

Czech Telecommunication Office **October 2026**

Telegraphically

Workshop KidsAct

CTU has been designated as the lead body for discussing the draft EU regulation on ensuring accountability and trust in digital spaces on the internet, known as the EU Kids Act (EUKA). On 12 October, we therefore organised an online workshop aimed at explaining the content of the draft and initiating an initial discussion on it. You can view the presentation from the workshop on the CTU website.

Combating AI-Based Scams

According to a survey carried out by IPSOS on behalf of Vodafone, a quarter of Czechs have already encountered a scam involving artificial intelligence at some point in their lives. Around half of people believe they can spot a deepfake video or photo, although this confidence declines with age. The mobile operator plans to launch its own mobile application designed to detect content that has been altered using artificial intelligence.

New Videos on Digital Lighthouse

New video guides have been added to the "How to set up devices and apps" section under "Protecting children online" on the CTU's Digital Lighthouse project website. They provide children and parents with practical advice on how to enhance privacy and security when using Instagram, YouTube, TikTok, Snapchat and Discord. They demonstrate how to adjust the settings for each service to better protect children's personal data and safety.

Czech telecoms market in 2025: More data, faster internet and the rise of fibre optics

In 2025, the Czech telecommunications market continued the transformation that has been evident for several years. Users are transferring ever-increasing volumes of data, the number of high-speed fixed-line connections is growing, and investment is shifting more significantly towards fixed networks. At the same time, the importance of certain traditional services, particularly SMS, is gradually declining.

A more detailed overview of market developments is provided by the Czech Telecommunication Office's new reports on market development and price development for the period 2021 to 2025. This year, for the first time, CTU has also published a separate document focusing on key trends and possible market developments up to 2028.

Investment is shifting towards fixed networks

In 2025, undertakings in electronic communications generated revenue of nearly CZK 124.8 billion and invested a total of CZK 21.7 billion in networks and services. The total volume of investment itself fell by 7.2 per cent year on year. However, it is the structure of this investment that is important. Investment in networks and services provided at a fixed location rose by almost a quarter year on year to CZK 13.2 billion. Its share of total revenue rose by 6.8 percentage points to just under 29 per cent.

Fibre-optic networks are hot on the heels of wi-fi

The number of internet accesses at a fixed location approached 4.3 million in 2025. Wireless access in non-licensed bands – i.e. Wi-Fi – remained the most widespread technology, with a 26 per cent share. However, FTTH/B fibre-optic networks were close behind, with a 25 per cent share.

The number of active fibre-optic connections alone exceeded 1.07 million, representing a year-on-year increase of 12.3 per cent. More than 90 per cent of fibre-optic connections offered speeds of at least 100 Mbit/s. Fibre-optic networks are therefore not only growing in terms of the number of connections, but are also raising the speed standards for internet at a fixed location.

It was in 2025 that the first significant decline in the number of Wi-Fi connections was recorded. However, Wi-Fi has historically enjoyed a strong position in the Czech Republic, primarily thanks to local providers who have managed to connect areas where it was less economically viable for major operators to build fixed infrastructure. CTU expects the number of Wi-Fi connections to fall by 5.6 per cent by 2028. Some customers will switch to fibre-optic connections, whilst others may opt for fixed 5G or wireless connections in licensed bands.

According to CTU forecast, fibre-optic technology is set to become the most widely used fixed-access technology as early as 2026. By 2028, the Office expects the number of fibre-optic connections to increase by 37.2 per cent compared with 2025, to approximately 1.47 million. xDSL, on the other hand, is set to follow the opposite trend, with a decline of approximately 18% anticipated.

However, the pace of the transition to fibre-optic technology is not determined solely by demand. CTU lists capital intensity, the cost of excavation work, the capacity of construction companies, the length of building proceedings and the cooperation of municipalities in coordinating construction as factors that may hinder its further development.

We are transferring many times more data

Technological transformation goes hand in hand with growth in data consumption. In fixed networks, the average monthly data volume per active connection line in 2025 was more than 428 GB. Over the course of the year, users transferred almost 22 EB of data. At that time, almost 60 per cent of all fixed connections already offered an advertised speed of at least 100 Mbit/s.

