

The Connecting Europe Facility – Digital (#CEF2digital) the EU tool to digitally connect citizens

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Introduction

The Connecting Europe Facility – Digital (#CEF2digital) - the EU tool to digitally connect citizens

The achievement of the digital single market relies on universal access to reliable, affordable, high and very high capacity networks. The Communication on “Connectivity for a Competitive Digital Single Market – Towards a European Gigabit society” ([the Gigabit Society Strategy](#)) sets out strategic connectivity objectives for 2025, which Member States are working on.

With its proposed budget of 3 billion euro, CEF2 Digital will support the Member States during 2021-2027 to trigger the necessary digital infrastructure investments to reach these strategic objectives. The programme will contribute to a balance between rural and urban developments by complementing the support provided for the deployment of very high capacity networks by other programmes, in particular the European Regional Development Fund, and the InvestEU Programme.

The [draft CEF2 Regulation](#) has been subject to political agreement on its main substantive points between the European Parliament and the Council of the EU. In particular, CEF2 Digital, with grants with different co-funding rates, will enable the Commission to co-fund projects of common interest (PCI) in the area of digital connectivity infrastructure “that are expected to make an important contribution to the Union's strategic connectivity objectives and/or provide the network infrastructure supporting the digital transformation of the economy and society as well as the European Digital Single Market” (Art. 8), such as:

- uninterrupted coverage with 5G systems of all major transport paths, including the trans-European transport networks;
- the deployment of and access to very high-capacity networks, including 5G systems, capable of providing Gigabit connectivity in areas where socio-economic drivers are located;
- the provision of very high-quality local wireless connectivity in local communities that is free of charge and without discriminatory conditions;
- the deployment of new or significant upgrade of existing backbone networks including submarine cables, within and between Member States and between the Union and third countries;

- digital connectivity infrastructure requirements related to cross-border projects in the areas of transport or energy and/or supporting operational digital platforms directly associated to transport or energy infrastructures.

In order to ensure that the implementation of the CEF 2 Digital programme addresses the most urgent strategic needs in the Member States, the Commission seeks the views of all citizens and stakeholders regarding which investments in these different categories should be prioritised, as well as how the programme should best be designed to improve the business case for investments in digital infrastructure deployments, where relevant in synergy with other infrastructure investments.

The Commission is therefore interested in your views about possible strategic co-funding actions that should be supported with priority by CEF2 Digital in 2021-2027, in particular:

- 1. Cross-border 5G corridors along transport routes**
- 2. Connectivity for 5G smart communities in Europe**
- 3. Backbone networks of strategic importance (Terabit connectivity to HPC/ EU cloud federation / Submarine cables)**
 - 3.1 Terabit connectivity for High Performance Computing (HPC)*
 - 3.2 Energy efficient inter-connections of an EU cloud infrastructure federation*
 - 3.3 Submarine cables of strategic importance*
- 4. Synergy actions (Transport – Energy – Digital)**
 - 4.1 Operational Digital Platforms*
 - 4.2 Cross-sector programmes*

The Commission invites citizens, legal entities and public authorities to submit their answers by 11 September 2019. The Commission will assess and summarise the results in a report, which will be made publicly available on the website of the Directorate General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology. The results will also be reflected in a Roadmap for the Implementation of CEF2 Digital in autumn 2019.

Thank you for your contribution!

About you

- * I am giving my contribution as
- Academic/research institution
 - Business association
 - Company/business organisation
 - Consumer organisation
 - EU citizen
 - Environmental organisation
 - Non-EU citizen
 - Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
 - Public authority
 - Trade union
 - Other

* First name

* Surname

* Email (this won't be published)

* Organisation name

255 character(s) maximum

Activista Social y Lobbying

* Language of my contribution

- Bulgarian
- Croatian
- Czech
- Danish
- Dutch
- English
- Estonian
- Finnish
- French
- Gaelic
- German
- Greek
- Hungarian
- Italian
- Latvian
- Lithuanian
- Maltese
- Polish
- Portuguese
- Romanian
- Slovak
- Slovenian
- Spanish
- Swedish

* Organisation size

- Micro (1 to 9 employees)
- Small (10 to 49 employees)
-

Medium (50 to 249 employees)

- Large (250 or more)

Transparency register number

255 character(s) maximum

Check if your organisation is on the [transparency register](#). It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.

No está en el registro de transparencia ya que soy una persona física.

* Country of origin

Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.

