

**ANNEXES TO THE
FINAL REPORT
FEES FOR LICENSING
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
SERVICES AND NETWORKS**



This study has been prepared by ETO for the Commission of the European Union.

The report does not necessarily reflect the views of the Commission, nor does the Commission accept responsibility for the accuracy of the information contained herein.

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*Work order nr 48464
Date: October 1999
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Annex 1 Workorder signed by ETO with the European Commission

1. Subject: Fees

2. Purpose

To identify fees attached to the authorisation of telecommunications services and networks and to analyse these fees with regard to a certain number of parameters stemming from the Licensing Directive 97/13/EC: administrative fees and fees for the granting of a scarce resource (e.g. frequencies) in CEPT countries. The study should provide detailed information on the level of fees, their calculation methods, how they are imposed on operators, and to indicate the main trends .

3. Background and justification

Fees paid by operators and service providers constitute an issue that may have the impact of a restriction on competition; widely diverging fees could also have an impact on the internal market. An earlier ETO study on satellite networks shows that calculation methods may put particular systems in some countries at a disadvantage.

Fees may also influence competition between technologies e.g. technologies based on radio against those based on cables. This has been identified by the UMTS forum as an important economic issue in the development of the third generation of mobile telecommunications systems.

Distortion of fees between countries may also impede the development of new services or networks in some CEPT countries.

The Licensing Directive includes specific rules on fees in its articles 6 and 11.

Article 6 states that fees should “*cover administrative cost incurred in the issue, management, control and enforcement of the authorisation scheme*”.

In addition, article 11 states that “*when scarce resources are to be used, NRAs may impose charges which reflect the need to ensure the optimal use of these resources*”.

4. Work requirement

1. to identify administrative fees required from operators and service providers for the establishment and operation of networks and the provision of services in CEPT countries. To assess if such fees are effectively covering administrative costs only.
2. to identify and analyse other fees requested when a scarce resource is being allocated.
3. to describe in particular the level of fees (in an easily comparable manner) and their structure, e.g. initial fees paid once and annual fees.
4. to define a few hypothetical cases and to calculate fees in order to illustrate any divergence between countries and between technologies.
5. to analyse and compare national specificities with regard to fee-calculation systems in order to identify, on one hand, common practices and general trends and, on the other hand, countries where specific fees are required. If feasible, to propose “codes of best practice” within CEPT countries.

5. Methodology

In order to collect information ETO will formulate a questionnaire which will be sent to NRAs in CEPT countries.

The information received will be completed with interviews of some NRAs.

The information received will be checked by NRAs and subsequently corrected by ETO.

A first interim report will be compiled by ETO and should be used as a basis for the consultation mentioned below (July 1998).

Consultation with the industry will be organised in order to obtain its perspective.

Hypothetical cases for fee calculation will be built up and will be used as a basis for the Workshop mentioned below.

The results of the ETO study will be presented in a Workshop organised with the EC in order to obtain views from the industry on common practices and general trends presented within the study, which views will be included in the final report (January 1999).

6. Execution and manpower

Two interim reports and one final report shall be delivered.

The first interim report shall be delivered during the course of the work, containing information on fees of a significant number of CEPT countries and description of levels and structures of fees (July 1998).

The second interim report shall contain the draft findings and proposals as they will be submitted to the industry for comments (January 1999).

The final report on this work requirement will be made available in April 1999 and will include the view of the industry on the findings and proposals presented in the second interim report as well as any comments individual CEPT members have on the findings and proposals presented in the final report (April 1999).

All reports shall be available in the draft form one month before a liaison meeting at which the results will be discussed and approval can be given for their release.

The Commission shall receive three copies of the interim reports, while the final report shall be made available in 15 bound copies, one unbound copy and one on floppy disk in word for windows format. Graphics shall be made available on separate hard copies.

It is expected that this task can be accomplished in 11 man-months of effort at the expert level.

The cost of one man-month is 15,000 ECUs; therefore, the total cost of the study is 165,000 ECUs.

Annex 2 Questionnaire concerning Licensing fees

This questionnaire was sent out to all members of ECTRA and PTL on 31 March 1998.

Structure

PART 1 Identification of administrative fees

PART 2 Identification of fees for numbers

PART 3 Identification of fees for frequencies

PART 4 Costs and objectives underlying fees

PART 5 Description of the procedure used to establish fees

Please note that the structure of the questionnaire is purely indicative. If the information concerning your national situation does not fit in, please feel free to give the information in a way that is more suitable.

Please return the information asked for in the questionnaire before 20 April 1998 to

ETO

Ann Vandembroucke

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2100 Copenhagen

Fax 00 45 35 43 60 05

The questionnaire is also available in electronic form. You can request it on the following e-mail address : eto@eto.dk. Replies in electronic form are very wellcome.