Mobile data traffic also continued to grow. Excluding fixed LTE/5G services, it approached 2.2 EB in 2025, and the average monthly data consumption per SIM card used for mobile internet access exceeded 15 GB. There were more than 11.9 million such SIM cards.

By 2028, average monthly mobile data consumption per SIM card is expected to rise by approximately 75 per cent, and the total volume of mobile data by more than 80 per cent. CTU expects that, after 2027, the volume of data transmitted via 5G networks will exceed that of 4G networks. This growth is driven primarily by video content, the wider availability of tariffs with high data limits or unlimited data, and ongoing digitalisation.

The number of SIM cards that do not belong to people is on the rise

An interesting aspect of this development is M2M and IoT services, i.e. communication between devices. By the end of 2025, there were already more than two million active M2M SIM cards in the Czech Republic, an increase of 11.9 per cent year on year. The volume of data transmitted via these cards reached 16.7 PB, representing a year-on-year increase of 27.7 per cent. The average monthly data consumption per M2M SIM card was 687 MB.

This segment is set to grow in the coming years. CTU anticipates that IoT and M2M in particular will be a significant source of growth in the total number of SIM cards. By 2028, the number of M2M SIMs is expected to increase by approximately one third, and the average data consumption per M2M SIM by 37 per cent.

Voice calls are stagnating, SMS messages continue to decline

Traditional communication services paint a completely different picture. In 2025, 27.3 billion actual minutes were spent on calls across mobile networks, virtually the same as in the previous year. The average user spent just under 167 minutes per month on calls. For voice services provided at a fixed location, the average was 64 minutes per month, although the number of subscriber lines fell by almost eight per cent year on year to 1.074 million.

An even more pronounced change is evident in SMS usage. In 2021, an average of 32.7 SMS messages were sent per active SIM card each month; by 2025, this number had fallen to just 21.4. Part of this communication has shifted to internet applications. The extent of this shift is illustrated by a 2024 survey conducted by CTU, which also draws on the forecast document. OTT communication services were used by 86 per cent of respondents, with 36 per cent using them daily. On average, each OTT service user used four such applications; the most common were WhatsApp and Facebook Messenger.

The importance of service bundles is growing

Another long-term trend is the bundling of multiple services with a single provider. In 2025, contracts were signed for nearly 1.9 million electronic communications service bundles. The most common combination was fixed internet, television broadcasting and mobile voice services. This combination accounted for approximately one-third of all bundles. The long-term nature of this trend is also highlighted in the forecast document: between 2018 and 2025, the number of bundles increased by 133 per cent. At the same time, the proportion of those including a mobile service is growing.

Price trends

In 2025, the average retail price per gigabyte of downloaded mobile data fell by 16.8 per cent year on year; over the five-year period (2021–2025), the average price fell by more than 60 per cent. The average price per minute for mobile calls for residential customers stabilised in 2025 following several years of decline, whilst the average price per SMS continued to rise. This trend is primarily influenced by the ongoing shift in communication towards other applications and the gradual decline in the importance of traditional voice and SMS services. Prices for tariffs offering unlimited units on mobile networks rose during the period under review (2021–2025). Overall, however, price trends in the postal and telecommunications sector helped to dampen inflation in the national economy.

By international standards, prices for mobile services in the Czech Republic are above the EU average. By contrast, retail prices for fixed internet in the Czech Republic remain among the lower ones by international standards.

Evolution rather than revolution by 2028

In its first comprehensive forecast, CTU expects the Czech electronic communications market to undergo gradual rather than revolutionary development by the end of 2028. It does not anticipate any fundamental change in its structure or the emergence of a new major competitor. On the contrary, consolidation is set to continue, particularly in the fixed networks segment.

Alongside fibre-optic networks, fixed LTE/5G, wireless connectivity in licensed bands and, to a lesser extent, satellite connectivity are set to grow in importance. The total number of fixed internet connections is expected to approach 4.5 million by 2028. Data traffic volumes on fixed networks are set to rise by more than 60 per cent by 2025, driven in part by IPTV, streaming services, cloud applications and the gradual adoption of artificial intelligence tools.

