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**Subject: State aid SA.33473 (2012/N) - Poland
Broadband network project in Mazovia**

Sir,

I. SUMMARY

- (1) I am pleased to be able to inform you that the European Commission has assessed the measure "*Broadband network project in Mazovia*" (hereafter: "the measure") and decided not to raise objections because the measure is compatible with the internal market, pursuant to Article 107(3)(c) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)¹.

II. PROCEDURE

- (2) Following pre-notification discussions, by a letter dated 8/03/2012, pursuant to Article 108 (3) of the TFEU, the Polish authorities notified to the Commission a measure for supporting the deployment of a regional backhaul network in Mazovia.

¹ With effect from 1 December 2009, Articles 87 and 88 of the EC Treaty have become Articles 107 and 108, respectively, of the TFEU. The two sets of provisions are, in substance, identical. For the purposes of this Decision, references to Articles 107 and 108 of the TFEU should be understood as references to Articles 87 and 88, respectively, of the EC Treaty where appropriate.

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- (3) The Commission requested additional information on the measure by letters registered on 8/05/2012 and 30/07/2012. The Polish authorities provided the requested information on 4/06/2012 and 29/08/2012 respectively. Several calls, meetings and email exchanges took place over the course of the pre-notification and notification process.

III. CONTEXT

III.1. The target region

- (4) The target area of the notified project covers Mazovia voivodeship, of approximately 5 500 000 inhabitants².
- (5) Population density in the Mazovia voivodeship - excluding Warsaw – is the lowest in the country, making it difficult to attract investors for the development of broadband networks, which typically yield higher profits in the areas of higher population density, offering more demand and more demand concentration. The demographic structure of the region is unique because nearly 1/3 of the population are citizens of Warsaw (the Polish capital), and the rest of the province, with the exception of a few major cities, includes a great number of small and very small towns. In the Mazovia voivodeship there are approx. 7615 localities with a population of less than 500.
- (6) With the notified measure, the authorities of Mazovia aim to mitigate the extent of digital and social exclusion in those areas and create new professional opportunities for the skilled residents. Broadband Internet will allow people who used to leave their residence due to financial considerations to engage into distance working. Dissemination of broadband access to Internet will be a stimulus for development of modern electronic economy and e-government in the region, and as a consequence it shall favour development of areas of knowledge-based economy.

III.2. The rationale for public intervention

- (7) According to the Polish authorities, the development of broadband in the Mazovia region faces two key problems: (1) the shortage of infrastructure to deliver the services required by the public authorities and by citizens; and (2) the lack of adequate competition reflected in high prices or inadequate services.

Shortage of infrastructure of commercial operators offering broadband services

- (8) As regards the first concern, similarly to other regions in the European Union, also in the case of Mazovia, advanced broadband services and the infrastructure required to support them are available for citizens and businesses in more densely populated areas, whereas broadband infrastructure is inadequate or outright lacking in other areas which are not commercially attractive for electronic communication operators. This leaves citizens and businesses in such areas without the possibility of adequate broadband access and services.
- (9) According to the statistics provided by the Polish authorities at the end of 2010, the access to fixed broadband services in Poland reached the level of 16% (fixed and mobile access), which was still far below the EU average (26.6%). The table

² In Warsaw (population of approx.1.7 million) the project envisages only the construction of technical nodes.

below illustrates the distribution of services in Mazovia voivodeship at various connection speeds. The competition among operators can be observed only in the bigger cities, where the broadband access to Internet is provided by cable television operators.

Table 1 – Breakdown of broadband services in Mazovia (% relates to a number of localities)

	no service or access <2Mbps	Access 2 to 30 Mb/s <6Mbps	Access >30Mbps
Mazovia	82%	17%	1%

- (10) In the Digital Agenda Scoreboard³, Poland is indicated as a country, which despite an acceleration in the years 2005-2009 still stays in the tail of the EU-27 with regard to the penetration of broadband Internet.
- (11) Lack of broadband infrastructure in Mazovia region emerged clearly during the preparation of an inventory of existing infrastructure and of credible investment plans. According to the Polish authorities, in as many as 7 285 localities out of a total 8 826 there is no optical distribution node, and there is no broadband Internet access offered that would guarantee 2 Mbit / s download speed to the end-user. As far the NGA infrastructure is concerned, among 15 298 localities in Mazovia there are only 79 where NGA services are offered or planned to be offered in the next three years, and even there it is usually the case only in small parts of these localities with the highest density of population.

Lack of adequate competition reflected in high prices or inadequate services.

- (12) As regards the second concern, there is a lack of competition as regards wholesale and retail bandwidth services in many areas of Mazovia. The Polish authorities indicated that the broadband access market share in Mazovia held by the incumbent operator (TP SA) was approx. 65% (xDSL market share), without taking into account the indirect share attributable to it due to line rental to other operators – xDSL lines market.
- (13) The Polish authorities argue that the incumbent has the largest market share in terms of number of active subscriber lines. This shows a low degree of competition on the target market, where the existence of entry barriers and the dominant position of TP SA do not give incentives to use the service of access to network infrastructure at a fixed location. In the middle of 2010, the ULL⁴ penetration rate in Poland was only 4%. According to the Polish authorities, the alternative operators, aware of the dominant position of the incumbent, its vertical integration and attitude to competition are reluctant to invest in providing retail services via xDSL links based on the ULL service.

The rationale for rolling out a new network

- (14) According to the Polish authorities, the main reason for the low level of accessibility of the broadband services is the physical absence of sufficient fibre-optic broadband backhaul infrastructure and ‘last mile’ infrastructure. The existing infrastructure concentrates in the vicinity of the largest city in the region. Consequently, the Polish authorities decided to build a new broadband network in

³ Commission Staff Working Paper SEC (2011)708 of 31 May 2011 available under http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/digital-agenda/scoreboard/index_en.htm.

⁴ Unbundled Local Loop.

the province of Mazovia – 'Internet for Mazovia' ("IDM"), to bridge the infrastructural gap in the region.