1 IDENTIFICATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE FEES
--

Administrative fees are fees required to examine the application, grant the authorisation and verify the compliance with the terms of the authorisation once the service is operational. The fees for allocation of numbers or frequencies are not included here. They are treated separately in the following sections 2 and 3. The costs underlying these fees are the subject of section 4.

Country	
Name of Regulatory Authority	
Name(s) of person(s) answering the questionnaire	
Telephone number	
Fax number	

1.1 Please indicate what administrative fees (as defined above) are required for different kinds of licences or notifications from the entities active on the market such as :

1.1.1 service providers

(e.g providers of voice telephony, bearer data services, value added services, resale of capacity, internet services, etc)

1.1.2 operators of public telecommunications networks

(e.g. mobile networks, fixed networks, wireless local loop, satellite networks)

1.1.3 operators of private telecommunications networks

(e.g mobile networks, fixed networks, wireless local loop, satellite networks)

1.2 Please mention for each of the fees also

1.2.1 the structure of the fee

(e.g. one-off fee, yearly recurring fee, fee per month...)

1.2.2 the date from which the fee is due

(e.g. from the beginning of the year, from the end of the year, from the moment of issue of the licence, from the day the service or network becomes operational, from the first day of the month preceding the service provision...)

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1.3 Please indicate which service providers or network operators are exempted from paying administrative fees.

1.4 Please indicate to which entity the fees mentioned under 1.1 have to be paid.

2 IDENTIFICATION OF FEES FOR NUMBERS

This section focuses on the fees for different types of numbers, names and addresses for telecommunications services, such as:

- *telephone numbers,*
- *Data Network Identification Codes (DNICs)*
- *International Signalling Point Codes (ISPCs)*
- *Mobile Network Codes (MNCs).*

*It must be observed that the information collected here only concerns the fees for **allocation or reservation of numbers.***

Administrative fees required for granting the authorisation and verification of compliance with the terms of the authorisation once the service is operational is the subject of part 1 of this questionnaire.

Furthermore, this part only concerns fees which are set through administrative pricing by the NRA. Details concerning costs underlying the fees as well as fees established as the result of a market mechanism (e.g. auction or bidding) will be treated in part 4.

The structure of the questionnaire is purely indicative. *If the national fee structure does not fit in the proposed questions, please feel free to explain the amount, structure of the fees and the modalities for payment as you wish.*

If the information is available in a specific piece of legislation or administrative order, these documents can be attached as an answer to the questionnaire. In that case, please make a clear reference to the article or page where the relevant information can be found.

Country	
Name of Regulatory Authority to whom fees for numbers need to be paid	
Name(s) of person(s) answering the questionnaire	
Telephone number of respondent	
Fax number of respondent	

2.1 Please indicate which types of numbers and addresses mentioned below are managed by the NRA :

- Telephone numbers (including all E.164 numbers and prefixes)
- Mobile Network Codes (MNCs)
- Data Network Identification Codes (DNICs)
- International Signalling Point Codes (ISPCs)
- National Signalling Point Codes (NSPCs)
- Issuer Identifier Numbers (IINs)
- X.400 names
- others (please specify)

The term “number” will be used further on to indicate any type of number, name or address.

2.2 Please indicate the fees for each of the types of numbers mentioned under 2.1 differentiating where relevant between

2.2.1 allocation and reservation

2.2.2 short numbers and long numbers

2.2.3 other distinctions used in your country

For the fees which are left to a market mechanism (e.g. bidding or auction), please fill out part 4 of the questionnaire.

2.3 Please indicate for each of the fees also :

2.3.1 the structure of the fee

(e.g. one-off fee, yearly recurring fee, fee per month...)

2.3.2 the date from which the fee is due

(e.g. from the beginning of the year, from the end of the year, from the moment of reservation or allocation, from the day the service or network becomes operational, from the first day of the month preceding the service provision...)

2.4 Please indicate which service providers, network operators or users are exempted from paying fees for the allocation or reservation of numbers

2.5 Please indicate to which entity the fees mentioned under 2.1 have to be paid.

3 IDENTIFICATION OF FEES FOR FREQUENCIES

This section 3 focuses on the fees for different types of frequencies, for private as well as public communications, both mobile and fixed.

*It must be observed that the information collected here only concerns the fee for **assignment or reservation of frequencies**. Administrative fees required for the granting of the authorisation and the verification of compliance with the terms of the authorisation once the service is operational are the subject of the part 1 of this questionnaire.*

Furthermore, this part only concerns fees which are set by way of administrative pricing. Spectrum pricing, used to incite operators to use the spectrum more efficiently is the subject of part 4.