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- Bolivia
- Bonaire Saint Eustatius and Saba
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Botswana
- Bouvet Island
- Brazil
- British Indian Ocean Territory
- British Virgin Islands
- Brunei
- Bulgaria
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cambodia
- Cameroon
- Canada
- Cape Verde
- Cayman Islands
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Chile
- China
- Christmas Island
- Clipperton
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- Colombia
- Comoros
- Congo
- Cook Islands
- Costa Rica
- Greece
- Greenland
- Grenada
- Guadeloupe
- Guam
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- Guernsey
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Heard Island and McDonald Islands
- Honduras
- Hong Kong
- Hungary
- Iceland
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran
- Iraq
- Ireland
- Isle of Man
- Israel
- Italy
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Jersey
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Mozambique
- Myanmar /Burma
- Namibia
- Nauru
- Nepal
- Netherlands
- New Caledonia
- New Zealand
- Nicaragua
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Niue
- Norfolk Island
- North Korea
- North Macedonia
- Northern Mariana Islands
- Norway
- Oman
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* Publication privacy settings

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

Anonymous

Only your type of respondent, country of origin and contribution will be published. All other personal details (name, organisation name and size, transparency register number) will not be published.

Public

Your personal details (name, organisation name and size, transparency register number, country of origin) will be published with your contribution.

I agree with the [personal data protection provisions](#)

Do you agree to be contacted by the European Commission services for possible follow-up questions to your response / information provided.

- Yes
 No

1. Cross-border 5G corridors along transport routes

Description of the action:

5G is expected to be a major enabler of connected and automated mobility (CAM) in Europe, for all forms of transport, including roads, railways and inland waterways. Thanks to its ultra-reliability and low latency for the critical exchange of data between any types of vehicles, mobile users, transport infrastructures and core networks, 5G will contribute to enhance road safety, reduce CO2 emissions and traffic congestion, as well as empower innovative digital ecosystems around vehicles. For these reasons, and considering as well the impact of 5G on the competitiveness of the telecom and automotive industries in Europe, the Commission's 5G Action Plan of September 2016 has set as a strategic connectivity objective the deployment of 5G infrastructure along main transport paths in

Europe by 2025. This is part of a broader CAM strategy for investment as part of the 2018 3rd mobility package.

The action foresees support for the deployment of 5G coverage along cross-border transport corridors (road, rail or inland waterways), allowing for 5G-connected mobility between EU Member States. In addition, CEF Transport will invest in automated mobility.

The maximum co-funding rate foreseen is 50%, for actions with a strong cross-border dimension. An additional 10% can be added to the EU funding rates in the case of cross-sector synergy projects (see below “Synergy actions” (Transport – Energy – Digital)).

The draft CEF2 Regulation recognises that actions implementing uninterrupted coverage with 5G systems of all major transport paths, including the trans-European transport networks are among the strategic digital projects of common European interest that can be supported by the programme.

1. Do you agree that the EU should prioritise financial support from the programme for efforts in Member States to improve the business case for investments in such strategic digital infrastructure deployments?

- Yes
- No

2. Are you interested in investing in this area, or otherwise directly involved?

- Yes
- No

3. In which geographic corridor(s) and by when (2021-2027) would your organisation be interested to intervene? Is the corridor on the list of Appendix V of the Regulation? With which role could you participate? How would your investment relate to investments in roads and/or railways under the transport section of CEF?

Como persona física no puedo intervenir como asociación tan solo mi trabajo es trasladar la información a las personas que están llevando el tema en los organismos oficiales de la isla de Lanzarote, Islas Canarias.

4. What are the actors whose involvement you consider essential for the participation in a 5G corridor project? What forms of cooperation among them do you anticipate? Upon completion of such project, under which business model would your entity participate in the value chain of a 5G corridor providing connected and automated driving? What project size do you expect?

Considero que muchas personas están mucho mejor que yo para definir cada punto de la primera pregunta por lo que a mí me toca la otra parte de esta pregunta, es decir, los peatones y sus mascotas con las que tropezará los coches autónomos. No solo tenemos pensar en el proyecto de corredor 5G que tiene que perfeccionarse al coche autónomo, también hay que pensar que cada país tiene que preparar a la

ciudadanía como peatones potenciales que tienen que cumplir ciertas normas precisas para que pueda salir bien este proyecto y no se produzca situaciones inesperadas. Actualmente se está creando los mejores coches autónomos que pueda haber en el mercado pero hay que tomar muy en cuenta que la cooperación también tiene que ver el otro punto de vista, es decir, los peatones y se tiene que crear un programa fácil para los peatones y que sea viable para todos los países ya que los coches pueden ser perfectos pero la ciudadanía no lo es y la lógica de estos vehículos no se los puede llenar de programas para todas las posibles situaciones que puede generar los peatones y sus mascotas (en España se dice que detrás de una pelota siempre va un niño pero no creo que un coche autónomo lo sepa). Como persona autónoma y Activista Social y Lobbying tan solo realizo un trabajo que es comprobar que se pueda cumplir el programa de la Comisión Europea en mi isla de Lanzarote y ver cuales son los posibles fallos del programa para mi isla y sus peatones.

