enterprise, if onditions are met:	_
1.	First, the recipient undertaking must actually have public service obligations to discharge and the obligations must be clearly defined.	
2.	The parameters on the basis of which the compensation will be calculated must be established in advance in an objective and transparent manner.	_
3.	The compensation must not exceed what is necessary to cover all or part of the costs incurred in the discharge of public service obligations	
4.	If no public procurement procedure took place, the level of compensation needed must be determined on the basis of an analysis of the costs which a typical undertaking, well run and adequately equipped, would have incurred.	_
	16:12:14 / 13	_



16.12.14 / 14