- (15) The IDM network will be open to private operators to obtain access for connecting 'last mile' infrastructure. Through the construction of a regional broadband network open for all telecommunications operators, devoted to the provision of wholesale services, the Polish central and regional authorities aim to reach objectives of social cohesion and economic growth. The construction of a new broadband infrastructure will allow additional operators of access networks to enter the market, which will have a positive impact on the supply of retail services and competition in the areas covered by the notified project.
- (16) The Polish authorities also reported that the majority of operators of access networks were of the opinion that the construction of a new network, with its nodes located in municipalities and towns will help them to develop their activities by contributing to an increase in the profitability of investments.
- (17) The Polish authorities claim that the measure is necessary to achieve the goals of the European Digital Agenda, in order to avoid deepening the digital divide and to ensure that citizens of Central Europe have competitive access to the Internet.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF THE MEASURE

- (18) **Objective:** The goal of the Polish authorities is to provide residential customers, business users, government and public administration bodies in Mazovia with the ability to access the electronic communication operator and technological platform of their choice and to have access to the services provided on NGA networks.
- (19) The project is focused on "white NGA areas" (i.e. areas where currently there is no coverage by NGA infrastructure and where private investors do not plan to build such infrastructure in the next three years). According to the Polish authorities, providing access to the subsidised backhaul infrastructure to telecommunications operators will create incentives for investment in NGA last mile segments. The second objective of the project is to allow the use of the new network to eliminate the "digital divide" in traditional basic broadband in areas where currently there is no adequate broadband infrastructure.
- (20) The IDM infrastructure will be available for use also to public administration, in line with the public procurement regulations. This will allow to implement and use commonly available e-services (including in particular e-government, e-education, e-health). Broadband access will allow to level disparities in locations of firms and will contribute to strengthening the role of peripheral areas in Mazovia.
- (21) **Legal basis:** The measure is based on the Act of 6 December 2006 on rules of carrying out the development policies (consolidated text: Journal of Laws of 2009, No. 84, item 712, as amended), the Act of 7 May 2010 on support for the development of telecommunications networks and services (Journal of Laws No. 106, item 675), the Act of 30 April 2004 on conduct in matters concerning State aid (consolidated text: Journal of Laws of 2007, No. 59, item 404, as amended), the ordinance of the Minister of Regional Development of 18 December 2009 on expenditure and the procedures for the award/settlement of pre-payments and the scope and time frames for filing applications for payments under programmes

financed with the participation of EU funding (Journal of Laws No. 223, item 1786) and the resolution of the Mazovian Provincial Board No. 1708/91/III/2007 of 18 September on the adoption of the Regional Operational Programme for Mazovia.

- (22) ***Design of the project:*** The project will be implemented by the voivodship authorities that received funding under the Regional Operational Programme of Mazovia. The implementation of the proposed project can be carried out in two organizational models. In the first scenario ("basic model"), the voivodeship will launch, through a fully owned company – Mazovia Development Agency, the public procurement procedure for the design and construction of broadband infrastructure and under a separate procedure it will select the private partner ("infrastructure operator"), to whom it will lease and entrust the management of IDM. Under this model, the infrastructure operator will pay the rent to the authorities of the voivodship for the lease of the new broadband infrastructure and will have the right to keep the revenues from the management of the network and its exploitation.
- (23) In the second scenario ("alternative model"), the private partner is appointed in a single open selection procedure, and is responsible for design, construction and operation of the network. At the end of the contract, the IDM infrastructure will be returned to the Voivodship. In this scenario, the selected undertaking will receive from the Voivodship the resources to carry out the investment and will have the right to retain revenues from managing and operating the network⁵.
- (24) The difference between these two models is mainly organisational: in the Alternative Model tasks are integrated in one procurement procedure, while in the Basic Model they are divided into two stages and several separate procedures. The choice of the model is to a large extent dependent on the current attitude and expectations of entities interested in becoming the Infrastructure Operator (IO) as well as the relevant financial parameters of the project. In the basic model it is more probable that broadband infrastructure of a wider coverage will be developed, so the goal of the project to eliminate areas of digital exclusion will be performed to a greater extent, but at the same time there is a higher risk of additional costs for the Voivodship in the operation stage, and less risk is assumed by the private partner.
- (25) In both scenarios, during the term of contract with the Infrastructure Operator, the Mazovia voivodship will remain the owner of the network. The Infrastructure Operator (IO) shall not provide any services to end-users, but only provide wholesale services to other telecommunication operators. The Infrastructure operator will have an obligation to provide effective wholesale access to third parties during the whole term of the contract with the Voivodship i.e. for a period not shorter than 7 years.
- (26) The project envisages the construction of backbone and distribution infrastructure and in the selected locations also the construction of the NGA access segment.⁶

⁵ According to the Polish authorities the financial simulations show that the level of revenues generated from operating the planned infrastructure will not guarantee appropriate return on investment in the construction of the broadband network for the infrastructure operator.

⁶ The regional authorities plan to build in selected 29 towns of category 6 (see Table 2 below) and in 4 towns of categories 1-2 the NGA networks to buildings. The total population of these towns amounts to approx. 205 000. The Polish authorities confirmed that in the selected locations where the fibre will be brought to the building, there will be enough space for at least three last-mile operators who will benefit from the optical signal and further distribute it to the end customers with the technology of their choice.

The subsidy will cover mostly passive elements, which are indispensable for installation and running of broadband access to Internet (such as e.g., ducts, cables, optical fibres, manholes, telecommunications racks, or other locations of telecommunications nodes) as well as active elements (e.g. adaptation of the main nodes), if required for achieving the desired objective within the allowed budget.

- (27) By providing wholesale access to the IDM network to electronic operators wishing to connect to it, the Polish authorities aim to encourage private investment in NGA networks (i.e. last mile infrastructures⁷) by electronic communication operators so as to accelerate the supply of NGA services to end users. This initiative will ensure that all potential end-users will be able to choose the operator of electronic communications and/or technology platform for broadband access they deem most appropriate to their needs by providing an NGA network that is able to support high-bandwidth, high reliability and affordable connectivity services. Additionally, as a secondary objective, the Polish authorities aim also to reduce the digital divide in those areas in which not even basic broadband services are currently provided.
- (28) The Polish authorities contend that a market failure is present in Mazovia voivodship as regards the provision of NGA services and, in some areas, also of basic broadband services and therefore, they consider State intervention necessary to correct it. Therefore, the Polish authorities have requested an authorisation for the project following State aid rules and the *Community Guidelines for the application of State aid rules in relation to rapid deployment of broadband networks*⁸ (hereafter: the "Broadband Guidelines").
- (29) **Budget and funding instruments:** The total project budget amounts to PLN 493 340 000 (approx. EUR 120 million). A large part of funds amounting to approx. PLN 340 940 000 PLN (approx. EUR 83 million) will be provided by the EFRD, while the remainder will come from the State budget and the budget of the Mazovia voivodeship.
- (30) **Aid amount and intensity:** Aid intensities and aid amounts to the chosen infrastructure operator will ultimately depend on the project model followed and the outcome the tender procedure held in the province. Nevertheless, given that the ownership of constructed broadband infrastructure will remain with the province as well as the contractual arrangements between the provincial authorities and the selected infrastructure operator, the actual aid amount will be lower than the amount mentioned in the paragraph above related to the project budget.
- (31) **Mapping and coverage analysis:** As confirmed by the Polish authorities, the analysis of the existing infrastructure and investment plans for the next three years was carried out on the basis of a detailed inventory prepared by independent experts.
- (32) The inventory covered both backhaul and access infrastructure. With regard to the basic broadband infrastructure, the inventory covered infrastructure that allows to provide basic broadband access to Internet with bandwidth of at least 2 Mbit/s. The inventory was based primarily on surveys addressed to all

⁷ Access network connecting the end users with the backhaul network thus delivering connectivity from a communications provider to a customer.

