



REGULATORY AUTHORITY  
FOR ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS  
AND POSTAL SERVICES

**REGULATORY AUTHORITY FOR ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS  
AND POSTAL SERVICES  
(RU)**

**Report regarding the outcomes of the assessment of the  
cross-border parcel tariffs of 2024**  
*(Confidential version)*

*12 June 2024*

**Slovakia**

## **1. Objective**

The purpose of this report is to provide a description of the methodology and summary of the main findings of the assessment carried out by the Slovak national authority, Regulatory Authority for Electronic Communications and Postal Services (RU), in terms of the Regulation (EU) 2018/644 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 April 2018 on cross-border parcel delivery services (the Regulation).

## **2. Legal framework**

According to Article 6 (1), the NRA identifies, for each of the single-piece postal items listed in the Annex of the Regulation, those cross-border tariffs that are subject to the universal service obligation that it considers objectively necessary to assess. For this purpose, the Regulation suggests the use of an objective pre-assessment filter mechanism, in compliance with the principle of proportionality. The pre-assessment filter mechanism is intended to reduce the administrative burden on the national regulatory authority and on parcel delivery services providers subject to a universal service obligation, as it focuses the assessment under Article 6 (2) and 6 (3) of the Regulation on a limited number of tariffs.

To achieve the aims set out above, the national regulatory authorities should use a filter mechanism based on a ranking of the cross-border tariffs of all Member States for each of the 15 categories of single-piece items listed in the Annex of the Regulation. This mechanism has the advantage of creating an EU-wide comparison of the respective tariffs, which will be available for the national regulatory authorities on the web-application of the Commission. In addition, it is a simple and clear mechanism. It does not rely on costs (or proxies for costs), which are part of the assessment process.

To achieve a true and fair comparison, the tariffs on the Commission's webpage have been corrected according to purchasing-power parities, as laid down by Eurostat. To counter the rigidity linked to a fixed percentage, it is appropriate to set a range of between 25 % and 5 % of the highest tariffs for each category, starting in the first 2 years with the highest percentage (i.e. 25%) and lowering the percentage progressively. For the year 2024 the % has been reduced from 25 % to 15 %.

## **3. Identification of tariffs to be assessed**

For identification of the tariffs to be assessed RU used the results of pre-assessment filter mechanism and ranking of average single-piece cross-border tariffs adjusted by purchasing-power parities.

RU applied this method on nine product categories of the universal services postal provider of Slovakia, Slovenská pošta, a.s. The tariffs of Slovenská pošta, a.s., are set as uniform prices for all countries in European union except Czech Republic.

RU has taken into account all public tariffs of cross-border parcel delivery services of universal service products obtained and collected under Article 5 and published on postal website (parcel delivery in the EU) for 2024. They are expressed in purchasing power parities using Eurostat's database (PPPs).

**Summary of the pre - filter mechanism results – potentially high tariffs (Yes/No)**

Destination	Standard letter			Registered letter			Track and trace letter		
	500 g	1 kg	2 kg	500 g	1 kg	2 kg	500 g	1 kg	2 kg
All destinations	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Destination	Standard parcel			Track and trace parcel		
	500 g	1 kg	2 kg	500 g	1 kg	2 kg
All destinations	No	No	No	No	No	No

**Conclusions:**

According to Article 6(1) of the Regulation, RU applied a pre-assessment filter mechanism suggested by the European Commission for identification of those cross-border single-piece parcel tariffs that might be potentially unreasonably high and need to be investigated and assessed further.

***Under Article 6(1) RU has identified that none of the product categories were found to be potentially unreasonably high and have not to be assessed further under Article 6(2) and 6(3).***

