

# Impact of the Reference Paper in the National Regulatory Authority Policies

The Regulators and the Reference Paper (RP)

**RP** provisions

**Evolution of GATS provisions** 

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# The Regulators and the Reference Paper (RP)

- •The changing role of the Regulator
- New targets for the Regulator
- •What a Regulator need to know

# **Impact of the Reference Paper in the National Regulatory Authority Policies**

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**RP** provisions

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#### **RP Definitions**

- •User
- •Essential Facilities
- •Major Supplier (MS)

#### **RP** provisions

- •Competitive safegards (MS)
- •Interconnection (MS)
- •Universal service
- Licencing
- •Independent Regulator
- Allocation and use of scare resources

### RP provisions Competitive safegards

- •Target: to avoid that MS uses anticompetitive means as:
  - Cross subsidisation
  - •Unfair usage of information provided by competitors
  - •Not providing timely technical and trade information on essential facilities

# RP provisions Interconnection

- •The interconnection will be provided by a MS at any point of the network technically feasible with non discrimination on tariffs, quality and time for delivery
- •A public procedure for discussing the interconnection agreement will be available

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- •Interconnection agreements will be transparents
- •A procedure for dispute settlement will be put in place UIT Caribbean Seminar. José 9

### RP provisions Universal service

- •Right of the Member to define the kind of universal service obligation he wants to maintain
- •Such obligations will not be considered as •anticompetitives if managed in a transparent, non discriminatory and neutral in competence, not being more burdensome than necessary

#### RP provisions Licenses

- Information publicly available
  - •Criteria and timing for deciding on granting licenses
  - •Terms and conditions of individual licenses
- •Reason for denial of a license must be made known to applicant, on request

## RP provisions Independent Regulator

- •The Regulator will be independent of any basic telecommunication service provider
- •The Regulator decisions and procedures will be impartial with respect to all market actors

#### **RP** provisions

#### Allocation and use of scare resources

- •The procedure for allocation and use of scare resources (frequencies, numbering, rights of way) will be objective, transparent, timely and non discriminatory
- •All frequency bands available will be published in the actual status except those used for governmental purposes

## Impact of the Reference Paper in the National Regulatory Authority Policies

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#### What sort of commitments are these?

- Non-discrimination
- Transparency
- Domestic Regulation
- Licensing and Authorization Requirements
- Interconnection
- Universal Service Obligations (USOs)
- Allocation and Use of Scarce Resources
- Competitive Safeguards
- Administrative Recourse
- Access to and Use of Public Telecommunications Transport Network and Services

#### Where can these be found?

Framework Agreement

**Reference Paper** 

**Telecommunications Annex** 

Other GBT chairman's note

#### **Non-Discrimination**

• Most-favoured-nation (MFN): this is the most fundamental of WTO principles prevents discrimination among all WTO members countries and applies to all services whether scheduled or not (art.II) unless exempted (art. II Exemption)

#### **Non-Discrimination**

 National treatment: pertains to treatment of services and service suppliers once they are allowed to enter a market and applies <u>only to</u> <u>scheduled services</u> and is subject to any limitations stated in schedule (art. XVII)

#### Evolution:

- Telecommunications Annex: Access to public networks and services (5)
- Reference Paper: Interconnection (2)

#### **Transparency**

- •Requires publication of all relevant measures (laws, regulations, administrative guidelines) of general application pertaining to trade-in services but not confidential (including commercial) information. WTO has to be informed of changes to these measures. (art. III.1 and art. III bis)
- •Requires establishment of inquiry points to provide requested information (art III .4)

#### Transparency (evolution)

- Requires making publicly available all relevant information on conditions affecting access to and use of public telecommunications transport networks and services (PTTNS) including (Annex):
  - tariffs and other terms and conditions of service
  - technical interface specifications
  - information on relevant standards making bodies
  - conditions on terminal attachments
  - licensing, notification, and registration requirements

### Transparency (evolution)

- Major suppliers have to make publicly available either their interconnection agreements or a reference interconnection offer (Ref. Paper 2.4)
- Licensing criteria, terms, and conditions of individual licenses (Ref. Paper 4)

#### **Domestic Regulation**

- For scheduled services all measures of general application must be administered in a reasonable, objective, and impartial manner (art. VI.1)
- Must have objective and impartial review mechanism for administrative decisions through judicial, arbitral, administrative tribunals or procedures (art. VI.2).