***The structure of the questionnaire is purely indicative.** If the national fee structure does not fit in the proposed questions, please feel free to explain the amount of the fees, the structure and the modalities for payment as you wish.*

If the information is available in a specific piece of legislation or administrative order, these documents can be attached as an answer to the questionnaire. In that case, please make a clear reference to the article or page where the relevant information can be found.

Country	
Name of Regulatory Authority to which fees for frequencies have to be paid	
Name(s) of person(s) answering the questionnaire	
Telephone number of the respondent	
Fax number of the respondent	

3.1 Please indicate the fees for frequencies differentiating if relevant between

- 3.1.1 assignment and reservation
- 3.1.2 frequencies in bands where shortage or congestion exists and frequencies sufficiently available to satisfy market demand
- 3.1.3 exclusive or shared use
- 3.1.4 assignment or reservation involving national or international frequency co-ordination and those not involving such co-ordination
- 3.1.5 assignment or reservation involving site-clearance and those not involving site-clearance
- 3.1.6 different services or standards
(e.g. fixed services, private mobile communications, public mobile communications as NMT-450, GSM-900, DCS-1800, UMTS..., localisation services, satellite communications such as V-SAT, SNG..., broadcasting)
- 3.1.7 different users
(e.g. security services, use for leisure, army, broadcasting companies, prototypes...)
- 3.1.8 parameters which may influence the fee
(e.g. antenna height, outgoing power...)

3.2 Please indicate for each of the fees also :**3.2.1 the structure of the fee**

(e.g. one-off fee, yearly recurring fee, fee per month...)

3.2.2 the date from which the fee is due

(e.g. from the beginning of the year, from the end of the year, from the moment of reservation or allocation, from the day the service or network becomes operational, from the first day of the month preceding the service provision...)

--

3.3 Please indicate which service providers, network operators or users are exempted from paying fees for the assignment or reservation of frequencies

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3.4 Please indicate to which entity the fees mentioned under 3.1 have to be paid.

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4 COSTS AND OBJECTIVES UNDERLYING FEES

IDENTIFICATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE COST / CHARGES TO ENSURE OPTIMAL USE OF RESOURCES

In principle, any fees imposed on undertakings as part of authorisation procedures should only seek to cover the administrative cost incurred on the issue by the administration. Where scarce resources are to be used charges may reflect the need to ensure the optimal use of these resources.

The aim of this section 4 is to investigate which administrative expenses are covered by the different fees. For frequencies and numbers it will also be examined what pricing mechanisms are used to incite operators and service providers to make the most efficient use of the resources.

The structure of the questions is indicative. If it is not possible to relate costs to specific licensing activities, please feel free to describe the costs involved with licensing activities in a more suitable way.

Country	
Name of Regulatory Authority	
Name(s) of person(s) answering the questionnaire	
Telephone number of the respondent	
Fax number of the respondent	

4.1 Please indicate as detailed as possible the type and the amount of yearly expenses the NRA has for the licensing activities, management of the numbering plan and frequency management.

--

4.2 Please indicate as detailed as possible the type and the amount of costs the NRA recovers in the form of licensing fees for the following activities :

4.2.1 licensing of networks and services

4.2.2 frequency management including reservation and assignment of frequencies

please specify explicitly if spectrum refarming entails a cost for the administration and how this is recovered

4.2.3 management of the national numbering plan including reservation and allocation of numbers

(costs could relate to direct costs such as expenses for personnel, material etc or indirect costs such as training, international co-operation, research etc...)

4.3 Please describe in a detailed way pricing methods for frequencies or numbers other than administrative pricing (e.g. comparative bidding, auctioning...)

(useful information concerns which frequencies/numbers are involved, how the procedure is organised, how decisive the amount is for selecting the winner, the structure of the fee)

5. PROCEDURE FOR ESTABLISHING FEES

The aim of the questions below is to evaluate

- *in how far NRAs depend on fees for their income*
- *how NRAs use a charging policy to influence market development*
- *how flexible NRAs are to fix fees.*

Country	
Name of Regulatory Authority	
Name(s) of person(s) answering the questionnaire	
Telephone number of the respondent	
Fax number of the respondent	

5.1 Please describe the way in which the fees are fixed

(e.g. yearly revision on the basis of foreseen expenses, fixed on the basis of cost recovery, fixed with the goal to raise the value of a resource, fixed with the goal to distribute costs over the sector...)

All additional documentation concerning the principles on which the fees are based, would be wellcomed.

5.2 Please describe the relative importance of different fees for the budget of the NRAs

Annex 3 Country codes

The abbreviations used for the different countries are based on ISO 3166 codes.