5. To what extent do you think that more than one network providing uninterrupted 5G services along cross-border sections of corridors could be necessary and can be expected, given that such areas are often rural and generally poorly covered?

Si hablamos de diferentes países que se conecten entre sí, yo diría que si es necesario más de una red que brinde servicios 5G ininterrumpidos. Europa somos todos y un único pueblo pero cada país tienen su propia legislación y su forma de trabajar que ellos mejor entienden y resultará mucho más fácil realizar el programa.

6. Given that several national public authorities are imposing certain coverage obligations for major transport paths on telecommunication operators via the conditions of spectrum rights of use, how do you estimate the investment needs on the remaining parts/sections, which are not covered by such obligations? What are the most relevant frequency bands for those latter sections?

Antes de estimar esa inversión debería realizarse un informe viable si hay algún margen de posibilidades de crear unas condiciones de los derechos de uso del espectro en paralelo a la primera porque si queremos que se pueda cumplir el programa y todos tengamos las mismas posibilidades y facilidades, debemos buscar vías de salida por igual y siempre existe alguna. Lo siento pero no las conozco.

7. Which category of use cases or digital services enabled by 5G networks along transport paths do you expect to be most used in the 2021-2026 period?

las redes 5G es el futuro latente que ya tenemos encima y donde los coches autónomos en pocos años estarán en nuestras carreteras donde desde un principio sería necesario una ciudad preparada para la circulación de esos coches pero también hay que cambiar parte de la estructura de sus calles para que los vehículos no tenga problemas de circulación, sin olvidarnos de la legislación de la ciudad sobre transporte ya que una de las cosas que remarco los Estados Unidos sobre el tema de los coches autónomos sobre un posible accidentes sería a quien se le responsabiliza del accidente o quien se hace cargo del accidente producido ya que a un coche autónomo no se le puede enviar a prisión. También hay que recargar mucho que mucho antes de que se convierte una forma de vida en las ciudades los coches autónomos, hay que invertir dinero entre los organismos oficiales de cada región de cada país para la realización de un programa educativo sobre los coches autónomos y cumplir la ley de transporte si no deseamos que haya accidentes inesperados y graves problemas sobre responsabilidades ante un accidente. Cada región de cada país tendrá que crear un programa con unos parámetros ya creados por la Comisión Europea ya que estos vehículos son nuevos y son circuitos electrónicos que se le ha dado información pero que no tienen lógica humana por lo que nosotros como humanos y peatones potenciales tenemos que crear un protocolo y programa para evitar ciertos accidentes inesperados. También hay que tomar muy en cuenta que las redes 5G nos beneficio en todos los aspectos ya que nuestros propios médicos de cabecera nos puede atender

desde nuestra propia casa y eso es menos contaminación a sumar. También con LoT nuestros electrodomésticos nos dice si falta comida o cualquier otra cosa lo cual nos da la oportunidad de realizar las compras mucho antes de llegar a nuestra casa y da lugar a que no tengamos que salir otra vez de la casa por lo que contaminamos menos. Las redes 5G es el futuro y una solución a muchos problemas actuales.

2. Connectivity for 5G smart communities in Europe

Description of the action:

Europe must seize the countless opportunities offered by the digital transformation everywhere. This requires investing in future-proof infrastructure, including 5G networks, as a prerequisite. An early 5G deployment in urban centres and along the major transport routes are important objectives. However, Member States also need to ensure that digital services become a means to close territorial divides and that all European citizens and business, including those living in rural and remote areas, have equal opportunities to participate in the Digital Single Market and to benefit from modern public services.

Indeed, communities all around Europe consider digital networks as enabling an array of new innovative services that will transform mobility, healthcare, the use of energy, and many other services and sectors, bringing them into the era of the internet of things. Ubiquitous connectivity of 100 Mbps upgradable to Gigabit is therefore increasingly recognised by citizens and businesses as a pre-condition to thrive in the digital future, wherever they live.

