Operators of cross-border road haulage and road passenger transport services abroad need to be licensed for those operations by the competent authority in the country where they are established. Additional requirements for cross-border trade may be regulated in bilateral road transport agreements. For vehicles where no such bilateral agreement is applicable, a licence is also needed from the Swedish Transport Agency (CPC 712).

Measures:
SE: Yrkestrafiklag (2012:210) (Act on professional traffic);
Lag om vägtrafikregister (2001:558) (Act on road traffic registry); Yrkestrafikförordning (2012:237) (Government regulation on professional traffic);
Taxitrafiklag (2012:211) (Act on Taxis); and
Taxitrafikförordning (2012:238) (Government regulation on taxis).

(d) Services auxiliary to air transport services

With respect to Investment liberalisation - Market access, National treatment:

In **PL**: For storage services of frozen or refrigerated goods and bulk storage services of liquids or gases at airports, the possibility to supply certain categories of services will depend on the size of the airport. The number of suppliers in each airport may be limited due to available space constraints, and to not less than two suppliers for other reasons.

Measures:
PL: Polish Aviation Law of 3 July 2002, Articles 174.2 and 174.3 3.

With respect to Investment liberalisation - Market access, National treatment, Most-favoured-nation treatment, and Cross-border trade in services - Market access, National treatment, Most-favoured-nation treatment:

In **EU**: For groundhandling services, establishment within the European Union territory may be required. The level of openness of groundhandling services depends on the size of airport. The number of suppliers in each airport may be limited. For "big airports", this limit may not be less than two suppliers.