⁸ OJ C 235 of 30.9.2009, p. 7.

telecommunications entrepreneurs registered in the Regulatory Authority's registry, and also on surveys filled in by local authorities and publicly available data. The inventory was carried out in 2009 and subsequently updated in August 2011 on the basis of discussions with the operators and the data obtained from the National Regulatory Authority, TP S.A. and surveys regarding NGA infrastructure.

- (33) As illustrated in paragraph (9) above the broadband access availability in the Mazovia voivodship is very limited. Furthermore the investment plans of operators in the next 3 years, especially as regards the development of NGA infrastructure, mostly concern the urban and densely populated areas of the country.
- (34) According to the Polish authorities the incumbent operator, TP S.A, has a significant share of backhaul nodes in the voivodship. At the same time, the Polish authorities having verified with TP S.A. the availability of these backhaul nodes for other operators found that TP S.A. planned to make the node infrastructure available to other operators only in 54 out of 8 826 localities in the voivodship. Consequently, the availability of backhaul infrastructure for other operators is very low. Furthermore, the Polish authorities verified the historic pattern of investment and confirmed that in the recent years there were no significant investments in NGA networks (including the 33 localities selected for building FTTB networks).
- (35) **Public consultation:** The Polish authorities undertook the public consultation from 20th September 2011 to 20th October 2011 in order to verify the results of its mapping, planned classification of areas eligible for intervention (with the projected location of the network nodes) and to obtain information from stakeholders on their plans on planned NGA and fibre investments as well as their views on the project. Subsequently, in January 2012 the final list of localities chosen for the deployment of the access networks was published, which did not trigger any additional comments.
- (36) In the public consultation observations were submitted by 83 parties (including six telecom operators), of which three parties commented about location of nodes and as well as the classification of areas eligible for investments (including their investment plans). In this respect, the Polish authorities confirmed that these comments were fully taken into account in the classification of areas with respect to their eligibility for intervention. As confirmed by the Polish authorities, during the public consultations no comments were raised that would object to the planned IDM project.
- (37) **Opinion of the National Regulatory Authority:** The project was also subject to ongoing consultations with the National Regulatory Authority (UKE) and the President of the Office of Competition and Consumer Protection. A positive opinion on the notified project was issued by UKE in the letter dated 3 November 2011.
- (38) **Conditional access to IDM:** The Polish authorities designed a conditional system of access to the IDM in order on one hand to meet the objectives of the scheme and at the same time to minimize the potential distortion of competition on existing operators.
- (39) The primary objective of the Polish authorities is to give access to the subsidised infrastructure to the telecommunications operators in order to create incentives for

them to invest in the NGA last mile⁹ segment. The second objective of the project is to allow the use of new network to eliminate the "digital divide" in traditional basic broadband access in areas where there is no adequate broadband infrastructure.

- (40) In order to minimise the potential distortion of competition, the Polish authorities will not allow third party operators to connect to the IDM with basic broadband infrastructures where sufficient competition is available at the level of such networks or where at least two competing basic broadband infrastructures¹⁰ are already in place. According to the Polish authorities such limitations in the use of the IDM network will reduce any potential distortion of competition as regards basic broadband services providers, but at the same time will incentivize NGA network roll-out by contracting a capillar fibre backhaul network in the region.
- (41) On the basis of the above described mapping exercise, the list of targeted areas was finalised and the type of access to IDM per type of area was identified according to the following table¹¹.

Table 2: Conditional access to nodes of the Regional broadband network in Mazovia (IDM) with the type of available basic broadband access services

-	<u>Total number of localities in category/ number of localities with planned IDM network nodes</u> ¹²	<u>Infrastructure in place (including dark fibre)</u>	<u>Basic broadband retail offers</u> ¹³	<u>NGA infrastructure s or plans for the near future</u>	<u>Conditional access to IDM</u>
1	7197 /200	None	No	No	All operators can connect to IDM, because no infrastructure is available
2	1 173 /79	Only one	Only one	No	All operators can connect to IDM because the target areas are deemed to be problematic grey areas ¹⁴

⁹ According to paragraph 53 of the Broadband Guidelines, NGA networks are wired access networks which consist wholly or in part of optical elements and which are capable of delivering broadband access services with enhanced characteristics (such as higher throughput) as compared to those provided over existing copper networks, i.e. in the current case FTTx solutions capable of providing end user speeds of minimum 40 Mbps or cable networks able to deliver speeds up to and beyond 50 Mbps using the new 'DOCSIS 3.0' cable modem standard.

¹⁰ Guaranteed at least min.2 Mb/s to end-user.

¹¹ In line with the method already applied in decision N 407/2009 Optical fibre Catalonia (Xarxa Oberta) C(2010)5696 of 11.8.2010, decision SA.31687 (N436/2010) Broadband in Friuli Venezia Giulia (Project Hermes) C(2011)3498 of 23.5.2011 and decisions SA.33438 (2011/N), SA.33440 (2011/N), SA.33441 (2011/N), SA.33439 (2011/N), SA 30851 (2011/N) Broadband Network for Eastern Poland of 10.11.2011.

¹² These figures represent the number of localities within each category that the Polish authorities have indicated as planned targeted areas. The final path of the network and the exact identification of the localities will be determined by the tender process. This may entail that certain nodes may be shifted from one locality to another or may be added/deleted, according to the technical and economic optimisation of the proposal of the winning bidder. In any case, the conditional access delineated in the table will apply, which is the reason why the Polish authorities have pursued a classification of all the localities of the Voivodship, including the currently non-targeted ones

¹³ In relation to data about the existing and planned wireless access infrastructure, only technologies ensuring at least 2 Mbps for the end user were considered.

¹⁴ This category includes areas where there is only one optical access node, however, the backhaul network is not open for third party operators. Additionally, no high bandwidth services are provided in this area and no other access nodes are planned to be constructed in the area within the next 3 years.

3	12 /0	TP S.A.	TP S.A. + ULL ¹⁵	No	Only 'NGA last mile' infrastructures can connect to IDM
4	0 /0	More than one	Only one	No	Only 'NGA last mile' infrastructures can connect to IDM
5	0 /0	More than one	TP S.A. + ULL	No	Only 'NGA last mile' infrastructures can connect to IDM
6	365 /29	More than one	More than one	No	Only 'NGA last mile' infrastructures can connect to IDM
7	79 / 4	One or more	One or more	Yes	Nodes located in such locality can be used as technical nodes only ¹⁶ unless the following two conditions are met: a) the closest existing or planned (in next 3 years) optical distribution node available for use in a "last mile" NGA network is located not closer than approx. 4 km from the planned location of the node, and b) no NGA services are provided in the area (and no reliable plans in the next 3 years). In this case 'NGA last mile' infrastructures can connect to IDM.