Given that the business case for investment in networks depends on economic factors such as population density and income levels, it is imperative to ensure Gigabit connectivity in the first place to all socio-economic engines of digital growth, regardless where they are located (this includes public services, such as schools and hospitals, as well as digitally intensive enterprises, etc.). The availability of such networks will stimulate the use and take-up of innovative online services.

In order to ensure that such services are available locally, CEF Digital will support network deployments to 5G smart communities in Europe by offering targeted co-funding for:

- Gigabit network deployments in areas where socio-economic drivers, such as educational and medical centres, public administration buildings, transport hubs or business parks are located, but where they would only be partly delivered by the market and where they are needed as prerequisite for the deployment of 5G to support innovative smart communities' applications;
- Wireless equipment (Wi-Fi and 5G small cells) in areas with a risk of lagging behind in terms of 5G coverage, to provide communities local free of charge very high quality internet access (e.g. via Wi-Fi networks) and to support the rollout of 5G-based innovative smart communities applications. Local connectivity indeed often relies on the installation of many small wireless access points/small cells.

The maximum co-financing rates for this action range from 30% to 75%: whereas the default rate for connecting households is capped at 30%, deployments to socio-economic drivers can be funded up to 75%. Moreover, specific actions, in continuation of the Wifi4EU programme, can be funded up to 100% when implemented via low value grants. Cross-sector synergy projects can benefit from an additional 10% compared to the maximum applicable funding rate (see below "Synergy actions" (Transport – Energy – Digital)).

The draft CEF2 Regulation recognises that actions supporting the deployment of and access to very high-capacity networks, including 5G systems, capable of providing Gigabit connectivity in areas where socioeconomic drivers are located, as well as the provision of very high-quality local wireless connectivity in local communities that is free of charge and without discriminatory conditions, are among the strategic digital projects of common European interest that can be supported by the programme.

8. Do you agree that the EU should prioritise financial support from the programme for efforts in Member States to improve the business case for investments in such strategic digital infrastructure deployments?

- Yes
- No

9. Are you interested in investing in this area or otherwise directly involved?

- Yes
- No

10. Which other socio-economic drivers – in addition to schools and hospitals – would you prioritise for receiving Gigabit connectivity and why (benefits of services, quality of life, job creation, gaps in your region / country, etc.)?

El primer objetivo de desarrollo sostenible es la Pobreza por lo que hay que tomar en cuenta que puede ser una salida para una mejora de calidad de vida para muchas personas en exclusión social ya que puede ser una ventana para la formación de los adultos y para conectar con personas que están como ellos en otros países pero que han buscado herramientas que les permite salir de su situación de pobreza. Yo vivo en una isla o sobre todo su capital la ciudad de Arrecife (35500) donde la juventud no ven salida para su futuro al no tener trabajo ya que el sentido de conexión de internet tan solo consideran que es para whapsear o meterse en facebook pero no se les ha educado con la idea que internet y ahora mismo 5G es una puerta para su futuro laboral ya sea para estudiar online, para irse a trabajar a otros países o para conectar con personas de otros países sobre temas de asociaciones o proyectos sociales o empresariales por lo que considero que debería haber una rama en el programa presupuestario que se le concediese a las pequeñas asociaciones no lucrativas pequeñas la oportunidad de presentar proyectos pequeños para la formación de su propio personal en estos temas y también para ayudar a jóvenes y mayores sobre estos temas a fin de disminuir la pobreza y crear futuros trabajadores de provecho.

11. Under which circumstances would you consider that stand-alone deployments to socio-economic drivers (i.e. not involving also deployments for the respective surrounding areas) would be economically reasonable and should be supported from CEF Digital?

En este punto no puedo hablar porque desconozco el tema

12. What are in your view the most appropriate safeguards that should be put in place to avoid market distortion, while aiming at quick project selection and deployments of networks that would underpin smart IoT and/or 5G enabled services across EU territories?

La innovación del mismo desde el principio y que se pueda mantener en el tiempo como posibilidades de mejora. También que este en concordancia con la naturaleza y cumpla el mayor número de objetivos de los 17 ODS.

13. What would be the optimal size of network deployment projects (e.g. in terms of areas, households, number of socio-economic drivers or others) to underpin smart community projects and what will be the most important challenges to ensure availability of digital services on these networks? What project size do you expect?

