

Universal Connectivity for a Post-Pandemic Digital Europe

ITU-EKIP Regional Regulatory Forum for Europe

Session 1: Policy and regulatory incentives for affordable and robust connectivity

Need to close the digital gap

State aid

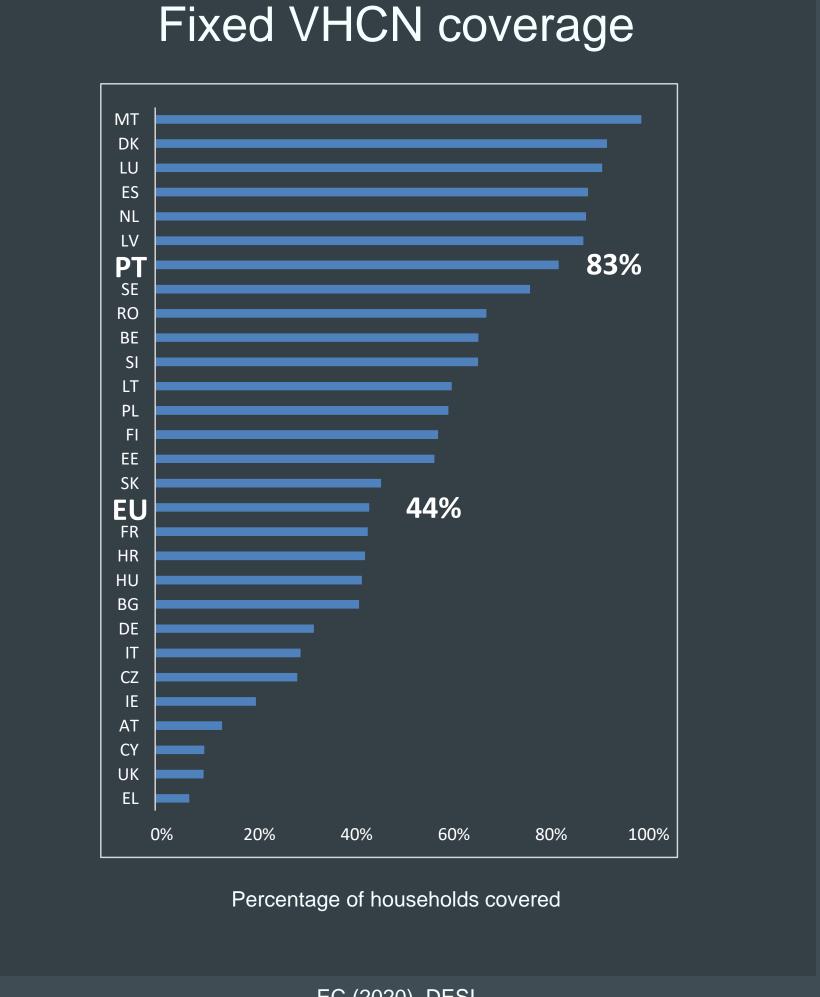
Amount of total notified State aid spending (2013-2020)

62.7 billion euros

Amount of aid actually spent (2014-2019)