- (42) **Open tender process:** As mentioned above, the notified project can be implemented according to one of two different models. For both scenarios, the regional authorities have confirmed that the recipient will be selected in an open tender procedure in accordance with fundamental principles of openness, competition and transparency set out in national and procurement rules of the EU.¹⁷
- (43) **Award criteria:** In both scenarios mentioned above, the contract will be awarded to the applicant presenting the most economically advantageous offer. In this regard, the award criteria are predetermined by the Polish authorities. In the first scenario (basic model) the main award criteria are: an amount of public aid applied (weight at least 65 %), level of private partner's capital expenditures (weight 0-15%), other economic and quality criteria¹⁸ (weight 0-20%). In the second scenario, the basic criterion for the selection of offers will be the value of the payment contributed by the Voivodship administration at the stage of the carrying out the investment as well as at the stage when the infrastructure is operated¹⁹ (weight at least 65%). In this variant, the most economically beneficial

¹⁵ ULL: Local loop unbundling allows telecommunications operators to use connections of other operators from the telephone exchange's central office to the customer's premises.

¹⁶ Category 7 singles out white NGA areas from a larger locality where there is already (or is planned) one or more optical distribution nodes available for use in a "last mile" NGA network. Consequently, public intervention is only allowed in those parts of a given locality where NGA services are currently not provided and are not planned in the near future (next 3 years) and at the same time the closest existing or planned (in next 3 years) optical distribution node available for use in a "last mile" NGA network is located not closer than approx. 4 km from the planned location of the IDM node. Without the public intervention, these areas would not benefit from the access to the NGA services, despite being included in a larger locality with one or more optical distribution node available for use in a "last mile" NGA network.

¹⁷ Procurement rules include in particular the provisions regarding public procurement, concessions, public-private partnership.

¹⁸ E.g. the efficient use of the IDM infrastructure, the costs of infrastructure use, the duration of the concession beyond the minimum period of 7 years, the quality level of services offered, fees and their accessibility, methodology for monitoring project performance, maintenance conditions.

¹⁹ The optimal tender criterion will be based on the net present value of capital expenditures and operating expenditures.

offer is selected by minimizing the share of the Voivodship administration in the investment and operating costs of the development and operation of the IDM network, while maintaining similar or identical quality conditions (other economic and quality criteria - weight 0-35%). The award criteria will be defined in detail before the final bids are requested, in conformity with the principles of the public procurement legislation.

- (44) ***Use of existing infrastructure:*** The voivodship authorities encourage use of the entire existing infrastructure (e.g. roads, ducts, etc.) in order to limit the aid necessary for the measure as well as to avoid duplication of infrastructures. First, in the basic scenario, it will be possible to hold a separate open tender for purchasing existing telecommunications infrastructure, or alternatively, during the procedure for design and construction of IDM infrastructure, the contractors will be allowed to procure existing infrastructure if it is economically reasonable. Second, in the scenario where one tender is held for construction and operation of the network, the Infrastructure Operator will have a possibility to use its own resources, as well as third party resources in the development of network.
- (45) ***Technology:*** The main goal of the project is to develop backbone and distribution network for NGA networks. At the current stage of development of telecommunications technologies there is no transmission medium for backbone and distribution networks that would allow to provide NGA services other than optical fibre links. Therefore, the project envisages construction of the network using fibre-optics links, whereas for every other equipment, choice of technology will be based pursuant to technical plans, and in public procurement procedures no technology will be excluded a priori. Consequently, the services provided on the wholesale market will be such as to enable the interconnection to the backhaul network of any possible technology, which operators wish to use for their access infrastructure.
- (46) ***Wholesale access:*** The key objective of the planned IDM network is to provide capacity to any third operator wishing to connect its last mile infrastructure according to the modalities highlighted above. Hence, the wholesale access will be provided on fair and non-discriminatory terms. Wholesale services will include active access by means of the provision of transport services as well as passive access by providing access to dark fibre renting services. The Polish authorities also confirmed that duct access will be available on the planned network as well as effective and full unbundling of the NGA part of the project.
- (47) The winning bidder for the operation of the infrastructure will not be allowed to provide retail services in order to avoid any concern of possible anticompetitive exploitation (i.e. by giving preferential treatment to its retail branch with regard to the use of the network) of the advantages created by the management of the network.
- (48) ***Duration of the measure:*** The contract lifetime between the voivodship authorities and the infrastructure operators will be ultimately determined in the course of the relevant tender procedure and will range between 7 and 20 years.
- (49) ***Monitoring and claw-back mechanism:*** The compliance of the selected bidder with the contract obligations will be monitored on a regular basis by the provincial authorities and by the National Regulatory Authority (NRA). The monitoring will be performed during the lifetime of the contract with the infrastructure operator. The Polish authorities envisage also a claw back mechanism for the IDM project in order to avoid any overcompensation to the beneficiary. The calculation of the amount to claw-back will be dependent on the

EBITDA²⁰ and will comprise the whole lifetime of the project. According to the Polish authorities, the methodology will allow to take into account not only the operator's revenues but also whether the costs really faced are lower than those estimated in the business plan²¹.

- (50) **Price Benchmarking:** As confirmed by the Polish authorities, the wholesale access prices will be based on average (regulated) wholesale prices for comparable services in more competitive areas, or, in the absence of such published prices, on prices specified or approved by the NRA.
- (51) The contract concluded between the provincial authorities and the infrastructure Operator will specify rules for the infrastructure operator to calculate fees for access to IDM infrastructure. As stated by the Polish authorities, these rules should lead to application of fees (e.g., for dark fibre lease), which would allow access network operators to make their retail offer comparable with a retail offer available for end-users in areas featuring effective infrastructure-based competition.
- (52) Furthermore, the NRA has been already consulted on the rules for calculating the fees of the infrastructure operator. Detailed consultations will be held again at the stage when documentation is prepared for tenders, which will lead to the selection of the infrastructure operator. Additionally, during the term of validity of the contract, the fees charged by the infrastructure operator will be approved, monitored and verified by UKE, which will be able to resolve potential disputes between the province authorities and the infrastructure operator with regard to the level of the fees and eventually may determine the conditions of access to the IDM network.

V. ASSESSMENT OF THE MEASURE: PRESENCE OF AID

- (53) According to Article 107 (1) TFEU, *“any aid granted by a Member State or through State resources in any form whatsoever which distorts or threatens to distort competition by favouring certain undertakings or the production of certain goods shall, in so far as it affects trade between Member States, be incompatible with the internal market”*. It follows that in order for a measure to qualify as State aid, the following cumulative conditions have to be met: the measure has to be granted out of State resources, it has to confer a selective economic advantage to undertakings, it has to distort or threaten to distort competition, it has to affect trade between Member States.

State resources

- (54) As described in paragraph (29) the measure is financed by resources of the Polish authorities and EU funds, which are allocated under the control of the authorities to the beneficiaries with an element of discretion. Hence, state resources are involved.

²⁰ Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization - a widely used financial indicator also in the telecommunication industry.

²¹ The Polish authorities envisage the following mechanism: if at the end of the accounting year, the EBITDA of the infrastructure operator exceeds the reference EBITDA (based on average EBITDAs for the companies from the telecommunications listed on the Warsaw Stock Exchange), part of the EBITDA in excess of the threshold difference must be clawed back – the surplus will be divided between a given Voivodship and the Infrastructure Operator pro rata to the level of state aid.

