#### ITU seminar, 5th March 2002, Bratislava



## EU acquis for the telecommunications sector

## - the implications for candidate countries as they approach accession

Dick Harris DG Information Society European Commission

#### Contents



- 1. After 3 years of the 98 package.
- 2. Why change the 98 package?
- 3. What's different in the New Package?
- 4. What does it mean for EU candidates ?

#### **Consumer choice**





## **Cost of international calls**



## Average monthly expenditure

#### EU weighted average monthly expenditure for national calls



## **Mobile penetration and growth**



#### **Internet access**



Household penetration of internet access (Oct 2000-June 2001) 70% 60% 50% 40% 30% 20% 10% 0% FIN S В DK D ΕL Ε F IRL NL А Ρ UK Une 2001 EU average June 2001 EU average June 2001 Sources: Eurobarometer

#### EU market growth 1998 - 2001



#### EU telecommunications market (bn)



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#### Lisbon European Council March 2000



A "competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy"

demands

"an inexpensive, world-class communications infrastructure"

## Problems with current legal framework



Long and complex individual licensing procedures in some Member States

Not enough flexibility to cope with rapidly changing markets

Not enough consistency in how rules are applied in Member States

Designed for a newly liberalised market, not one moving to a fully competitive market without sector specific rules

## Creating the "right" legislative framework

#### A successful legal framework will:

#### Attract investment, by

- encouraging market entry
- providing legal certainty
- restraining firms with undue market power
- keeping regulation to the minimum necessary

#### Promote choice and competition

 Safeguard users interests, where market forces do not

## Convergence is a reality



## **DEALING WITH CONVERGENCE**



- 1. All content can be delivered over all networks; network-dependent rules are being overtaken by technology; markets are merging; so:
  - coherent regulation of communications infrastructures and associated services

2. Content and transport are different, so:
 separate regulation for transport and for content, while recognising the links between them

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#### What's different ?



Scope
Who is regulated on which markets ?
NRA duties and responsibilities
Market entry procedures
Commission powers; committees

### Electronic communications networks and services - Scope



Content Services - outside scope of new package (e.g. broadcast content, e-commerce services)

> **Communications services** (e.g. telephone, fax, e-mail)

#### **Communications networks**

(fixed, mobile, satellite, cable TV, powerline systems, networks used for radio and television broadcasting) and associated facilities (e.g. CAS)

## Keeping regulation to the minimum\*\*\* necessary

Which markets are subject to sector-specific regulation ?

Which companies are regulated on those markets ?

What obligations do they face ?

## **Extent of ex-ante regulation**



Ex-ante regulation only imposed in markets where:
competition is not effective
AND
competition law remedies do not suffice

 except for general obligations arising from public policy reasons eg consumer protection

## **Identifying Markets**



#### Commission Recommendation

 identifies product/service markets which may be subject to ex-ante regulation

#### NRA decides on relevant geographic market

 NRA can define markets other than those in Recommendation, but Commission can block

#### Commission Decision (optional)

 identifies trans-national markets, where NRAs have to act together

## Significant market power



## SMP is the threshold for ex-ante intervention by NRAs, when competition is not effective

- 'old' threshold of significant market power based on 25% market share
- 'new' SMP threshold linked to competition law concept of dominance

#### Commission has issued Guidelines on 'new' SMP

### **Players to be regulated**



Those with a dominant position in an identified market where competition is not effective

NRA designates such players as having SMP and imposes appropriate obligations

Commission can block NRA decisions regarding designation, or not, of players with SMP

## Obligations on players with SMP



May include :

price control, including cost orientation
transparency
accounting separation
non discrimination
mandatory provision of specific facilities
mandatory access to specific facilities

## **NRA Consultation Procedure**



NRAS must consult nationally

- NRAs must consult other NRAs on issues with impact on the single market
- Commission has power to require NRA to withdraw decisions that are incompatible with objectives
- Right of appeal on NRA decisions, at national level, on merits of case

## **New EU Groups and Committees**



#### Spectrum policy group

 High level policy group established by Commission decision, chaired by Member State

#### Radio Spectrum Committee

 standard comitology committee with regulatory and advisory roles

#### Communications Committee

 standard comitology committee with regulatory and advisory roles

#### European Regulators group

 Chaired by a Regulator; aim is to to seek consistent application of rules in all M States

## **Market entry procedures**



Market entry needs no prior permission

Conditions are set out in general authorisation, and are limited

Individual rights-of-use of frequencies and numbers assigned via individual authorisations





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#### For more information ...



## The letter with the distributed papers contains the Internet addresses of many relevant documents.

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# What does it mean for EU candidates?

- **1** The pace of change is still great
- **2** Better to liberalise early
- **3 All technologies can compete**
- **4** Inward investors choose carefully
- **5** New skills needed by regulators
- 6 Don't forget the competition rules





#### Thank you for your attention

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