Country	Abbreviation	Country	Country
Austria	AT	AT	Austria
Belgium	BE	BE	Belgium
Denmark	DK	DK	Denmark
Finland	FL	ES	Spain
Federal Republic of Germany	GE	FL	Finland
Greece	GR	GE	Federal Republic of Germany
Hungary	HU	GR	Greece
Ireland	IE	HU	Hungary
Italy	IT	IE	Ireland
Luxembourg	LU	IT	Italy
Netherlands	NL	LU	Luxembourg
Norway	NO	NL	Netherlands
Poland	PO	NO	Norway
Portugal	PT	PO	Poland
Spain	ES	PT	Portugal
Sweden	SE	SE	Sweden
Switzerland	CH	CH	Switzerland
United Kingdom	UK	UK	United Kingdom

Annex 4 Conversion table

Country	Currency	1 Euro = X national currency units	10 national cur- rency units = X Euro
Austria	Oester, Schilling	13.7603 ATS	0.726728
Belgium	Franc Belge	40.3399 BEF	0.247893
Switzerland	Franc suisse	1.5952 CHF	6.2688
Germany	Deutsche Mark	1.95583 DEM	5.1122918
Denmark	Dansk Krone	7.52528 DKK	1.328854
Spain	Peseta	165.887 ESP	0.06028
Europe	Euro	1 Euro	10
Finland	Markka	5.94573 FIM	1.681979
France	Franc francais	6.55957 FRF	1.5244901
UK	Pound sterling	0.666954 GBP	14.993537
Greece	Drachmi	312.292 GRD	0.032021
Hungary	Forint	211.654 HUF	0.0472469
Ireland	Irish pound	0.787564 IEP	12.69738
Italy	Lira Italiana	1936.27 ITL	0.005164
Luxembourg	Lux, Frank	40.3399 LUF	0.247893
Norway	Norske krone	8.0181 NKK	1.2470989
Netherlands	Ned, gulden	2.20371 NLG	4.537802
Poland	Zloty	3.9402 PLN	2.5379164
Portugal	Escudo	200.482 PTE	0.049879
Sweden	Svensk krona	8.72357 SEK	1.146319

For those countries which did not join the EURO, the exchange rate is the one of 23 June 1999.

Annex 5 Fees for mobile operators

	administrative fees		frequency fees		yearly <i>in Ecu</i>	total 1 year <i>in Ecu</i>	total 1 year <i>in Euro</i>	total 5 years			
	single	yearly	yearly/channel	channels				<i>in Ecu</i>	<i>in Euro</i>	<i>in Ecu</i>	<i>in Euro</i>
	<i>in Ecu</i>	<i>in Ecu</i>	<i>in Ecu</i>								
AU GSM	7,233 289,348,000		6,944	39	270,816.00	289,626,049	288,291,472	290,709,313	289,369,745		
AU DCS	7,233 166,375,100		6,944	39	270,816	166,653,149	165,885,223	167,736,413	166,963,495		
BE GSM	222,039,000	264,710	24,671	30	740,130	223,043,840	221,980,159	227,063,200	225,980,351		
BE DCS	197,368,000	264,710	24,671	135	3,330,585	200,963,295	200,004,915	215,344,475	214,317,512		
DE GSM					0	0		0			
DE DCS	2,036,265	296,785	89,086	112	9,977,632	12,310,682	12,257,598	53,408,350	53,178,054		
DK GSM	0		756	44	33,264	33,264	33,449	166,320	167,246		
DK DCS	291,985		491	75	36,825	328,810	330,641	476,110	478,761		
FR GSM	151,226	151,226	90,758	62.50	5,672,375	5,974,827	6,799,480	29,269,231	33,309,009		
FR DCS	115,226	151,226	90,758	75	6,806,850	7,073,302	8,049,568	34,905,606	39,723,324		
FL sonera					1,048,830	1,048,830	1,060,446	5,244,150	5,302,231		
FL Radiolinja					727,845	727,845	735,906	3,639,225	3,679,530		
FL NMT					618,211	618,211	625,057	3,091,055	3,125,289		
GR GSM	96,775,966	0	0		0	96,775,966	97,694,751	96,775,966	97,694,751		
GR DCS	46,871,717	0	0		0	46,871,717	47,316,714	46,871,717	47,316,714		
IE GSM2	20,066,400		year 1-2 :13,377 after year 2: 26,754	37.50 37.50	501,637.50 1,003,275	20,568,037.50	21,670,4298				
IE GSM3	2,006,640 13,377,600		year 1-2: 13,377 after year 2: 26,754	37.50 37.50	501,637.50 1,003,275	15,885,877.50	16,737,318				
LU Millicom	1,850,335	740,135	12,335	107	1,319,845	3,910,315	3,891,666	12,150,235	12,092,291		
PT Lux	1,850,335	740,135	12,335	107	1,319,845	3,910,315	3,891,666	12,150,235	12,092,291		
NL (GSM)	0	0			105,165	105,165	104,827	525,825	524,138		