- (55) In State aid broadband cases, aid amounts and aid intensities are usually known only *ex post*, i.e. after the tender process ("gap funding"): the Commission requests aid to be granted through an open tender procedure, which guarantees that it will be the minimum necessary. Hence also for this case it is not crucial to quantify the aid amount in advance.

Selective economic advantage

- (56) *Selected operator*: The Voivodship will conclude the contract with the selected operator for managing (basic scenario) and/or building and managing the IDM (alternative scenario), whereas this operator will be also entitled provide the wholesale communications services on the private market. The funding the rollout of a broadband network in areas in which a private operator would not otherwise invest, implies that in both scenarios, the Polish authorities will have to cover the additional costs needed to invest in such non profitable areas.
- (57) Therefore, the selected operators will receive financial support which will enable them to provide broadband services at conditions not otherwise available on the market. The aid will allow the operators to offer end-to-end services *prima facie* at lower prices than if it had had to bear all costs itself and thus attract more customers than under normal market conditions. In view of the above, an economic advantage will be granted to the selected operator.
- (58) *Third party providers*: The IDM will provide third party operators wholesale broadband services with access to a future-proof backhaul infrastructure. This way, third party operators will be granted an economic advantage since they will have access to wholesale capacity made available by State funding, as they will be customers of the selected electronic communication operators. By using such capacity, they can sell advanced broadband services to end customers.
- (59) *End users*: The measure aims at improving the provision of existing broadband services to residential and business users in Mazovia. Undertakings in the targeted areas will therefore ultimately benefit from the provision of the new and improved services.
- (60) The scheme is also selective in that it is addressed to undertakings active only in a specific region and in certain markets for electronic communications services.

Distortion of competition

- (61) The intervention of the State alters existing market conditions by allowing the provision of enhanced wholesale broadband services by the selected electronic communication operator and third party providers that would not be available under normal market conditions. The measure will alter the conditions of competition between wholesale operators who are likely to use the services offered by the IDM in the targeted areas and wholesale operators elsewhere in Poland and the EU.
- (62) Therefore, the fact that an improved broadband service and additional (wholesale) capacity becomes available has the effect of distorting competition.

Effect on trade

- (63) Insofar as the intervention is liable to affect providers of electronic communications services from other Member States, the measure has an effect on

trade. The markets for electronic communications services are open to competition between operators and service providers, which generally engage in activities that are subject to trade between Member States. Moreover, the measure has the potential to distort competition between business users located in Poland and those located elsewhere in the European Union.

Conclusion

- (64) The Commission therefore concludes that in so far as state funds are used to finance the deployment of a backhaul network for wholesale provision of services on the private market, the notified measure "Broadband network project in Mazovia" constitutes State aid within the meaning of Article 107 (1) TFEU. Having established that the project involves aid within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU to the selected service provider, it is necessary to consider whether the measure can be found to be compatible with the internal market.

VI. ASSESSMENT OF THE MEASURE: COMPATIBILITY

- (65) The Commission has assessed the compatibility of the scheme according to Article 107 (3) (c) TFEU and in the light of the *Community Guidelines for the application of State aid rules in relation to rapid deployment of broadband networks*²². The Broadband Guidelines contain a detailed interpretation of Article 107 (3) (c) TFEU in this area of State aid law. As regards the applicable substantive provisions, the Commission has essentially analysed the measure in the light of the criteria outlined in the Broadband Guidelines.

VI.1. The balancing test and its application to aid for the broadband network deployment

- (66) As described in paragraphs 34 and 35 of the Broadband Guidelines, in order to assess whether a measure is compatible under article 107 (3)(c), the Commission balances positive and negative effects of the aid according to the criteria set out in the Guidelines. In applying the balancing test, the Commission will assess the following questions:
- (1) Is the aid measure aimed at a well-defined objective of common interest (i.e. does the proposed aid address a market failure or other objective)?
 - (2) Is the aid well designed to deliver the objective of common interest? In particular:
 - (a) Is the aid measure an appropriate instrument?
 - (b) Is there an incentive effect, i.e. does the aid change the behaviour of firms?
 - (c) Is the aid measure proportional, i.e. could the same change in behaviour be obtained with less aid?
 - (3) Are the distortions of competition and the effect on trade limited, so that the overall balance is positive?

²² OJ C 235 of 30.9.2009, p. 7.

VI.2. Objective of the measure

The aid is in line with the policy of the Union

- (67) The Commission defined in its Europe 2020 strategy of 3 March 2010²³ the Flagship Initiative: "A Digital Agenda for Europe", which has the *"aim to deliver sustainable economic and social benefits from a Digital Single Market based on fast and ultra-fast internet and interoperable applications, with broadband access for all by 2013, access for all to much higher internet speeds (30 Mbps or above) by 2020, and 50% or more of European households subscribing to internet connections above 100 Mbps."*
- (68) The notified IDM project has as its main target "white NGA areas"²⁴, i.e. areas where no NGA broadband coverage is currently available and where there are no plans by private investors to roll out such infrastructure in the near future of three years. By granting access to the backhaul of the IDM to third party NGA operators, the measure facilitates and encourages investments in NGA (last mile) networks, in line with the objectives of the Broadband Guidelines. As a secondary objective, the Polish authorities also intend to allow the use of the backhaul of the IDM to bridge the traditional digital divide (i.e. as regards basic broadband) wherever necessary. This concerns specifically traditional "white areas" where no broadband infrastructure is present or problematic "grey areas", in which the presence of one infrastructure does not exclude the existence of a market failure or cohesion problem. Furthermore, in the selected locations it is also planned to construct the NGA network with access to the buildings.
- (69) By extending NGA broadband coverage to areas where private operators have no commercial interest to invest in the near future, the Polish authorities pursue genuine cohesion and economic development objectives which is in line with the Digital Agenda and Sections 2.3.2. and 3.1 of the Broadband Guidelines.

Aid is the appropriate instrument

- (70) In the situation currently under assessment, due to the economics of NGA networks, the problem of the lack of supply of high speed broadband networks cannot be solved by measures involving demand stimulation or regulatory interventions.
- (71) Demand-side measures in favour of broadband (such as vouchers, tax breaks, awareness-raising measures or demand aggregation) could be an instrument of public intervention. However, these measures do not solve the illustrated problems on the supply side. As regards regulation, despite its crucial role in ensuring competition and supply in the market for electronic communications, evidence shows that in some areas of Mazovia regulation has not fully been able to ensure effective competition in some of the markets for electronic communications and has not led to sufficient investments to bridge the digital divide affecting certain areas. Regulation is, indeed, a necessary, but not a sufficient instrument for the development of broadband services as alternative providers need to combine the use of wholesale products from the incumbent with own network investments which may not be profitable in areas where demand is low.

²³ EUROPE 2020 - A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, COM(2010) 2020, page 12.

²⁴ See section 3.3 of the Broadband Guidelines.