However, according to our forecast until 2028, artificial intelligence itself will not fundamentally alter the structure of the telecommunications market. For the time being, its impact is expected to be felt primarily within businesses – in customer care, process automation and network management. Greater demands are also anticipated on data centres and their backbone interconnections; however, no dramatic growth in traffic on end-user access networks is expected to result directly from AI for the time being.

The speed of deployment remains a challenge

Coverage by high-capacity networks will also be one of the key indicators in the coming years. For the year 2028, CTU forecasts VHCN coverage of 67.5 per cent of households and FTTP fibre-optic network coverage of 60.5 per cent. Whilst the national target of 60 per cent FTTP coverage for 2030 appears achievable given current trends, achieving 95 per cent VHCN coverage will be significantly more challenging.

According to our findings, meeting this target would require accelerating construction, simplifying planning processes and providing adequate public support in economically less attractive areas. Available construction capacity may also prove to be a limiting factor.

AI regulation

Panel discussion at the AI Horizons conference

The Head of the AI Supervision Unit represented CTU during a panel discussion at the AI Horizons conference, which took place on 24 September. The topic was the transparency obligation under Article 50 of the Artificial Intelligence Act, specifically in relation to the deployment of AI chatbots and other tools for communicating with citizens in local authorities. The discussion concluded with a consensus that people must always be clearly aware that they are communicating with an artificial intelligence system, rather than a human being. On behalf of CTU, we also explained what this obligation means for municipalities in practice and how to approach its fulfilment right from the stage of selecting and implementing such tools.

International Engineering Fair

On 6 October, CTU presented its planned activities regarding the supervision of artificial intelligence at the Ministry of Industry and Trade's stand as part of the Czech National Exhibition at the International Engineering Fair in Brno. In addition to the topic of artificial intelligence, the programme at the exhibition in Building P also focused on 5G networks in industry and current regulatory changes.

September meeting of the AI Committee

A meeting of the Artificial Intelligence Committee took place in September, at which CTU presented its newly established AI Supervision Unit. We outlined to the committee members the scope of powers and responsibilities of the unit, its main tasks in relation to the implementation of the Artificial Intelligence Act, and the steps planned for the near future.

Regions 4.0 – AI in public administration II webinar, 13 October 2026

On 13 October, a representative from the AI Supervision Unit gave a presentation on market supervision at the Regions 4.0 – AI in Public Administration II webinar, organised by the Centre for Regional Development of the Czech Republic. The webinar was primarily aimed at representatives of public administration, and speakers included, amongst others, the Government Envoy for AI and representatives from the Financial Administration and the Ministry of Regional Development.

Legislative changes

New rules for withdrawing from distance contracts

On 2 September 2026, Act No. 159/2026 Coll., amending certain Acts in connection with distance contracts for financial services, was published in Volume 159 of the Collection of Laws and International Treaties.

This Act will come into effect on 1 January 2027.

New Decree governs the critical infrastructure portal

On 30 December 2026, Decree No. 178/2026 Coll., on the critical infrastructure portal, was published in Volume 178 of the Collection of Laws and International Treaties.

This Decree came into effect on 1 October 2026.

Checked by CTU in September...

… compliance with the conditions of General Authorisation No. VO-R/24/08.2023-6 for the operation of equipment of infrastructure for transmitting radio signals inside tunnels, buildings and trains

CTU completed 6 inspections in September, during which deficiencies were found in 4 cases, consisting in interference from mobile network base stations. Cases in which breaches of the conditions of the general authorisation have been found will be dealt with in administrative proceedings after prior call to remedy the deficiencies found.

… the use of radio frequencies without authorisation

In September, based on radio monitoring, CTU carried out a total of 16 inspections focusing on the use of frequencies without authorisation. In 15 cases, the use of frequencies without authorisation was detected, namely by the operation of land mobile service devices and broadband data transmission (RLAN) devices, and aeronautical service radio stations. The cases were referred to administrative proceedings.