Yo diría que lo importante no es el tamaño ya que la Comisión Europea debe empezar a pensar que además de las metrópolis, el mayor número de personas viven en pequeñas ciudades o pueblos por lo que yo tiraría en la época que vivimos por proyectos menos grandes pero sí que uno de los puntos principales sea que se implique por completo las cosas o personas a quien va dirigido los temas y donde la ciudadanía la base principal en todas sus partes. Para que una empresa se levante o sea la mejor del mundo y para que un proyecto sea internacional, tenemos que tomar en cuenta que detrás del mismo hay muchas personas que lo apoyan y se consideran parte del mismo. Lo importante no es el tamaño sino que sea viable y fácil de asimilar con la posibilidad de repetirse en otros lugares independientemente del país que sea pero siempre pensando que el eje principal es la ciudadanía y cumplir los ODS.

14. What business model do you anticipate will be the most prevalent for the deployment of 5G networks supporting the digital transformation of local communities and what barriers / obstacles do you expect for such 5G deployments?

Yo vivo en una isla que ni tan siquiera sabe que existe las redes 5G por lo que primero pensemos la forma que los propios países y sobre todo sus regiones empiecen a dar a conocer ya la redes 5G y que haya programa en centros escolares, organismos oficiales, etc... que se le explique con palabras sencillas y claras lo que representa 5G, utilidad y sus fases. Si la ciudadanía de una ciudad se adapta con una idea clara a lo que representa 5G, entonces si podemos crear los futuros negocios los cuales se irán creando tal cual aparezca las necesidades de la propia ciudadanía. Y que esta vaya a la par del cambio legislativo porque cada país tiene que plantearse al poco de comenzar con este programa el crear una legislación administrativa y judicial que proteja los derechos de la ciudadanía. Pensar en 5G es pensar en pequeños ordenador en cada uno de nuestros electrodoméstico e incluso en nuestro vehículo autónomo por lo que hará falta preparar un personal para la reparación del mismo, un ámbito judicial que reconozca los términos judiciales que nos defiende y una legislación sobre precio en la reparación de los electrodomésticos y coches autónomos. El mayor problema será la facilidad de aparecer personas que estafe a usuarios/as y una legislación que proteja a la ciudadanía.

15. What would be the best way, in your view, to ensure synergies and complementarity with other sources of public funding, whether from Member States and/or EU programmes?

La única herramienta que tiene los Estados miembros son los impuestos por lo que cada país tiene que pensar en los impuestos sobre cada electrodomésticos, coches autónomos, etc... ya que habrá alguna subida y esos impuestos de más, gran parte de ese dinero será remitido a la UE por la inversión realizada. La Comisión Europea debe sentarse con los Estados miembros y crear una legislación judicial y administrativa a cumplir por todos, sin olvidarnos del margen de impuesto y responsabilidades de la empresa productora del producto. También debe de existir una convocatoria dirigida hacia las asociaciones no lucrativas, asociaciones lucrativas y organismos oficiales a fin de que implanten la legislación e informe a la ciudadanía.

3. Backbone networks of strategic importance (Terabit connectivity to HPC/ EU cloud federation / Submarine cables)

3.1 Terabit connectivity for High Performance Computing (HPC)

Description of the action:

The exponential growth of data, combined with increased networking and computing resources and new algorithmic paradigms, such as Artificial Intelligence, is today one of the major drivers of innovations and productivity gains in the global digital economy. Europe's scientific capabilities, industrial competitiveness and sovereignty depend critically on continuous access to world-leading HPC and data technologies and infrastructures to keep pace with the growing demands and complexity of the problems to be solved.

We need a secure digital infrastructure of world-class computing, data and connectivity capacities consistent with the economic importance of Europe, underpinning our Digital Single Market, and making it trustworthy, attracting investments and stimulating economic competitiveness. This infrastructure is essential for processing in Europe the data produced by EU research and industry, with top of the world HPC capabilities that ensure that strategic know-how for innovation and competitiveness stay in the Union.

The EuroHPC Joint Undertaking (EuroHPC JU) has been established to address this situation. The EuroHPC JU gathers the Union and 28 European countries (with the support of two private associations on HPC (ETP4HPC) and Big Data (BDVA)) in a strategic instrument to foster leadership in HPC and in the global digital economy. The EuroHPC JU mission is to develop, deploy, extend and maintain in the Union an integrated world-class supercomputing and data infrastructure and to develop and support a highly competitive and innovative High-Performance Computing ecosystem, for the next generation exascale supercomputing era and beyond. This world-leading infrastructure will be deployed across many Member States, and the most advanced and high-speed connectivity capabilities will be critical to fully maximise its huge computing potential.