- (72) In order to ensure the supply of high-speed broadband services to all its citizens, the Polish authorities see no alternative but to grant public aid to the construction of a backhaul network for the provision of NGA services.
- (73) The Commission can agree that, in line with paragraphs 47 and 48 of the Broadband Guidelines, without further public intervention, avoiding the emergence of a new "*digital divide*" between different areas of the country seems not possible, which could lead to the economic exclusion of the local undertakings. Hence in the current situation, State aid is an appropriate instrument to achieve the set objectives.

The aid provides the right incentives to operators

- (74) As set out in paragraph 50 of the Broadband Guidelines, regarding the incentive effect of the measure, it needs to be examined whether the broadband network investment concerned would not have been undertaken without any State aid. According to the results of the public consultation and market research referred to above in paragraph (35) and following, in the targeted areas no NGA network investment would take place without public funding, hence the aid produces a change in the investment decisions of the operators. Moreover, by granting access to the IDM to third party NGA operators, the measure facilitates and encourages investments in NGA (last mile) networks. Therefore, the aid shall provide a direct and appropriate investment incentive for the selected operator and for third party beneficiaries.

VI.3. Design of the measure and the need to limit distortions of competition

- (75) The Polish authorities have designed the measure in such a way as to minimise the State aid involved and potential distortions of competition arising from the measure.

Pro-competitive nature of the project

- (76) The project's main focus is on the wholesale provision of services through rolling out the transport "*backhaul*" network. Use of the transport network is a necessary input for retail telecommunication operators to provide (high speed and very high speed) access services to the end users. The operator of the new network will offer access to wholesale products (such as ducts, dark fibre or active access products) on a commercial basis. Construction of backhaul networks is generally a measure that fosters competition and investment and, for NGA networks, encourages third party operators to rollout last mile infrastructures capable of supplying advanced connectivity services to end-users. Backhaul networks have the potential to stimulate competition on all access technologies, while leaving the bulk of the investments to connect end-users to private operators.
- (77) However, backhaul networks are "hybrid networks" in the sense that they are able to sustain both basic and NGA types of networks: it is the (investment) choice of the telecommunication operators what type of 'last mile' infrastructure they wish to connect to the backhaul network. In particular, operators could decide to use ADSL or wireless solutions (i.e. basic broadband infrastructures), but they could also opt for rolling out, for example, an FTTH architecture (i.e. an NGA infrastructure).
- (78) Hence from a competition point of view, the possible distortion resulting from the deployment of subsidised backhaul networks shall be assessed on two levels: (1)

the level of basic broadband networks and (2) the level of NGA networks, in line with the distinction made in the Broadband Guidelines.

- (79) With respect to (1), the measure could cause distortions of competition in those localities in which market forces seem to work adequately to provide basic broadband services to citizens. In these areas, public intervention would not be justified, since it would not address a market failure (as competitive broadband providers exist), it would not bring any significant benefits for the targeted areas (as citizens would receive the same level of services), state aid would not have any incentive effect and it could crowd out private investments. By contrast, in localities where a market failure exists with regards to basic broadband, the provision of subsidised backhaul services has a pro-competitive character.
- (80) As regards point (2), i.e. concerning NGA networks, according to the information submitted by the Polish authorities, a large area of Mazovia (except larger cities and densely populated areas) has to be considered a "white NGA area": even where the incumbent's backhaul infrastructure is present, the access infrastructure is not yet upgraded nor will it be in the next three years (in the target areas no "credible investment plans" have been reported in the public consultation).

The system of conditional market access to IDM

- (81) To alleviate these different concerns, the Polish authorities have proposed a system of conditional market access to IDM, depending on the existing market situation in the various municipalities, as explained above in Table 2.²⁵

1. "NGA white" and traditional "white areas"

- (82) As shown in Table 2 above, there are 7197 localities in which there is no backhaul infrastructure at all (Category 1). These areas are "white" also from the perspective of basic broadband, hence there is no need to impose restrictions on the type of last mile infrastructures allowed to use IDM, provided that the conditions indicated in paragraph 51 of the Broadband Guidelines are respected (see below in paragraph (99) and following).

2. "NGA white" and traditional "grey areas"

- (83) Category 2 comprises 1173 localities which are only served by the incumbent, not only in the backhaul but also in the access segment. These areas are "grey" from the perspective of basic broadband, but the Polish authorities demonstrated that the conditions laid down in paragraph 46 of the Broadband Guidelines are fulfilled.
- (84) In the target areas the provision of a broadband infrastructure is still a *de facto* monopoly only provided by one operator. The Polish authorities provided evidence that (i) no adequate services are offered to satisfy the needs of citizens or business users and that (ii) there are no less distortive measures available (including ex ante regulation) to reach the same goals.

²⁵

In line with Commission precedents in decision N 407/2009 Optical fibre Catalonia (Xarxa Oberta) C(2010)5696 of 11.8.2010, decision SA.31687 (N436/2010) Broadband in Friuli Venezia Giulia (Project Hermes) C(2011)3498 of 23.5.2011 and decisions SA.33438 (2011/N), SA.33440 (2011/N), SA.33441 (2011/N), SA.33439 (2011/N), SA 30851 (2011/N) Broadband Network for Eastern Poland of 10.11.2011.

- (85) For the purpose of establishing the above, the Polish authorities provided evidence that:
- (a) in areas included in this category the backhaul network is not open for third party operators. Furthermore, no other access nodes are planned to be constructed in the area within the next 3 years.
 - (b) the overall market conditions are not adequate, by looking, *inter alia*, at the low accessibility of broadband services and the type of services offered to end-users as described in section III.2.
 - (c) the overall barriers preclude potential entry of other electronic communication operators.
 - (d) any measures taken or remedies imposed by the competent national regulatory or competition authority with regard to the existing network operator have not been able to overcome such problems. For instance, according to the Polish authorities, even if regulation may have been successful in establishing a competing offer of broadband services, the geographical remoteness and demand characteristics in the areas of Category 2 still prevent the achievement of supply conditions similar to those prevailing in urban areas.
- (86) Hence although a broadband infrastructure is present in the target areas, the evidence provided by the Polish authorities suggests that a market failure exists. Accordingly, there is no need to impose restrictions on the type of last mile infrastructures allowed to use IDMs in the localities belonging to category 2, provided that the conditions indicated in paragraph 51 of the Broadband Guidelines are respected (see below in paragraph (99) and following).
- (87) For all other targeted localities, the Polish authorities will allow third operators to connect to IDM only if they deploy NGA capable 'last mile' infrastructures²⁶. Those localities can be considered 'NGA white areas' where there are no existing NGA infrastructures, no NGA services are currently offered to end users and there are no plans for investment in NGA in the near future of three years. However, in terms of basic broadband networks, on the basis of the available data sufficient competition seems to exist (i.e. traditional "black" areas or unproblematic "grey" areas).
- (88) In particular, as far as Category 3 is concerned, the data shows the presence of only one infrastructure at the wholesale level, but there are operators alternative to the incumbent active on the retail market offering basic broadband services. This fact suggests that, although the area is "grey" (for traditional broadband), it is not problematic in terms of provision of services as Category 2 above: a competitive retail market could ostensibly develop due to ULL operators gaining access to the incumbent's network. In presence of the mentioned factors and lacking evidence supporting the existence of a market failure, the conditions of paragraph 46 of the Broadband Guidelines cannot be considered fulfilled and the areas in question can be considered sufficiently competitive from the point of view of basic broadband.
- (89) With respect to the conditions laid down in paragraph 73 of the Broadband Guidelines concerning "white NGA areas" which are "grey" from the perspective of basic broadband, the Polish authorities proved that (a) the broadband services provided over the existing networks are not sufficient to satisfy the continuously

²⁶ For the definition of "NGA last mile" see footnote 9

growing needs of citizens and business users in the areas in question and commercial operators do not have sufficient commercial incentives to upgrade the existing networks and (b) there are no less distortive means (including ex ante regulation) to reach the stated goals of the scheme.