… measurement of the coverage of cities and municipalities of the Czech Republic by the signal of mobile networks

As part of its inspection of compliance with the development criteria for frequency block allocations for mobile network operations, CTU inspected the availability of mobile network signals throughout the Czech Republic and, in September, completed measurements of signal parameters for 2nd, 4th, and 5th generation networks in a total of 51 cities and municipalities, or parts thereof. The measurement focused primarily on areas where it was not possible to perform an overall coverage assessment due to the poor accessibility of certain address points. The measurement results are published on an ongoing basis in the VPortal application operated by CTU on its website. Municipalities, or, more precisely, basic residential units, where the level of signal coverage by the 4th or 5th generation networks of at least one of the operators does not reach at least 97% of the population are subsequently included in the so-called white areas list. The continuously updated list and other information on this issue can be found on the CTU website.

… sources of interference with the operation of electronic communications equipment and networks, the provision of electronic communications services or the operation of radiocommunications services

In September, CTU closed 4 cases of interference to LTE public mobile communication networks, 3 cases of interference to VHF radio signal reception, 4 cases of interference to short-range devices, one case of interference to a WiFi station, and one case of interference to a civilian radio station. In cases where the interference was confirmed and the source of the interference was traced, the operators of the interference sources were ordered to eliminate them.

... sources of interference with TV signal reception

In September, CTU closed a total of 36 cases of TV signal reception interference. The investigation of complaints about poor TV signal reception revealed that in 22 cases the defect was in the viewer's equipment (most often a technical fault of the receiving antenna or lead-in). In 4 cases the interference stopped, in 3 case the complainant cancelled the interference complaint during the investigation, and in 4 cases the poor quality reception was caused by insufficient signal parameters at the reception location. In the remaining 3 cases, a source of interference was detected, and the source of interference was identified in two cases as a base station of a mobile operator, see below.

… pilot operation of LTE base stations in the 800 MHz band

As of 30 September 2026, 759 base stations were in pilot operation and 18,658 stations were in permanent operation. In September, no LTE base station was identified as a source of TV signal reception interference.

… pilot operation of 5G/LTE base stations in the 700 MHz band

As of 30 September 2026, 978 base stations were in pilot operation and 16,067 stations were in permanent operation. In September, a 5G/LTE base station was identified as a source of TV signal interference in 2 cases. In both cases, the mobile network operators eliminated the interference at their own cost based on CTU's decision.

2,253 - decisions on the matter, of which 2,239 decisions concerned pecuniary consideration (payment of price for services).

1,442 - the number of administrative proceedings initiated in September concerning subscriber disputes between the person carrying out the communication activity and the subscriber. These are the disputes over payments and objections to a claim settlement in cases of complaints about the billing of the price or the provided publicly available electronic communications service.

The number of submissions with the help of AI is rising

Artificial intelligence can be a useful aid in drafting submissions; however, its outputs may contain inaccurate or fabricated information. CTU therefore recommends that complainants mainly describe their issue clearly and in their own words. It is not necessary to cite specific legislation or provide expert legal opinions when assessing a submission.

Workshop on the use of artificial intelligence: How should content created by artificial intelligence be labelled? CTU sought answers together with the authorities and the media

On 15 October, the Czech Telecommunication Office held a workshop on transparency in the use of artificial intelligence. We welcomed representatives from ministries, other government bodies, the media, professional associations and businesses. The main topic was Article 50 of the European Artificial Intelligence Act and its practical application.

Must a television broadcaster inform viewers if artificial intelligence was used in the production of a programme, even if only marginally? For example, what if AI merely removed noise from the picture, or perhaps digitally made an actor look younger? And what if a civil servant uses AI to prepare an administrative decision, but subsequently checks the entire output, signs it and thus assumes responsibility? It is precisely examples such as these that demonstrate that even relatively specifically worded rules may not always have an unambiguous interpretation in practice.

That is why we at CTU organised a workshop on transparency in the field of AI, led by Anna Hroudová, Head of the AI Supervision Unit, and Ivana Kudláčková, AI Coordinator. Representatives from the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Culture, the Office for Personal Data Protection, the National Cyber and Information Security Agency (NÚKIB), the Czech National Bank, Czech Television, Seznam.cz and a number of other institutions and organisations accepted the invitation. We were particularly interested in the challenges they face when implementing transparency rules and what they expect from future supervisory activities. After all, we do not want to draw up procedures purely from behind a desk, without any knowledge of the environment in which they will be applied.