CEF Digital support will complement European high performance computing resources with adequate terabit-capacity connections where these would not be provided on time, or at all, by the market. Eligible actions include the deployment of new or significant upgrade of existing backbone networks, within and between Member States.

The maximum co-funding rate is 30% for actions within a Member State and 50% for cross-border actions. An additional 10% can be added to the EU funding rates in the case of cross-sector synergy projects (see below “Synergy actions” (Transport – Energy – Digital)).

The draft CEF2 Regulation recognises that actions supporting deployment of new or significant upgrade of existing backbone networks, including submarine cables, within and between Member States and between the Union and third countries, are among the strategic digital projects of common European interest that can be supported by the programme.

16. Do you agree that the EU should prioritise financial support from the programme for efforts in Member States to improve the business case for investments in such strategic digital infrastructure deployments?

- Yes
- No

17. Are you interested in investments in this area or otherwise directly involved?

- Yes
- No

18. Which investments in high-speed data networks are required beyond the current state-of-the art to reap the benefits of the future European HPC infrastructure and ecosystem?

Antes de realizar una inversión grande, yo recomiendo que cada país pase un informe sobre su situación actual en temas tales de ciudadanía y del conocimiento de internet. Además del conocimiento de las redes 5G, si queremos que el programa se cumpla, primero hay que conocer la situación real que se vive en cada país, yo vivo en una isla Lanzarote que muchas personas no se mueven por internet y desconocen por completo 5G. También se debe plantear una educación sobre la utilidad de internet y de 5G ya que muchas personas desconocen la utilidad real. Con esa información se puede saber cuales son las inversiones reales que se debe realizar porque ya estaría trabajando con datos reales.

19. What is the need and level of EU support (to address market failure) and what form should this support take (grant, loan, anchor customer, etc...)?

Lo primero es darle herramientas a cada país para que busca vías de viabilidad en las necesidades de cada país y sobre ello ver la situación económica y las necesidades porque lo que se busca en parte es que todos los países, todas las regiones y todas las ciudades acaben teniendo el mismo nivel y para ello hay que conocer la situación de cada país, región y ciudad, y ver donde está el problema o que mejor le conviene pero siempre con informes en medio que demuestre la realidad.

20. What would be the main characteristics of the investment project in which you would be interested in co-investing, in terms of project size and cost, capacity, network segments, location (cross-border, or national access backbone), timing, connection of commercial data centres to HPC, etc.?

Acceso nacional donde el propio país avale a la Comisión Europea que cumple todos los parámetros exigidos. Cada país conoce su propia situación y le resultará mucho más fácil crear su propio calendario, el tamaño y costo del proyecto, capacidad, etc...

21. What would be the business model/rationale that would make your organization interested in applying for co-investing in such a project (collateral benefits, opportunities for new services, etc.)?

redes 5G es como decir pequeños ordenadores en cada electrodomésticos, coche autónomo, etc... que compone nuestra vida por lo que el modelo de negocio más rentable entra dentro de la informática ante reparación o revisión del mismo. La oportunidades de servicios está en la electrónica e informática donde siempre habrá beneficios y será necesario para el buen funcionamiento de la maquinaria.

3.2 Energy efficient inter-connections of an EU cloud infrastructure federation

Description of the action:

The imperative to sustainably and strategically manage ever-growing energy-hungry data flows across the EU in the policy context of the Free Flow of Non-Personal Data EU Regulation and the impacts of the ‘US Cloud Act’ on the European economy and society call for targeted European strategic investments. The growing demand for highly specialised and tailor-made cloud products and services from European industrial sectors to enhance their competitiveness in the digital age and the critical role of cloud infrastructures to enable a swift roll-out of novel technologies such as AI, blockchain and IoT, reinforce this investment imperative.

European investments are thus of utmost importance to foster the deployment of a competitive, energy efficient and secure European supply of interconnected cloud infrastructures (the ‘Federation’). It will support companies to operate at scale across the whole European single market, enable responsible free flow of data and, ultimately, contribute to building the ‘next generation’ European competitive advantage in digital infrastructures in the global economy.

Finally, companies and public entities are not yet fully taking advantage of the socio-economic potential that cloud computing offers as an enabler. Cloud uptake is at an average of 26% among European companies, with large discrepancies among Member States, companies and sectors of the economy, with the public sector using in average 4 times less cloud computing than the private sector. EU strategic investments should thus also stimulate cloud uptake among the public sector to deliver better services of general public interest across the EU. This can be achieved by investing in interconnecting existing cloud infrastructures of public administrations across the EU territory.