- (90) Accordingly, in the municipalities belonging to category 3, IDM can be used to obtain backhauling only by those third party operators that are investing in *NGA last mile infrastructures* but not by operators wishing to obtain backhaul services from IDM for their *basic broadband* infrastructures (for instance, adsl, basic cable, wireless or mobile solutions). As confirmed by the Polish authorities there are no nodes planned in the localities of category 3.

3. *"NGA white" and traditional "black areas"*

- (91) As regards Category 4, there appear to be more than one wholesale infrastructure, i.e. backhaul and other (possibly "pure") passive infrastructures, although only the incumbent is offering broadband services at retail level. Even if at this stage it is not known whether such "other" infrastructures are available for access by third party operators and adequate to the provision of retail broadband services by alternative providers, there is not sufficient proof to exclude it either. As confirmed by the Polish authorities, no localities had been identified in this category.
- (92) In Category 5 there are localities in which not only there appear to be several wholesale infrastructures, but also a competitive retail market due to the presence of ULL operators. In absence of evidence to the contrary, these areas as well as those of Category 4 could be considered sufficiently competitive from the point of view of traditional broadband and therefore, in line with paragraph 43 of the Broadband Guidelines, State aid cannot be allowed. As confirmed by the Polish authorities, no localities had been identified in this category.
- (93) Category 6 comprises localities in which there are at least two backhaul infrastructures (besides "other" passive infrastructures) and a competitive retail market not only with the presence ULL operators accessing the network of the incumbent but with also an alternative cable infrastructure²⁷. These localities constitute black areas from the point of view of traditional broadband. As confirmed by the Polish authorities nodes are planned in 29 localities identified in this category.
- (94) Category 7 features particular conditions, since it only includes white NGA "spots" constituting parts of larger areas marked as NGA grey or NGA black. In category 7 localities, the operators will not be allowed to obtain backhaul services from IDM for their basic broadband infrastructures. However, in such "white spots", access to IDM for use in a "last mile" NGA network will be possible if the following two conditions are met: a) in a given part of the locality the NGA services are currently not provided and they are not planned in the next 3 years b) at the same time the closest existing or planned (in the next 3 years) optical distribution node available for use in a "last mile" NGA network is located not closer than approx. 4 km from the planned location of the IDM node. Without the public intervention, these areas, despite being included in a larger locality with one or more optical distribution node, would not benefit from the access to the

²⁷ However, as confirmed by the Polish authorities in the target areas there are no plans to develop or upgrade the networks to the NGA standard.

NGA services in the near future. The Polish authorities are planning a node in 4 out of 79 localities classified in this category.

- (95) No localities belonging to the categories 4 and 5 have been identified. As regards the category 6 and 7 areas the Polish authorities contend these are "white NGA areas" and hence submitted information to prove that the conditions laid down in paragraphs 75 and 78 of the Broadband Guidelines are fulfilled (as some of these areas are traditional "black areas" or unproblematic "grey"). In particular, the Polish authorities demonstrated (as described in detail in section III.2 of the current decision) that:
- (a) the overall market conditions are not adequate: there is no provision of NGA services in any of the areas belonging to these categories (as evidenced by the public consultation conducted by the Polish authorities), and demand for new services cannot be met by existing networks;
 - (b) since no NGA network exists, even in presence of regulation imposed by the NRA, network access cannot be conducive to effective competition in NGA;
 - (c) due to the geographical or competitive situation of the areas in question, there are significant entry barriers precluding potential entry by new NGA network investors;
 - (d) measures and remedies imposed by the national regulatory authority cannot overcome the problems, in the absence of investments plans;
 - (e) existing basic broadband infrastructure operators are not proceeding to invest in upgrading their broadband infrastructures within the next three years to provide higher speeds in response to users' demands.
- (96) Hence although several broadband infrastructures exist in the municipalities belonging to categories 6 and 7, according to the evidence provided by the Polish authorities, no operator has plausible commercial plan to upgrade its infrastructure to NGA network in the near future of 3 years. Concerning basic broadband services, based on the data provided by the Polish authorities, it seems that these areas are served by at least 2 competing infrastructures or ULL operators, hence there is no evidence that these services are not offered at competitive conditions.
- (97) Accordingly, in the municipalities belonging to categories 6 and 7, the IDM network can be used to obtain backhauling only by those third party operators that are investing in *NGA last mile infrastructures* (see footnote 7) but not by operators wishing to obtain backhaul services from IDM for their *basic broadband* infrastructures (for instance, adsl, basic cable, wireless or mobile solutions).

The other proportionality conditions of the Broadband Guidelines

- (98) As set out in paragraph 51 of the Broadband Guidelines, in assessing the proportional character of the notified measure in "white NGA areas" (in the current case, for all target areas from category 1 to category 7) a number of conditions has to be met in order to minimise the State aid involved and the potential distortions of competition.
- (99) **Market research and consultation:** As set out in detail in paragraph (31) and following, the Polish authorities have undertaken an analysis of the existing

broadband infrastructure in order to identify the areas where State intervention is necessary. A public consultation has been conducted as described above in paragraph (35) and following. All the relevant stakeholders have had the opportunity to submit their views and the regulatory authority's opinion has been gathered. This way, the Polish authorities ensure that public funds are used only in areas where there are no plausible private investment plans to build commercially based high speed or very high-speed (NGA) networks. As confirmed by the Polish authorities, no operator has objected to the project. Comments from operators as regards the mapping and the areas eligible for intervention have been duly taken into account by the Polish authorities.