	administrative fees		frequency fees		yearly	total 1 year	total 5 years		
	single	yearly	yearly/channel	channels					
Libertel	40,840,219	0			168,806	41,009,025	40,877,509	41,684,249	41,550,568
PTT telecom	136,134,682	0			168,806	136,303,488	135,866,364	136,978,712	136,539,423
Dutchtone	272,268,000	0			168,806	272,436,806	271,563,105	273,112,030	272,236,164

	administrative fees in Euro		frequency fees in Euro		yearly	total 1 year in euro	total 5 years in euro
	single	yearly	yearly/channel	channels			
CH GSM 1	12,537	0	22,568	142	3,204,656	3,217,193	16,035,817
CH GSM 2	73,971	0	22,568	97	2,189,096	2,263,067	11,019,451
CH GSM 3	73,971	0	22,568	124	2,798,432	2,872,403	14,066,131

Fees for mobile operators in Italy

TIM (concession)

- **Concession fee ("canone")**

On 15 July 1999 TIM has paid 276.5 billions Lira (142,800,333 EURO) for the year 1998. The fee includes the administrative costs related to the radio-mobile concession, including the use of scarce resources as frequencies and numbers.

For the first semester of 1999 146.6 billions Lira (75,660,936 EURO) have been allocated for the fee ("contributo") on the installation and provision of public telecommunications networks in accordance with Art. 20 of Law 448/98. The new "contributo" replaces the "canone", but does not abrogate the additional fees foreseen by Decree 5 February 1998 regulating fees for general authorisations and individual licences for the provision to the public of telecommunications services (fees for processing the application, fees for numbers and for frequencies).

- **Fee ("contributo") for freeing the 1800 MHz frequency bands**

On 30 June 1999 the company had set aside 44 billions Lira (22,724,104 EURO) for the year 1998 and 14 billions Lira (7,230,397 EURO) for the first semester of 1999, as the company's quota in sharing the costs of the Ministry of Defence, costs deriving from modifications in the National Frequency Plan (see decrees 25 and 26 March 1998) and corresponding to a total of 448 billions Lira to be shared among radio-mobile operators within the period 1998-2002. The definition of the to be actually paid by TIM will be determined year by year by the Ministry of Communications.

- **Fee ("tassa") for the governmental concession**

In accordance with Decree 30.08.1993 and on the basis of the number of subscribers, TIM has paid 767,5 billions Lira (396,380,670 EURO) for the year 1998 and 303 billions Lira (156,486,444 EURO) for the first semester 1999.

- **Creation and operation of the National Regulatory Authority**

TIM has paid 3,1 billions Lira (1,601,016 EURO) for the year 1999 as a contribution to the costs deriving from the creation and operation of the National Regulatory Authority.

OMNITEL (Concession)

- **One-off fee for the issuing of the concession:**

750 millions Lira

- **Annual concession fee ("canone")**

1995: 1.7 billions LIRA (877,977 EURO)

1996: 12.445.156.000 LIRA (6,427,387 EURO)

1997: 38.356 billions LIRA (19,809,221 EURO)

1998: 94,651,948,827 LIRA (48,883,652)

- **Fee (“tassa”) for the governmental concession on each subscribers**

10 millions LIRA per month (5,164 EURO)

25 millions LIRA per month (business customers) (12,911 EURO)

It has to be noted that OMNITEL, being subject to the payment of a concession fee (“canone”), did not have to pay for costs deriving from administrative expenses and use of scarce resources.

WIND (Individual Licence)

DAT E	AMOUNT (LIRA)	EURO	DESCRIPTION	PAID TO	LEGAL BASIS
30 July	100,000,000	51,645	Licence n.13, Art 22	Treasury	Code 159 Capo 26, capitolo 2569 Art. 8
30 July	1,500,000	774	Completion payment 1.5% Licence n.13, Art 22	Treasury	Art. 20.1 Law 448/98 completion payment 100millions Licence n.13 Art.22 Capo 26, capitolo 2569 Art. 8
30 July	600,000,000	309,874	Licence n.13, Art 22	Treasury	Capo 26, capitolo 2569 Art. 8
30 July	9,000,000	4,648	Completion payment 1.5% Licence n.13, Art 22	Treasury	Art. 20.1 Law 448/98 completion payment 600millions Licence n.13 Art.22 Capo 26, capitolo 2569 Art. 8
30 July	120,000,000	61,974	Licence n.13, Art 22	Treasury	Fee for controls and verifications Capo 26, capitolo 2569 Art. 8
30 July	1,800,000	930	Completion payment 1.5% Licence n.13, Art 22	Treasury	Art. 20.1 Law 448/98 completion payment 120millions Licence n.13 Art.22 Fee for controls and verifications Capo 26, capitolo 2569 Art. 8

Fees for mobile communications in Portugal.

