#### 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

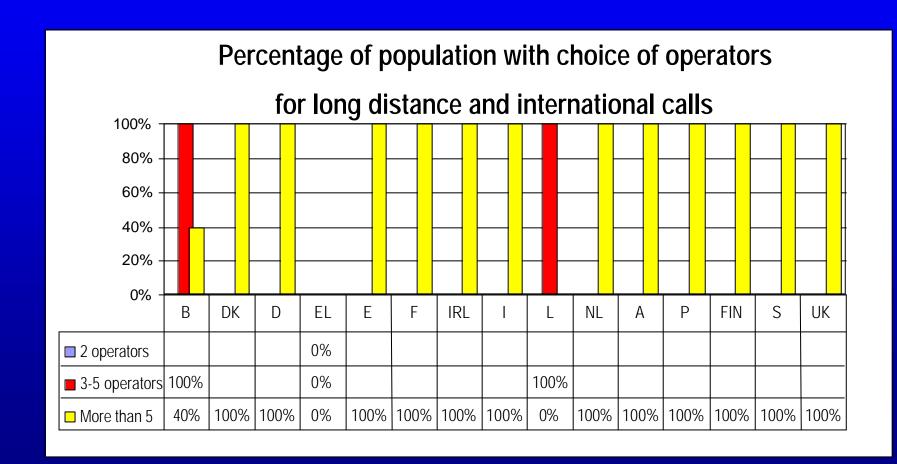
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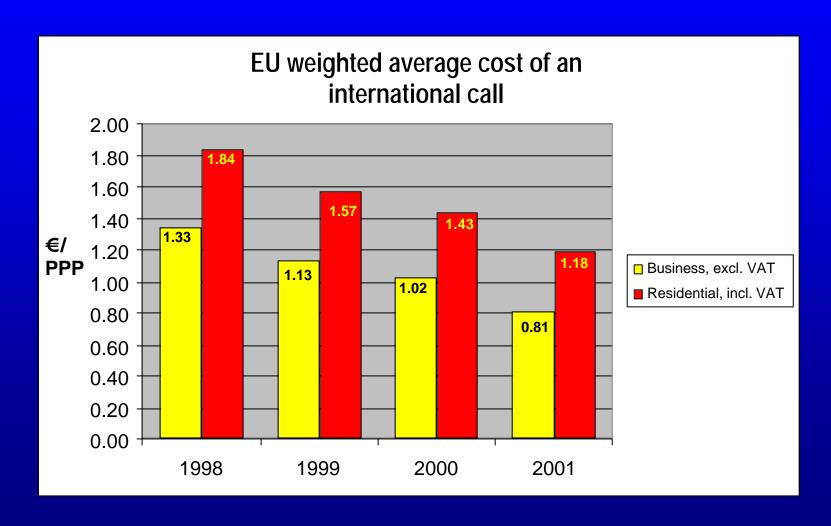
### **Consumer choice**