- (100) In addition, according to paragraph 67 of the Broadband Guidelines, at present, some advanced basic broadband networks (for instance ADSL 2+) can, up to a certain point, also support some of the types of broadband services that in the near future are likely to be offered over NGA networks (such as basic triple play services). However, and without prejudice to the imposition of ex-ante regulation, it should be noted that novel products or services which are not substitutable from both demand and supply side perspectives may emerge and will require broadband speeds in excess of the upper physical limits of basic broadband infrastructure. Hence, such conditional access will ensure that distortion of competition to existing basic broadband infrastructures will be minimised in line with the provisions of the Broadband Guidelines²⁸.
- (101) Furthermore, in the context of the public consultation, no operator has put forward the existence of NGA investment plans for the near future²⁹ for the target localities belonging to categories 1 to 7. Thus, the Commission considers that the system of conditional access above delineated allows to exploit the pro-competitive aspects of the present measure while minimising the negative impact on competition and investment.
- (102) ***Open tender procedure:*** To minimise the amount of aid involved, the Polish authorities run a selection procedure in line with the principles of openness, competition and transparency of the national and EU procurement rules, to select the undertaking for the construction and the management of the network. Details of the procedure and its outcome are described above in paragraph (42). This procedure has the effect of maximising the effect of the aid provided while minimising any potential advantage granted for the selected operator. The Polish authorities designed the selection procedure so as to choose the most economically advantageous offer among those presented by the operators, as detailed above in paragraph (43). The authorities specified in advance the relative weighting, which it will give to the key criteria chosen for the selection procedure. The system is designed in such a way as to ensure that the applicant with the lowest amount of aid requested receives more priority points within the overall assessment of the bid, in line with the provision of the Broadband Guidelines and in line with the principles of the public procurement legislation.
- (103) The measure prevents a distortion of competition which could arise from a conflict of interest if the selected network operator provided access to wholesale

²⁸ See also Commission decision in case N157/2006 - South Yorkshire Digital Region Broadband Project. JOCE C/80/2007.

²⁹ No evidence within the meaning of paragraph 42 of the Broadband Guidelines has been presented by operators (such as a business plan, detailed calendar deployment plan as well as proof of adequate financing) to demonstrate the credible and plausible character of any planned NGA investment in the target areas.

capacity at the upstream level while at the same time competing downstream on the retail market. By being excluded from entering the downstream market, the operator will have no strategic incentive to deny certain retail companies access to its wholesale capacity.

- (104) **Technological neutrality:** At the current state of technological development, as acknowledged in paragraph 53 of the Broadband Guidelines, only optical fibre can provide the backhaul capacity necessary to provide NGA retail services. On the other hand, as regards the provision of retail broadband services to end users, the design of the measure under assessment does not favour any particular technology or network platform, leaving it to commercial operators to come up with the most appropriate technological solutions to provide retail broadband services to end users. Therefore any third party operator, regardless of the type of technology used, can benefit from the measure in line with the conditions detailed in Table 2.
- (105) **Use of existing infrastructures:** The Polish authorities have designed the measure with the objective to minimize the impact of the new network on the market and on the investment plans of existing electronic communication operators. Wherever possible, the new network will use existing infrastructure, whether owned or leased. This way, the Polish authorities avoid the unnecessary and wasteful duplication of existing networks and minimise the overall costs of the project. In particular, as mentioned in paragraph (44), it will be possible to hold a separate open tender for purchasing existing telecommunications infrastructure, or it will be alternatively possible that during the procedure for design and construction of IDM infrastructure, the contractors will be allowed to procure existing infrastructure if it is economically reasonable.
- (106) **Wholesale access:** The selected operator will offer wholesale services and access to the subsidised network to other operators in an open, transparent and non-discriminatory manner for at least seven years. This will represent in fact the core business model of the winning bidder, given that the operator of the infrastructure will not be allowed to provide retail services. The access obligations will be supervised by the Polish NRA (UKE).
- (107) **Price benchmarking:** A price benchmarking mechanism is incorporated in the funding agreement. In line with the provision of the Broadband Guidelines, the price for wholesale access will be based on average prices for comparable services in more competitive areas and whenever a reference offer is not available, wholesale prices and access conditions will be approved by UKE, as detailed in paragraph (50) and following.
- (108) **Monitoring and claw-back mechanism to avoid over-compensation:** The project will be examined on a regular basis and the monitoring mechanisms implemented will ensure that if the beneficiary fails to comply with the rules, the granting authorities will be in the position to recover the aid granted. By ensuring that any extra profit generated through the operation of the networks will be clawed back as explained in (49), the Polish authorities ensure that the recipient of the aid will not benefit from overcompensation and will minimise *ex post* and retroactively the amount of aid deemed initially to have been necessary.
- (109) For those of the targeted areas which could be considered black areas from the basic broadband point of view, in line with paragraphs (77) and (78) of the Broadband Guidelines, the Polish authorities demonstrated that, despite the

competitive situation in the basic broadband markets, it is highly unlikely that the market will by itself develop the right incentives to upgrade to NGA networks.

- (110) In particular, the Polish authorities demonstrated that according to the results of the public consultation, no operator is interested in deploying an NGA network. Moreover, as regards the investment patterns of the commercial operators, the Polish authorities have indicated that no considerable NGA investments took place in the recent years in the Voivodship (except for certain parts of large cities) and specifically in the targeted areas.
- (111) **Additional conditions for NGA networks:** concerning the conditions laid down in paragraph 79 of the Broadband Guidelines for the authorisation of aid measures to NGA networks, the Polish authorities proved the following:
- (a) *Effective wholesale access:* under the current scheme the access obligations imposed on the chosen operator include effective access to both passive (such as ducts, dark fibre) and active infrastructure, as detailed in paragraph (46), without prejudice to any similar regulatory obligations that may be imposed by the NRA in the specific market concerned in order to foster effective competition.
 - (b) *Role of the NRA:* In the case at hand, the Polish regulatory authority UKE has been consulted on the project and has provided its positive opinion on its design. In the phases of implementation of the IDM project, UKE will have the competence to supervise compliance with the agreed access conditions and will approve access tariffs whenever necessary.
 - (c) *Effective and full unbundling:* The NGA network architecture that will benefit from State aid will support effective and full unbundling and satisfy all different types of network access that operators may seek, on an open wholesale basis and the deployed NGA network will support both "point-to-point" and "point-to-multipoint" networks topologies.

VI.4. Conclusion

- (112) The Commission concludes that the IDM project meets the compatibility criteria set out in the Broadband Guidelines, hence the aid involved in the notified measure is compatible with Article 107(3)(c) TFEU.
- (113) In view of the duration of the scheme, the Commission would like to draw the Polish authorities' attention to future revisions of the Broadband Guidelines, which might make appropriate amendments to the scheme necessary.

VII. DECISION

On the basis of the foregoing assessment, the Commission has accordingly decided that the measure "*Regional broadband network in Mazovia*" is compatible with Article 107(3)(c) TFEU.

The Polish authorities are reminded that, pursuant to Article 108(3) TFEU, they are obliged to inform the Commission of any plan to extend or amend the measure.

If this letter contains confidential information which should not be disclosed to third parties, please inform the Commission within fifteen working days of the date of receipt.

If the Commission does not receive a reasoned request by that deadline, you will be deemed to agree to the disclosure to third parties and to the publication of the full text of the letter in the authentic language on the internet site:

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Your request should be sent by registered letter or fax to:

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Yours faithfully,

For the Commission

Joaquín ALMUNIA
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