Portugal provided the fees applicable to any new operator wanting to enter the market. It should be observed, however, that the mobile operators in activity were subject to a different legislation.

New operators, subject to a tender procedure are subject to the following fees:

- **Single payment fee:**

(only to be paid by the entity to whom the licence is granted)

registration 199 Euro
 tender procedure 49,880 Euro
 grant of network licence 9,976 Euro (It is not obligatory for mobile operators to have a network licence)

- **yearly administrative fee:**

9,976 Euro for network licence
 9,976 Euro for the provision of the service

- **Fee for the use of the spectrum (to be paid every 6 months)**

administrative charge:

14 Euro /basestation
 34 Euro /transmitter (only in the case of extra-ordinary inspection of the transmitter)
 34 Euro/ location
 X Euro/terminal

Operational charge

fee per base station varying according to the apparent radiated power in watts, equivalent height of a transmission antenna and a coefficient of equivalent height of transmission antenna

The number of terminals for the last semester of 1998 and the first semester of 1999 are the following:

	31 December 1998	31 June 1999
TMN	1,423,746	1,706,820
TELECEL	1,370,566	1,478,122
OPTIMUS	268,391	564,092

Fees paid for mobile communications in Spain

Telefonica Moviles	after 1 year	after 5 years
GSM	1,645,723	17,716,254
DCS-1800	178,087,095	182,520,719

Fees for mobile communications in UK

For UK the spectrum allocated to the different operators is confidential. The figures relating to spectrum are therefore approximates. Furthermore they are what OFTEL describes as “a historical snapshot”; the fees relate to what was applicable last year.

Finally, it should be mentioned that the basis for charging both telecom and spectrum licences will change from this financial year.

	Telecoms Licence	Spectrum Licence (approximates)
Vodafone	One-off: £40,000 (26,678 Euro) Annual: £705,000 (472,025 Euro)	One-off: —0 Annual: c. £5.6m (3,734,942 Euro)
BT Cellnet	One-off: £40,000 (26,678 Euro) Annual: £679,000 (542,861 Euro)	One-off: —0 Annual: c. £5.6m (3,734,942 Euro)
One2One	One-off: £40,000 (26,678 Euro) Annual: £20,000 (13,339 Euro)	One-off: —0 Annual: c. £5.5m (3,668,247 Euro)
Orange	One-off: £40,000 (26,678 Euro) Annual: £20,000 (13,339 Euro)	One-off: —0 Annual: c. £5.0m (3,334,770 Euro)

Annex 6 Implementation of the principle of cost based fees

Austria

The telecommunications Act foresees only small licensing fees. The Telecommunications law foresees in § 17 in a yearly fee to contribute to the over-all cost of the regulator. This should be the licenced operators in function of the revenue and the market share. In 1998, these costs were divided over the public mobile operators and the incumbent fixed operator.

Belgium

In Belgium legislation is not more specific than to indicate that the NRA needs to be self-supporting. In practice, fees are fixed on the basis of the average costs in terms of man-power involved per licensing category. Costs are based on personal cost to which 30% is added to cover overhead.

Denmark

In Denmark, the amount of the fees is fixed annually in the Finance Act. Since its start in 1991, the Agency has been user-financed to about 80% of its costs via collection of fees and refunding from the citizens and companies covered by its activities. The remaining 20% were covered by an appropriation under the Finance Act. In connection with the liberalisation, it was decided politically in 1998 to introduce a reform in connection with the future financing of the Agency's activities. A fundamental principle in the financing reform now implemented is that all the Agency's activities will be funded completely by the providers in the telecommunications sector. With this change, the Agency's appropriation under the Finance Act was reduced in 1998 to approximately DKK 5 million¹.

NTA collects a cost-based fee from providers of public telecom networks and services to whom numbers, number series, addresses or frequencies are assigned. The amount is fixed² at a level sufficient to cover preparedness activities, the cost of administration of the Act on Universal Service Obligations and Certain Consumer Interests as well as the Act on Competitive Conditions and Interconnection. It is the aim of the Agency to maintain a reasonable balance between the extent and content of the efforts and the compensation it receives from the operators and providers in the market place.

France

The French Act of 26 July 1996 states that the means of ART comprise remuneration for delivered services as well as taxes and fees. Law. ART proposes yearly, in the framework of the finance law, the necessary credits needed for its functioning and the level of fees to cover this.

At the moment, the ART does not receive any own resources and is therefore obliged to ask to total amount of its means to the general state budget. It is, however, possible to collect certain fees on behalf of the State.

¹ Cited from the Status report 1998 from the National Telecom Agency, p 218.