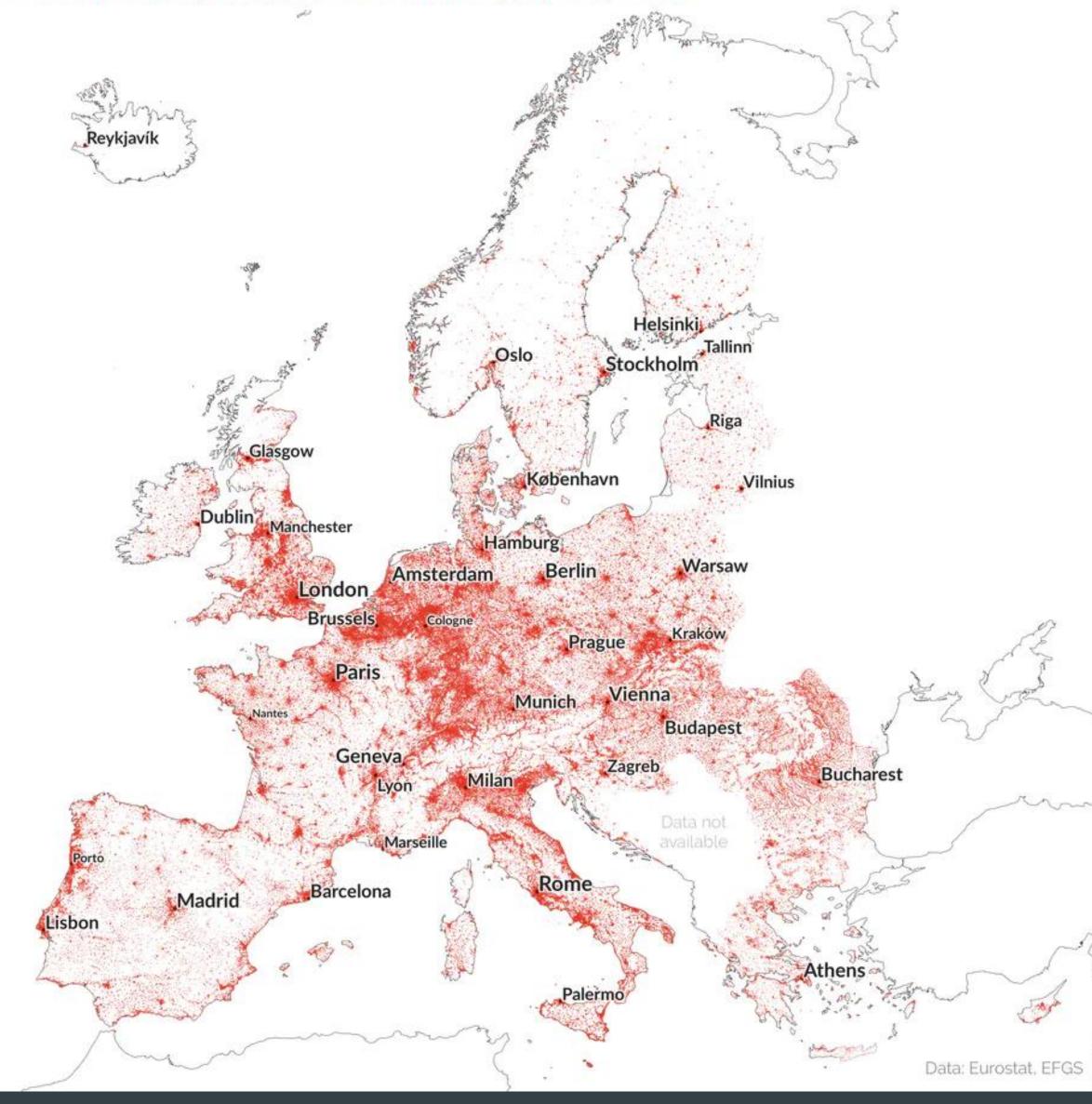
■ billion euros

What are the (public) costs needed to achieve 100% of VHCN coverage?



POPULATION DENSITY IN EUROPE

Areas with 250 people or more, per sq. km.