What AI transparency actually entails

The opening section of the workshop focused on European regulation. Michaela Valtrová from the Ministry of Industry and Trade outlined the requirements of Article 50 of the Artificial Intelligence Act, which can be understood on two fundamental levels. The first concerns information obligations towards individuals, such as when a person communicates with a chatbot, or information that the individual is exposed to an emotion recognition system, or that certain content has been artificially generated or modified. The second level concerns the technical identifiability of synthetic content.

One key difference lies in who the information is intended for and what they are meant to learn from it. A chatbot user should be aware that they are communicating with artificial intelligence. In the case of synthetic content, the technical labelling of outputs is also addressed, for example through the use of metadata. In the case of realistically created or modified visual and audio material, it may be crucial whether the viewer is able to distinguish a genuine recording from one that has been artificially created.

CTU also presented its perspective on transparency within the broader context of the Artificial Intelligence Act. In addition to informing the public, it is important to ensure human oversight, the traceability and auditability of the system's individual steps, and the accountability of the entities that provide or use it. These issues are interrelated, but there is no single, universal approach that can be applied to them.

AI in administrative decision-making and media production

Two practical presentations demonstrated just how varied the uses of artificial intelligence can be. The first was a demonstration of an AI assistant deployed in public administration to handle administrative tasks. It is designed to make it easier for officials to work with documents, verify that supporting materials are complete, and assist with drafting proposals. However, it does not issue administrative decisions on its own. The outputs must be verifiable and editable, and the final decision remains with the responsible official.

Subsequently we examined how media entities must address transparency requirements. In addition to European regulations, they must take into account their own code of conduct, copyright and personality rights, as well as the way viewers perceive the content. The internal rules currently being drafted therefore account for various situations, ranging from routine technical adjustments to realistic content created or modified using AI.

Labelling content is not merely a matter of fulfilling a formal obligation. For example, if AI helps to remove noise from a recording or adjust colours, the situation is different from one where it creates a realistic depiction of a person who did not, in fact, stand in front of the camera at all. Even in the latter case, however, the genre, purpose and circumstances of publication cannot automatically be disregarded.

Furthermore, if such warnings were used too broadly, there would be a risk that their significance would gradually be lost. Whilst the viewer or reader would know that AI had played some part in the creation of the content, they would no longer know whether it involved a minor technical adjustment or an intervention that substantially altered the resulting message.

When labelling helps and when it loses its meaning

The presentations were followed by a split into groups, one of which could be described as 'media-focused' and the other as 'legal-focused'. Participants were able to brainstorm, compare their experiences, highlight problematic areas of regulation and discuss how to translate the requirements of the Artificial Intelligence Act into everyday working practices.

Further methodological guidance will emerge from the discussion.

It was important for CTU to hear the views of those who actually work with artificial intelligence or are preparing to implement it within their organisations. This is because transparency rules apply differently to the work of editorial teams, to administrative proceedings, and, for example, to the operation of a service that communicates directly with customers.

We will now process and evaluate the suggestions from both working groups. We plan to draw up methodological manuals and a Q&A document to help clarify certain recurring ambiguities. We intend to continue our dialogue with the professional community, including through further meetings focusing on particular topics.

A selection of planned items on the agenda of the CTU Council meeting

- **Renewal of block allocations in the 800/1800/2600 MHz band**

Following the settlement of the comments received during the public consultation on the conclusions of the review, the Office will request an opinion from the Office for the Protection of Competition on the planned renewal of radio frequency block allocations in the 800, 1800 and 2600 MHz bands to their current holders, as well as on the settlement of the comments received. On the basis of the settlement of the comments and the opinion of the Office for the Protection of Competition, the Office will prepare the final version of the Review Conclusions and the conditions to be included in the new block allocations. Together with the addendum to the expert opinion, which will be prepared on the basis of the settlement of the comments received on the expert opinion, these documents will be discussed by the Council and subsequently published.