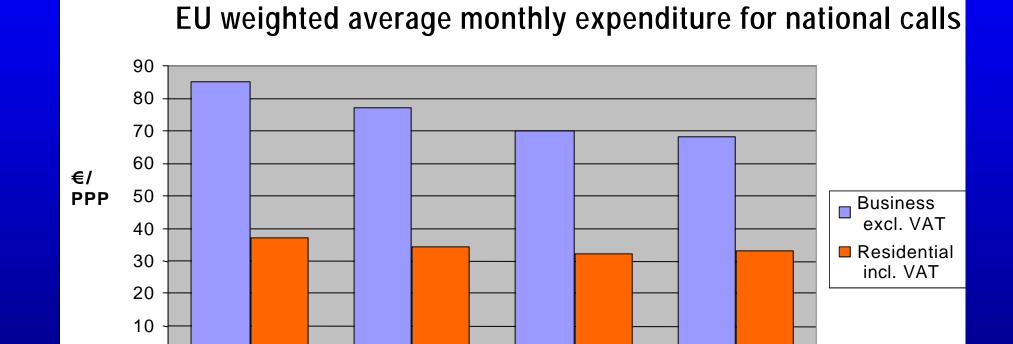
## **Cost of international calls**





# **Average monthly expenditure**





2000

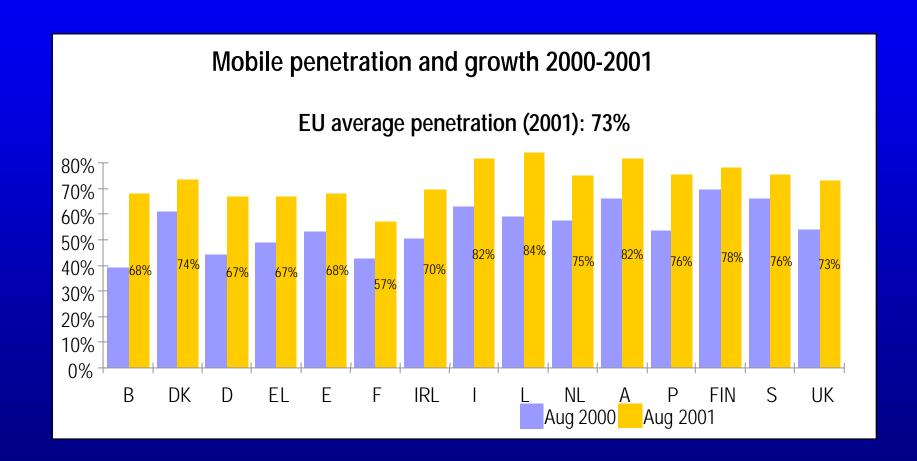
2001

1999

1998

# Mobile penetration and growth

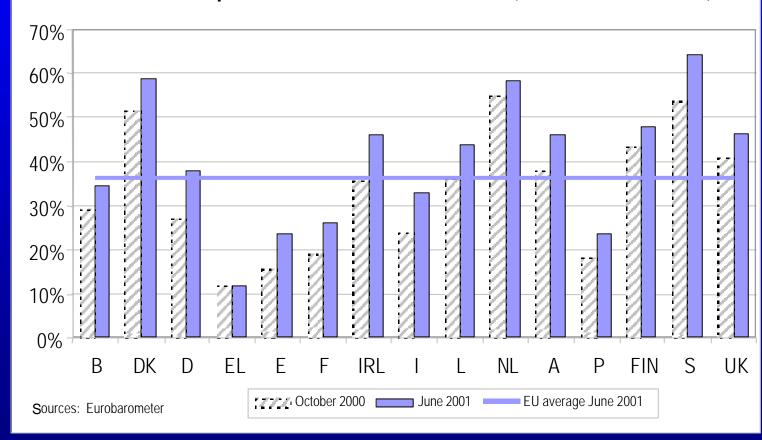




## **Internet access**

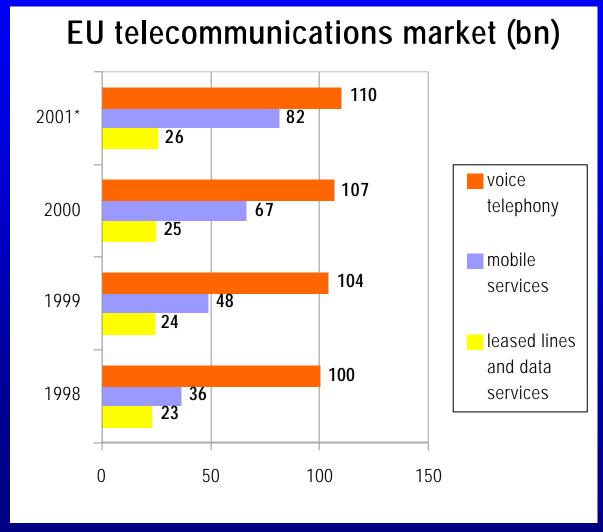


#### Household penetration of internet access (Oct 2000-June 2001)



## EU market growth 1998 - 2001





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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

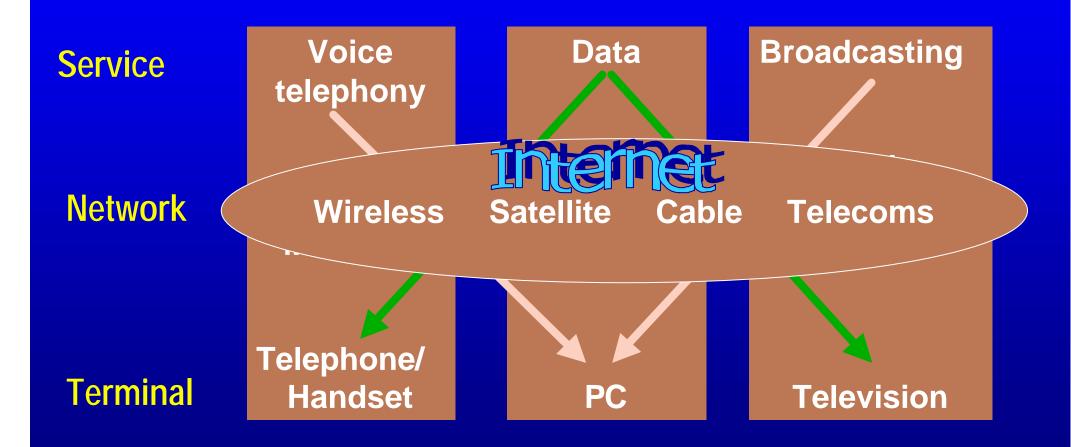
# Creating the "right" legislative framework



#### 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



- 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



# The new package





Framework
Directive
(Art. 95)

**Authorisation Directive** 



**Users' Rights Directive** 

**Data Protection Directive** 

Unbundled local loop **▼**Regulation 1.1.2001

Liberalisation
Directive
(Art. 86)

Spectrum
Decision
(Art. 95)

#### **Timeline**



March 2002

Entry into force

**June 2003** 

Date of application in all MS

15 months

NRAs transpose, but don't apply

NRAs do market analyses

## 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

## The end



## Thank you for your attention