² Part 10.20 (1) of Executive Order No 711

Finland

Finland revises fees annually on the basis of foreseen expenses. A clear distinction is made between different performances as follows³:

- a fixed fee determined as the cost-price for
 1. protection of a radio receiving station from interference
 2. re-inspection of a telecommunications network constructed by a telecommunications contractor
 3. performance of a notified body relating to the common European ensurance that telecommunications terminal or radio equipment with requirements
- a fee different from the cost price for
 1. authorizing the possession and use of radio transmitters subject to a licence when they form part of the base stations of a public mobile network
 2. authorizing the possession and use of radio transmitters subject to a licence when they form part of the base stations of a paging system in the public telecommunications
 3. authorizing the possession and use of radio transmitters subject to a licence when they are part of the ground stations of the TFTS stations
 4. authorizing the possession and use of radio transmitters subject to a licence when they form part of wireless local loops operating in the band 3,400 – 3,500 MHz
- a fee based on business principles for
 1. approval marking of telecommunications terminal equipment
 2. approval marking of a radio transmitter when the control fee is not charged
 3. amateur radio station's call sign chosen by the applicant himself
 4. printed material not forming part of information services causing minor expenses
 5. training not part of information services causing minor expenses
 6. photocopy, electric recording or other copy or an extract from a document in possession of the TAC
 7. dispatch of a documents where the costs are not included in the fee to be charged for another performance
 8. other performance ordered from the TAC

Germany

The German legislation⁴ grounds the licence fees for mobile as well as satellite services on the administrative expenditure incurred in the individual case. The computation formula for Voice Telephony and Infrastructure licenses on the other hand is based on the number of inhabitants.

Parties which have been assigned frequencies shall make an annual contribution for reimbursement of expenditure on the planning and updating of frequency usages including the necessary measurements, tests and compatibility studies to ensure effective, interference-free frequency use⁵. The shares in the overall costs shall be allocated as far as possible on a market-related basis to the individual frequency allocations user groups that have been assigned frequencies. Within these groups the contribution shall be divided in consideration of the number, and if applicable, the bandwidth of the frequencies used as well as the number of pieces of transmitting equipment operated.

³ Decision of the Ministry of Transport and Communications of the fees of the Telecommunications Administration Centre; sections 3, 4 and 5.

⁴ § 2 of the Ordinance concerning Telecommunications Licence Fees of 28.07.1997

⁵ Article 48 of the Telecommunications Act

Ireland

The Irish regulator levies fees on the providers of telecommunications services with the purpose to meet expenses properly incurred by the Director in the discharge of her functions or enabling the Minister to pay contributions or other membership charges to international telecommunications organisations.⁶

Luxembourg

The ILT in Luxembourg is financially autonomous and is authorised to levy the counterpart of the expenses for personnel and functioning via taxes, imposed on operators or persons subject to surveillance.

Portugal

The Portuguese legislation foresees that fees should relate to the costs of administrative, technical, operational and supervision tasks. The fees cover therefore the cost of issuing the authorisations for the provision of certain services, the operation of a network or the assignment or reservation of frequencies.

Depending on the type of fee, some entities are exempted from paying. These exceptional situations only occur whenever those entities provide a service of high public importance.

The Portuguese NRA, Instituto das Comunicações is financially autonomous from the state budget. All the resources come from fees, operators' participation in the NRA budget and other revenues stated in the Law.

The Netherlands

Fees in the Netherlands result from the yearly approved "Regeling vergoedingen post en telecommunicatie-inrichtingen OPTA". Principle is that OPTA should be fully self supportive, except for costs incurred in appeal procedures. The costs related to this task can not be reflected in the fees and are covered by a contribution from the Ministry.

Sweden

The Swedish PTS shall cover all their costs with fees from all those who may benefit from PTS' activities i.e. the licence holders, for all activities which they are obliged to carry out according to the Telecommunications Act. These fees shall be constructed so that they will cover the costs for the direct or indirect activities over a number of years. Mainly granting of licences, supervision and prescribing activities belongs to those activities which shall be financed through fees. But also activities such as market supervision and participation in national and international work with rules/guidelines and standardisation of technical demands should be included in this fee. The Swedish administration has a very detailed knowledge of the cost split up among licensing, numbering plan and frequency handling. To each of these areas relevant costs for personnel, rent, divided overhead and other expenses are attributed.

According to the Swedish Radio Communications Act the fees shall be set so that the licence holders with various types of radio transmitters shall pay a reasonable part of the mentioned costs. The fees shall cover not only direct licensing but also the cost for educational activities within the authority, the prescribing activities of PTS and other authority activities.

⁶ Section 6 of the Telecommunications Act

Very specific for Sweden is that the cost for the financing of emergency measures (protection of public network against terrorism and sabotage during peacetime) are recovered from the main operators by means of a fee.