- **Implementation of measures following the abolition of mandatory registration of fixed-service radio stations in the 71–76/81–86 GHz band**

CTU has begun preparatory steps towards reintroducing the requirement to notify the commencement of use of radio frequencies for fixed point-to-point radio links in the 71–76/81–86 GHz bands. Unlike the previous regulation, notification is expected to be on a voluntary basis.

CTU has taken this step primarily in view of the changes that have taken place since 2024, in particular the opening up of the 26 GHz frequency band and the associated phasing out of microwave links operating in this band. The aim is to create the conditions for obtaining up-to-date information on the utilisation of the 71–76/81–86 GHz frequency band, to support the re-planning of some microwave links from the 26 GHz band, and to improve the prevention of potential harmful interference.

At the same time, plans are in place for a major modernisation of the previously used ESD II (Electronic Data Collection) portal and its integration into the existing rlan.ctu.gov.cz portal, which is being continuously developed for similar purposes. The expected completion date is in the first half of 2027.

- **Draft action plan for the implementation of the CTU Academy**

The Council will be briefed on the CTU Academy's Action Plan for the period 2026–2027, which is based on the approved CTU Academy Development Strategy. The Action Plan translates the Academy's strategic objectives into specific measures, particularly in the areas of organisational arrangements, standardisation of education and the development of the teaching team.

- **Proposed amendment to RSUP (Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan) 24 for the 4200–5925 MHz frequency band**

The Council will discuss an update to RSUP 24 for the 4200–5925 MHz frequency band, taking into account EU and ECC harmonisation documents adopted after the effective date of this RSUP. In particular, this concerns Commission Decision (EU) 2022/179 (subsequently amended by Decision (EU)

2022/2307) and ECC/DEC/ (04)08 concerning the 5150–5350 MHz and 5470–5725 MHz frequency bands, as well as documents relating to short-range devices (SRDs).

We will also inform you via press releases about the key materials discussed by the CTU Council.

Regulation and digital services in the EU

Official Journal of the EU

On 14 September, the Action of České Radiokomunikace against European Commission in the matter of television parallel broadcasting was published in the Official Journal of the EU.

On 23 September, the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) published its opinion on the draft Digital Networks Act (DNA). In this opinion, the EESC welcomes the objectives of the DNA whilst also putting forward its recommendations. Specifically, the EESC calls for a clear allocation of competences between the ODN, BEREC, the RSPB and national regulatory authorities. The independence of these bodies should also be explicitly safeguarded. The EESC also opposes the so-called 'fair share' principle, i.e. the possible introduction of a mandatory mechanism requiring large content providers to pay for the use of electronic communications networks.

On 5 October, Judgment of the Court of 16 July 2026 concerning Article 9 of Directive 2002/21/EC and radio spectrum management for electronic communications services and principle of service neutrality.

European Commission

On 16 September, the President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, shared the key priorities and flagship projects for the coming year in her State of the Union address.

On 17 September, the European Commission and the Republic of Korea have agreed to strengthen cooperation on secure satellite connectivity and explore future integration with IRIS². For the Republic of Korea, this could open access to the programme's architecture, while the EU space industry could draw on Korean industrial expertise. IRIS² is open to cooperation with third countries through international treaties, and such treaties have so far been signed with Norway and Iceland.

On 17 September, the European Commission published the draft EU KIDS Act to enhance the online safety of children throughout the Union. The proposal prohibits social media platforms from accessing children under the age of 13 and sets an EU-wide minimum age for minors to open an account of their own at the age of 15, thereby ensuring a gradual approach. The KIDS Act also reverses the burden of proof. Now, service providers will have to show that their services are age-appropriate and safe by design. The legislative proposal has been submitted to the European Parliament and Council, with a view to launching the legislative process. The European Commission subsequently opened a public discussion on this proposal via its 'Have your say' portal. Comments may be submitted until 3 December 2026. The European Commission will summarise all comments received and submit them to the European Parliament and the Council with a view to contributing to the legislative debate.

On 10 September, the Executive Vice-President of the European Commission, Henna Virkkunen, delivered a speech at International Space Summit in Paris, focusing on the importance of satellite connectivity and the development of Direct-to-Device (D2D) technology in Europe, and emphasised the importance of the new regulation on mobile satellite services (MSS) in the 2 GHz band.