#### **Domestic Regulation**

- For scheduled services all measures of <u>general</u> <u>application</u> must be administered in a reasonable, objective, and impartial manner (art. VI .1)
- Must have objective and impartial review mechanism for administrative decisions through judicial, arbitral, administrative tribunals or procedures (art. VI.2)

#### **Domestic Regulation (evolution)**

- Regulator must be <u>independent</u> of supplier of PTTNS (Ref. Paper.5)
- Decisions and procedures of regulator must be <u>impartial</u> with respect to all market participants (Ref Paper .5)

#### Licensing and AuthorizationRequirements

- Licensing and authorization requirements are permitted
- Licensing (including technical standards) requirements and procedures to supply a <u>scheduled service</u> must not constitute barriers to trade. They must be <u>objective</u>, transparent, and not over-burdensome (art. VI.4)

# Licensing and Authorization Requirements (cont'd)

- Status of and decisions about applications for authorizations to supply scheduled services must be provided to applicant in a timely manner (art. VI.3)
- There can be provision for recognition of other Members' licences; however this cannot be done in a discriminatory manner [Art. VII]
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# Licensing and Authorization Requirements (evolution)

- Terms, conditions and time required to get a license must be publicly available (Ref. Paper 4)
- Reason for denial of a license must be made known to applicant, on request (Ref. Paper 4)

#### Interconnection

• Competing service suppliers must be able to interconnect with dominant operator in a timely fashion, at any technically feasible point in the network, under non-discriminatory, transparent, and reasonable terms and conditions and at the same cost-oriented, unbundled rates as the dominant operator charges itself or its affiliate. [Ref. Paper (2)]

#### **Interconnection (cont'd)**

- Interconnection procedures, agreements and rates will be made publicly available [Ref. Paper (2)]
- There will be an independent mechanism to resolve disputes arising from interconnection negotiations, within a reasonable time [Ref. Paper (2)]

### **Universal Service Obligations (USOs)**

- Member has a right to maintain the sort of USOs that it wants to maintain [Ref. Paper (3)]
- USOs must be administered in a transparent, nondiscriminatory, and competitively neutral manner [Ref. Paper (3)]
- USOs must not be over-burdensome [Ref. Paper (3)]

# Allocation and Use of Scarce Resources (frequencies, numbers, rights of way)

- Procedures for the allocation and use of scarce resources will be objective, timely, transparent, and non-discriminatory [Ref. Paper (6)]
- Current state of frequency allocation will be made publicly available [Ref. Paper (6)]
- Limitation on the availability of frequencies does not constitute a limitation on market access [GBT Chairman's Note]

#### **Competitive Safeguards**

- Monopoly or exclusive suppliers can be maintained, if not contrary to scheduled commitments
- Monopoly cannot supply its monopoly service in a manner contrary to the country's MFN obligations and scheduled commitment [Art. VIII (1)]
- Monopoly cannot abuse its monopoly position if it also provides a scheduled service directly or through an affiliate [Art. VIII (2)]
- Countries must be prepared to enter into consultations with other Members to eliminate business practices 6 July Which constrain competition [Arts IX]

#### **Competitive Safeguards (evolution)**

- Dominant supplier cannot engage in anti-competitive cross-subsidization, use information in an anti-competitive manner and cannot withhold essential technical and commercial information [Ref. Paper (1)]
- Monopoly must accord access to and use of its PTTNS to any service supplier of any other member for a scheduled service on reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions [Annex (5)]

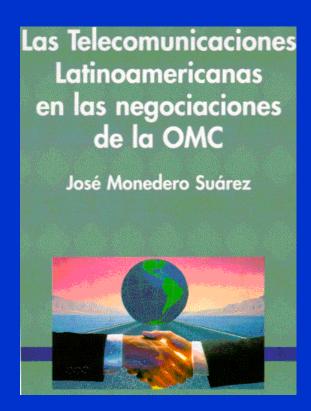
#### **Administrative Recourse**

- Requirement to maintain judicial, arbitral, or administrative tribunals or procedures for prompt review and where justified appropriate remedies for administrative decisions [Art VI(2a)]
- Provision for recourse to an independent body to resolve disputes regarding appropriate terms, conditions, and rates for interconnection [Ref. Paper (2.5)]
- Provision for recourse to WTO Disputes Settlement Body(DSB) under Disputes Settlement Understanding(DSU)

	Concept	GATS	R.P.	Annex
No discrimination		MFN traitment (art.II) National traitment (art XVII	Point 2 I)	Point 5
Transparence		Art.III y III bis	Point 2.4 Pointo 4	
Domestic Regulation	Requisitos Rev.decisions Independence Licencing	Art.VI.1 Art.VI.2  Art.VI.4 Art.VI.3	Pointo 2 Ppoint 5 Point 4	
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	Concepto	AGCS	DRR	Anexo
Domestic Regulat.	estic Universal Serv		Point 3	
	Spectrum		Point 6	Ch.Paper
Comy	Acces guaranted			Point 5
Competit. Safeguard	guards Dominant position	Art.VIII y IX	Point 1	
	Interconnetion		Point 2	
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