

# Germany Profile (Latest data available: 2018)

## Various statistics (Latest data available: 2018)

Fixed-telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	52.2
Mobile-cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	130.6
Fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	36.3
Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	82.4
Households with a computer (%)	92.9
Households with Internet access at home (%)	87.9
Individuals using the Internet (%)	84.4

## Policy Maker (Latest data available: 2018)

Please provide the name and contact details of the main Policy-Maker in charge of telecommunications/ICTs	Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy
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## Regulatory Authority (Latest data available: 2018)

Name of the telecom/ICT regulator	Federal Network Agency
Please provide the name of the Head of the Regulatory Authority	Jochen Homann
Please provide the exact title of the Head of the Regulatory Authority.	President
Legal document creating the regulator	Telecommunications Act of 25 July 1996
Year separate regulator created	1998
Regulator also regulates other utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes If Yes, specify utilities regulated: Electricity, Gas, Rail, Posts, Spectrum Management, Broadcasting (Basic responsibilities of the Länder (federal states), the Federal Network Agency is responsible for assigning broadcasting frequencies in consultation with the respective federal state authority in charge of broadcasting regulations, EMC issues for cable TV (CATV), interoperability issues for TV-sets, interoperability issues for transmission digital television signals, regulatory issues for conditional access systems, drafting of interface specifications for broadcasting transmitters and is involved in developing process of DVB-standards.),</li> </ul>
Regulator autonomous in decision making	Yes
Who is responsible for approving the budget of the Regulator? [2010]	Legislature, i.e. the legislative bodies Deutscher Bundestag and Bundesrat. All revenues accrue to the federal budget, and all expenses are covered from the federal budget, i.e. federal budget plan (section 09: Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology, chapter 0910: Federal Network Agency) enacted as federal budget law.
Sources of regulator's budget and % financed from each source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government appropriation, percentage: 71,8,</li> <li>• Numbering fees, percentage: 0,1,</li> <li>• Spectrum fees, percentage: 8,8,</li> <li>• Fines/penalties, percentage: 0,5,</li> <li>• Other • Other, Source: Amateur radio, digital signature, radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment, operator's certificate in the aeronautical mobile service, measurements third parties (i. e. environmental impact measurements, Leeheim Satellite Monitoring station), post (postal licenses), energy and railway, other sources, percentage: 18,8,</li> </ul>
Reporting requirements of the regulator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report to Legislature/Parliament</li> <li>• Other Indicate: Annual Report [to the interested public, the reporting to Legislature is made by the bi-annual Activity Report (cf. Sections 121 and 122 of the Telecommunications Act)].,</li> </ul>

## Regulatory Functions (Latest data available: 2018)

<b>Entity in charge of licensing</b>	N	M: No license requirement, only notification
<b>Entity in charge of interconnection rates</b>	R	
<b>Entity in charge of price regulation</b>	R	
<b>Entity in charge of technical standards setting</b>	S Op M*	M: The Federal Network Agency collaborates on standards with industry in standardisation bodies.
<b>Entity in charge of radio frequency allocation and assignment</b>	S M*	M: The allocation has to be distinguished from the designation. Regarding the designation of frequencies BNetzA is responsible.
<b>Spectrum Monitoring and Enforcement<sup>2016</sup></b>	R	
<b>Entity in charge of numbering</b>	S O R M*	M: Principles: exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government and the Legislative bodies, Implementation: exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Network Agency.
<b>Entity in charge of type approval</b>	O N M*	M: Some type approval regimes remain in areas not covered by the R&TTE- Directive (aeronautical and naval equipment).
<b>Entity in charge of service quality monitoring<sup>2015</sup></b>	R Op M*	
<b>Entity in charge of universal service/access</b>	R	
<b>Quality of service standards setting<sup>2015</sup></b>	R N M*	
<b>Entity in charge of enforcement of quality of service obligations</b>	R N M*	M: The Federal Network Agency may require providers to publish information on the technical characteristics of their services at their own cost. The Federal Network Agency may publish in its Official Gazette or post on its website any kind of information of importance for end users. Other legal provisions, namely on the protection of personal data and on press law, remain unaffected.
<b>Broadcasting (sound transmission)</b>	O R M*	M: Basic responsibilities of the Länder (federal states), the Federal Network Agency is responsible for assigning broadcasting frequencies in consultation with the respective federal state authority in charge of broadcasting regulations, EMC issues for cable TV (CATV), interoperability issues for TV- sets, interoperability issues for transmission digital television signals, regulatory issues for conditional access systems, drafting of interface specifications for broadcasting transmitters and is involved in developing process of DVB- standards.
<b>Entity in charge of broadcasting content</b>	O M*	M: Broadcasting issues, in particular as regards content, are in the jurisdiction of the Länder (federal states). The Länder are responsible for broadcasting legislation. So that nation-wide broadcasting is not subject to 16 different sets of laws, the Länder have agreed on uniform nation-wide legal principles in interstate agreements. These are the Interstate Agreement on Broadcasting, interstate agreements on individual public-law broadcasting institutes, which embrace all or several of the Länder, the financing of broadcasting, broadcasting fees and the protection of young people regarding the media. Also, the Länder have media acts regulating the provision of private broadcasting, its transmission and the assignment of transmission capacities.