On 22 September, a Youth Policy Dialogue took place in Brussels under the umbrella of the Cyberbullying campaign organised by the European Commission and European Schoolnet. The dialogue was moderated by Henna Virkkunen (Executive Vice-President for Tech Sovereignty, Security and

Democracy) and Glenn Micallef (Commissioner for Intergenerational Fairness, Youth, Culture and Sport). The topics of the dialogue included the protection of minors online, a safe digital environment, cyberbullying and related initiatives – the Digital Services Act, the EU Cyberbullying Action Plan and the EU Kids Act.

On 30 September, the European Commission proposed to establish a new EU Critical Communication System. The system is designed to provide European emergency services, the police and similar organisations with secure and resilient communication channels in crisis situations.

On 1 October, EU and Canada held an online Digital Dialogue to further strengthen their cooperation on digital policy and innovation and continue implementing the EU-Canada Digital Partnership. The dialog focused on many aspects of artificial intelligence, such as regulation and innovation, but also on online safety and protection of minors online or digital identification data.

On 12 October, the EU Code Week 2026 was officially launched. The launch of the event brought together EU representatives, educators and policymakers to open a discussion on the importance of digital education at a time when artificial intelligence is transforming the way Europeans study, work and communicate. Henna Virkkunen (Executive Vice-President for Tech Sovereignty, Security and Democracy) and Roberta Metsola (President of the European Parliament) were among the speakers opening the event.

BEREC

On 1 – 2 October, 68. BEREC plenary meeting was held. The following documents were adopted for publication:

- BoR (26) 128 Report on the implementation of the Open Internet Regulation
- BoR (26) 129 Summary report of the BEREC external workshop on accessibility of electronic communication services
- BoR (26) 130 Report on Virtual Worlds and Web 4.0 and Report on the outcome of the public consultation
- BoR (26) 132 Summary of the BEREC Stakeholder Workshop on Combating Fraud
- BoR (26) 137 Europe's Telecom Reality Check: BEREC Fact finding report on connectivity, competition and regulatory highlights in different jurisdictions and Report on the outcome of the public consultation
- BoR (26) 140 Statement on the review of the BEREC Guidelines detailing Quality of Service parameters

Other documents approved for public consultation:

- BoR (26) 139 Draft BEREC Report on access conditions to State aid funded networks
- BoR (26) 141 Draft BEREC report on the impact of generative AI on internet openness
- BoR (26) 142 Draft BEREC Work Programme 2027

ERGP

On 29 September, the 7th ERGP Stakeholder Forum took place in Brussels. The programme focused on the current state and developments in the postal sector, its social aspects, and its resilience in the

context of the current geopolitical landscape. A draft of the ERGP's work programme for 2027 was also presented; this was subject to a public consultation until 2 October.

EBDS

On 24 September, the European Board for Digital Services met in Brussels. On this occasion, the Board examined in greater detail the role of the DSA in strengthening the integrity of the online information space, particularly in the context of the upcoming series of elections in Europe. Other topics included the protection of children online, also in light of the recently published proposal for an EU Kids Act, and the role of trusted flaggers in identifying illegal content. The Board also adopted a set of examples of good practice for reporting suspected infringements of the DSA in accordance with Article 18 of the DSA.

AI ADCO

On 22 September, a sub-group for market surveillance authorities (AI ADCO) of the European Artificial Intelligence Board (AI Board) held its seventh meeting. The main item on the agenda was a presentation of case studies from several surveillance authorities based on their early experiences, followed by a discussion. The recent 9th meeting of the AI Board was also mentioned.

EU Calendar

until 31.10.2026	Public consultation on the draft BEREC Work Programme 2027
until 6.11.2026	BEREC´s call for Inputs on the review of the regulatory framework for regulated intra-EU communications
until 11.11.2026	EC consultation on the AI Continent - new cloud and AI development act
until 11.11.2026	Public consultation on the draft BEREC Report on the impact of generative AI on internet openness
until 13.11.2026	Public consultation on the draft BEREC Report on access conditions to State aid funded networks
until 26.11.2026	Call for input on the proposal for the EU Kids Act