The action therefore foresees support for pan-European, energy efficient, cross-border interconnections of European cloud infrastructures of strategic importance through backbone networks and middlewares to provide the necessary scale to foster the competitiveness of European companies; optimise energy consumption deriving from data flows and enable a swifter cloud uptake among the public sector.

The maximum co-funding rate is 50% for cross-border actions. An additional 10% can be added to the EU funding rates in the case of cross-sector synergy projects (see below “Synergy actions” (Transport – Energy – Digital)).

The draft CEF2 Regulation recognises that actions supporting deployment of new or significant upgrade of existing backbone networks including submarine cables, within and between Member States and between the Union and third countries, are among the strategic digital projects of common European interest that can be supported by the programme.

22. Do you agree that the EU should prioritise financial support from the programme for efforts in Member States to improve the business case for investments in such strategic digital infrastructure deployments?

- Yes
- No

23. Are you interested in investing in this area or otherwise directly involved?

- Yes
- No

24. The scope of the action only targets the interconnection of cloud infrastructures that are cross-border across the EU territory to achieve economies of scale and energy efficiency of data flows. Is there any other rationale to support this action in a cross-border setting?

Una de las prioridades de la Comisión Europea es la movilidad de la ciudadanía por todos los países y ello crea redes de personas o conexiones de empresas o tan solo que una persona se convierta en un empleado del mundo a trabajar con empresas de diferentes países. La mayor prioridad de la Comisión Europea es la re-activación de las PYMEs lo cual significa que las empresas en los diferentes países de Europa se interconectan y actualmente una tema prioritario para que se pueda llevar a cabo entre PYMEs son las nubes por lo que sí es muy importante que tome muy en cuenta este tema la Comisión Europea y le dé carta blanca.

25. Which are the three most accurate key performance indicators to measure energy efficiency of cloud data flows in the context of this initiative?

los tres indicadores son: número de personas, la cantidad de datos y la calidad de los datos.

26. Who should be the main beneficiaries of the grant? What project size would do you expect? Could you provide a cost breakdown over the 7 years?

Lo siento pero el tema no lo conozco con la precisión precisa para poder responder a la pregunta.

27. Which aspects and/or indicators would you consider most suitable for assessing the activity's performance against completed tasks?

número de personas, las veces que entra dentro del mismo y si entran datos en la misma.

3.3 Submarine cables of strategic importance

Description of the action:

Adequate and future oriented digital connectivity throughout the territory of the EU is one of the prerequisites for a fully functional Digital Single Market and for Europe-wide economic and social cohesion and strategic autonomy.

Submarine cables are the essential element in ensuring high capacity and high performance (resilience, security, redundancy, latency) connectivity throughout the territory of the European Union, including island states, outermost regions, overseas countries and territories, or international connectivity of strategic importance between the EU and specific international hubs.

CEF will support “the deployment of new or significant upgrade of existing backbone networks, including submarine cables, within and between Member States and between the Union and third countries”.

The objective of the action is to fill in the missing links contributing to increased capacity, resilience and redundancy of the EU digital communications infrastructure.

The maximum co-funding rate is 50% for cross-border actions. An additional 10% can be added to the EU funding rates in the case of cross-sector synergy projects (see below “Synergy actions” (Transport – Energy – Digital)). Specific co-financing rates of up to 70% may apply for actions located in outermost regions.

The draft CEF2 Regulation recognises that actions supporting deployment of new or significant upgrade of existing backbone networks including submarine cables, within and between Member States and between the Union and third countries, are among the strategic digital projects of common European interest that can be supported by the programme.

28. Do you agree that the EU should prioritise financial support from the programme for efforts in Member States to improve the business case for investments in such strategic digital infrastructure deployments?

- Yes
- No

29. Are you interested in investing in this area or otherwise directly involved?

- Yes
- No

30. Which challenge should be addressed with EU support as a priority in the area of submarine cables (ex. resilience, fast connectivity for all EU citizens, solve backbone connectivity bottlenecks, decrease latency, lack of competitive pricing, etc)? Please explain in detail.

Actualmente se va a poner una cable submarino entre las islas Lanzarote - Fuerteventura, Islas Canarias y una de las mayores prioridades que le ha surgido a la ciudadanía es la conectividad rápida para todos la ciudadanía entre las islas. Para los organismos oficiales responsables del proyecto le importaba el resolver el cuello de botella de conectividad troncal como punto más importante. Una situación debemos verla desde todos los puntos a la hora de plantearla porque todos los temas tienen diferentes puntos de vista.