**Entity in charge of Information Technology**

S O R N  
M\*

M: There is no single entity responsible for information technology. Issues related to ITU CS 1210, including security issues, are under the responsibility of the Federal Government, in particular the Sector Ministry and the Federal Network Agency. Furthermore and insofar as being state tasks it applies as follows: IT promotion and IT industry development for which the sector's industry is responsible is supported by the Federal Government, in particular the Sector Ministry and the Federal Ministry of Education and Research, the Initiative Deutschland 21, the largest private-public partnership in Germany, plays an important role. E-Government issues are in the responsibility of the Federal Government, too, i.e. the Federal Ministry of the Interior and the sector. IT security is in the responsibility of the sector as well as the Federal Ministry of the Interior and the Federal Office for Information Security (BSI, [www.bsi.de/english/index.htm](http://www.bsi.de/english/index.htm)). The Federal Network Agency is the competent authority in accordance with Section 30 of the SigG 2001 (Law Governing Framework Conditions for Electronic Signatures).

**Entity in charge of Internet content 2015**

O N M\*

S: Sector Ministry

O: Other Ministry or Government body

R: Regulatory Authority

Op: Operator

N: Not regulated

M: If more than one entity or another body is involved in this function, please explain

**Level of Competition (Latest data available: 2018)**

<b>Local Fixed Line Services</b>	C*
<b>Domestic fixed long distance</b>	C*
<b>International Fixed Long Distance</b>	C*
<b>Mobile</b>	C*
<b>IMT (3G, 4G, etc.)</b>	C*
<b>Wireless Local Loop</b>	C*
<b>DSL</b>	C*
<b>Cable modem</b>	C*
<b>Fixed Wireless Broadband</b>	C*
<b>Leased Lines</b>	C*
<b>International Gateways</b>	C*
<b>Internet Services</b>	C*
<b>Cable Television</b>	C*
<b>Fixed Satellite Services (FSS)</b>	C*
<b>Mobile Satellite Services (MSS)</b>	C*
<b>VSAT</b>	C*

M: Monopoly

P: Partial competition (year when competition was introduced)

C: Full competition (year when competition was introduced)

N: N/A

**Universal Service - services covered and operator obligations (Latest data available: 2018)**

**Definition of universal service/access exists** Yes



<b>Universal access/service policy adopted</b>	Yes
<b>Voice services included in Universal service/access definition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Voice telephony services</li> <li>• Fixed line private residential service as part of universal service definition</li> <li>• Fixed line public payphone service as part of universal service definition</li> </ul>
<b>Internet services included in Universal service/access definition</b>	• Dial-up Internet access as part of universal service definition
<b>Other services included in Universal service/access definition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Directory services as part of universal service definition</li> <li>• Telecentres as part of universal service definition Explain: Printed public directory of subscribers (availability of at least one printed public directory of subscribers approved by the Federal Network Agency, which satisfies general requirements and is updated on a regular basis, once a year at least),.</li> </ul>
<b>Operators under universal access/service obligation</b>	• None of the above, please explain: No USO (universal service obligation) has been imposed. So far, competition in the relevant markets brings about sufficient US provision. Up to now, US in Germany has been sufficiently provided by the incumbent. Looking at prices of US services,one can see that they meet the standards stated in the law. However, if the incumbent decides not to provide US to the full extent or to provide US under less favourable conditions than those legally specified whatsoever, the Federal Network Agency has to be notified one year in advance. Thus, regulatory measures are only to be taken up in case of need, which means letting market activities do their work first.,
<b>Operators/service providers required to offer below-cost prices</b>	No

### Financing of Universal Service activities and/or Universal Service Funds (Latest data available: 2018)

<b>Means of financing operator(s) universal access/service obligations</b>	• Other Explain: No USO has been imposed on an undertaking. In case an US obligation was imposed, a US funds would be established.,
<b>Operational Universal Service Fund</b>	No
<b>If Yes, when?</b>	
<b>Operators/ service providers required to contribute to USF</b>	
<b>Means of calculating USF contribution amounts</b>	
<b>USF financed by other sources</b>	
<b>USF budget financing by source (in percentage)</b>	
<b>Regulator administrating USF</b>	
<b>If No, name the entity responsible</b>	
<b>Other financing mechanisms for the provision of Universal service</b>	No
<b>If Yes, please explain</b>	