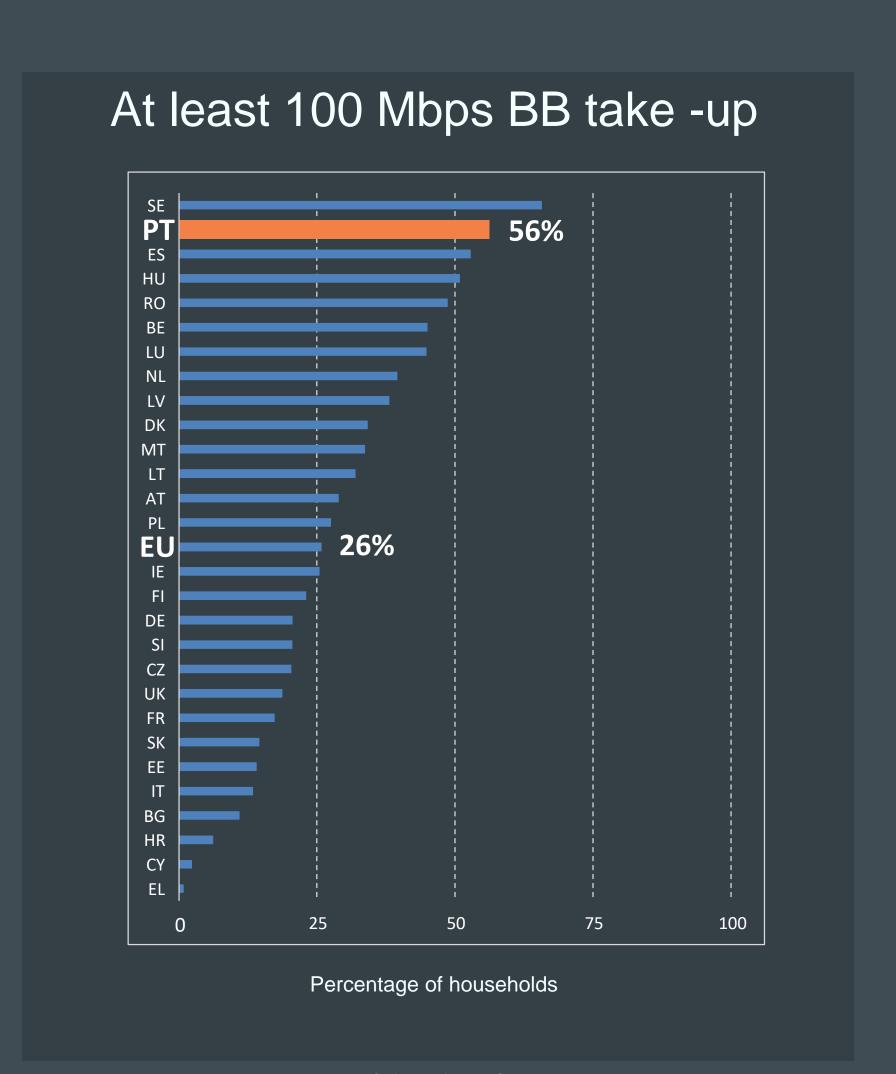
A. Rae (2018). Think Your Country is Crowded? These Maps Reveal the Truth About Population Density across Europe. The conservation.

THE CHALLENGE

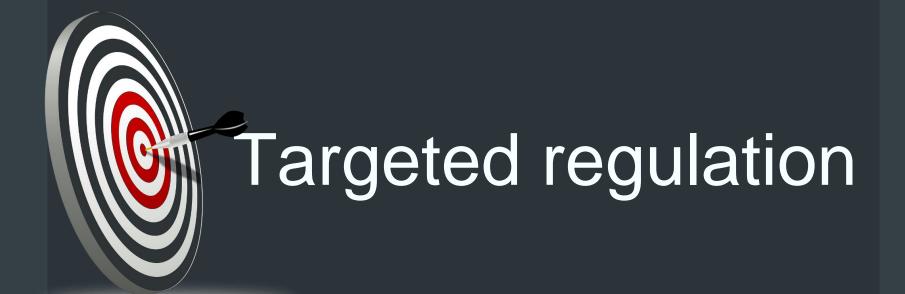
In some countries (e.g., northern Scandinavia, Portugal, Spain and France) there is a high concentration of inhabitants in small areas and large areas with a sparse settlement pattern. It is easy to cover the high density areas but a challenge to cover the remaining areas.

Where Portugal stands?

Fixed VHCN coverage 83% sk EU 25 100 Percentage of households covered



Which tools/incentives were used?



Focus on access to civil infrastructure (symmetric and asymmetric regulation).

No fibre access obligations.

Promotion of coinvestment.



State aid

Timely State aid measure (in 2009, when private investments started).

Political engagement (promotion of VHCN investment as a strategic priority for the

country).

Major problems

High prices

Compared to other broadband offer in the EU

Excessive bundling

Consumers pay for service items that they do not need.

Loyalty offers

High charges borne by consumers in case of early termination of contracts with loyalty periods

Post-pandemic needs?

At the supply-side

State aid for the remaining uncovered areas

(less than 10% of households).



At the demand-side

Social tarifs for broadband access.

(Decree-law published and specifications under way)