31. What would be the main characteristics of the investment project in which you would be interested in co-investing, in terms of project size and cost, capacity, network segments, location (cross-border, or national access backbone), route(s), timing, connectivity shortcomings addressed by the project)?

Acceso nacional pero siempre cumpliendo todo el programa de la Comisión Europea y pidiendo responsabilidades si no se cumple el mismo. Cada país tiene su propia legislación y sus propios protocolos por lo que le resulta mucho más fácil desde los propios organismos oficiales y su estado llevar a cabo el proyecto con mayor facilidad pero siempre cumpliendo el programa de la Comisión Europea y presentando los debidos informes.

32. What type of public support would be needed (anchor customer, grant, loan, equity etc. or a mixture of the above)? Please explain in detail.

Para hablar de este punto hay que conocer la situación económica de la zona que se plantea poner el cable submarino, si queremos que toda Europa salga a delante independientemente del país y situación

económica, entonces tenemos que ver las necesidades y situación económica antes de ver que línea utilizar. Lo importante es crear diferentes líneas que permita adaptarla a la situación del país, región o ciudad.

33. Which aspects and/or indicators would you consider most suitable for assessing the project's performance?

Las necesidades del mismo y la situación (económica, logística, etc...) del lugar o zona que se pondría el cable submarino.

4. Synergy actions (Transport – Energy – Digital)

4.1 Operational Digital Platforms

Description of the action:

Support operational digital platforms directly associated to transport or energy infrastructures. Operational digital platforms are physical and virtual ICT resources that support the flow, storage, processing and analysis of transport or energy infrastructure data, e.g. an EU platform connecting cross-border data centres and the smart grids, a renewable energy availability platform, a cybersecurity platform for CAM, etc. These platforms operate on top of the communication infrastructure. They include hardware (sensors, actuators, servers, storage subsystems, and networking devices like switches, routers and firewalls) and software (e.g. data bases, analytics, simulation tools).

The maximum co-funding rate is 50% for cross-border actions. An additional 10% can be added to the EU funding rates in the case of cross-sector synergy.

The draft CEF2 Regulation recognises that actions implementing digital connectivity infrastructure requirements related to cross-border projects in the areas of transport or energy and/or supporting operational digital platforms directly associated to transport or energy infrastructures, are among the strategic digital projects of common European interest that can be supported by the programme.

34. Do you agree that the EU should prioritise financial support from the programme for efforts in Member States to improve the business case for investments in such strategic digital infrastructure deployments?

- Yes
- No

35. Are you interested in investing in operational digital platforms contributing to the digitalisation of energy or transport or otherwise directly involved?

- Yes
- No

4.2 Cross-sector programmes

Description of the action:

The future needs for decarbonisation and digitalisation of the European Union economy will imply a growing convergence of the transport, energy and digital sectors. Synergies between the three sectors should thus be harnessed to the full extent, maximising the effectiveness and efficiency of EU support. The ongoing CEF programme has shown that several potential synergies among the three sectors exist but that a systematic framing and inclusion in the financing work programmes has not been done. Synergies have been exploited by projects by default, but they have not been programmed by design. In order to capture those synergies and provide them with adequate funding for the necessary intervention, the newly proposed CEF has a dedicated 'synergy pillar'.

CEF Digital is particularly apt to be part of synergies activities due to its pervasive and underpinning nature. Examples of synergy areas include connected and autonomous mobility, clean mobility based on alternative fuels, energy storage and smart grids, cross-border cooperation in the area of renewable energy, green ICT, including data centres. This will support, among other priorities, all connectivity aspects serving the projects of common interest identified in this pillar as well as the cybersecurity-specific aspects related to the security of critical infrastructures.

Actions contributing simultaneously to the achievement of one or more objectives of at least two sectors shall be eligible to receive Union financial assistance under this Regulation. An additional 10% can be added to the EU funding rates in the case of such cross-sector synergy projects.

Furthermore, within each of the transport, energy or digital sectors, actions may include synergetic elements relating with any of the other two sectors, provided that the cost of these synergetic elements does not exceed 20% of the total eligible costs of the action, and allow to significantly improve the socio-economic, climate or environmental benefits of the action.

40. Do you agree that the EU should prioritise financial support from the programme for efforts in Member States to improve the business case for investments in such strategic digital infrastructure deployments?

- Yes
- No

41. Are you interested in investing in synergy projects or otherwise directly involved?

- Yes
- No

Contact

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