UK

UK fixes initial fees fixed on the basis of staff costs recovery- the development (i.e. working out the underlying policy) and the actual administrative cost of issuing licences. This fee reflects the costs to both DTI and OFTEL in examining and processing the licence application. It also includes the cost to the DTI of advertising the application where required. The fee is levied and collected by DTI. Annual renewal fees are, however, collected by OFTEL and reflect broadly the costs of the management control and enforcement of the terms of the individual licence and which represents a fair proportion of the estimated costs to be incurred in that fiscal year in the regulation and enforcement of telecommunications licences and in the exercise of his other functions under the Act.

The UK is introducing a new methodology at the moment⁷. An evaluation was conducted by assessing the amount of time spent by each of OFTEL's branches as a percentage of the working year. It was demonstrated that there was a close relationship between the turnover of licensees and the volume of regulatory work generated. Further, it appeared that as a rule the complexity of the issues tended to be greater also. On the basis of these observations, it is proposed that all individual licensees will be required to pay an annual renewal fee calculated on turnover

⁷ OFTEL consultation paper entitled: "A Review of Telecommunications Licence Fees in the UK".

Annex 7 Case studies

The following eleven categories of services (and relevant numbers) will be considered in the section 1 to 11:

- 1 voice/data to closed user groups
- 2 value added service (voice mail, conference calling, internet access provider...)
- 3 public fixed voice telephony
- 4 operation of a fixed public network
- 5 Public fixed voice telephony over a self operated fixed network
- 6 bearer data service using 1 DNIC
- 7 premium rate service using specific service numbers
- 8 freephone/shared cost service using specific service numbers
- 9 service accessible via a short number
- 10 carrier selection service accessible via a carrier selection code
- 11 public fixed voice telephony, involving an access code and telephone numbers

1 Voice/data to closed user groups

Description:

“services provided to entities, not necessarily bound by economic links, but which can be identified as being part of a group on the basis of a lasting professional relationship among themselves, or with another entity of the group, an whose internal communications needs results from the common interest underlying this relationship. In general, the link between the members of the group is a common business activity.⁸”

National licensing regime

The service is subject to notification in Austria, Belgium, Finland, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg and Portugal. Austria, Finland, Germany and Luxembourg do not impose a fee, however.

An individual licence is required in Ireland and Spain.

The other countries have no licensing nor notification requirements.

Fee

Country	single payment	annual fee	Total after 1 year	Total after 5 years
AT	0	0	0	0
BE	1,240	0	1,240	1,240
CH	0	0	0	0
DE	0	0	0	0
DK	0	0	0	0
ES	0	1.5‰ of turnover	Σ 1.5‰ of turnover	Σ 1.5‰ of turnover
FL	0	0	0	0
FR	0	0	0	0
GR	0	depending on gross income ⁹	depending on gross income	depending on gross income
IE	2,500	amount depends on turnover ¹⁰	2,500 + amount depending on turnover	2,500 + Σ yearly fee in function of turnover

⁸ Definition from “Communication by the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the Status and Implementation of Directive 90/388/EEC on Competition in the Markets for Telecommunications Services” from April 1995

⁹

Total gross income (GI)	Annual fees
GI < 320,213,000	0,005*GI (min 320 ECU)
320,213,000 < GI < 640,426,000	0.5 + 0,002*(GI-320,213,000)
640,426,000 < GI < 960,639,000	0,7 + 0,0015*(GI-640,426,000)
960,639,000 < GI < 1,280,852,000	0,85 + 0,001*(GI-960,639,000)
1,280,852,000 < GI < 1,601,065,000	0,95 + 0,0005*(GI- 1,280,852,000)
GI > 1,601,065,000	1,0 + 0,00025*(GI-1,601,065,000)

¹⁰ In Ireland, 1,015 Euro is requested for a turnover < 634,870 Euro. If the turnover exceeds 634,870 Euro, the levy amounts to 2% of the turnover. Turnover has been defined as: “the gross revenue excluding value added tax paid to the provider in respect of such services.” In the “Compliance Guidelines for providers of Telecommunications Services” ODTR explains that that it expects that relevant turnover for most licences will

Country	single payment	annual fee	Total after 1 year	Total after 5 years
IT one region	516	516/switch	1,032	516 +2,580/switch
more regions	5,164	516/switch	5,680	5,164+2,580/switch
LU	620	124	744	1,270
NL	0	0	0	0
PT	199	7,481	7,680	37,604
SE	0	0	0	0
UK	0	0	0	0

not differ from total turnover as revenue generated from telecommunications services in Ireland form the bulk of the revenue generated from most licencees.

2 Value added services

Description:

Common name for a large group of fixed telecommunications services other than voice telephony for the public, telex and bearer data services, liberalised by the Directive 388/90/EEC. These are services based on the transmission or switching of signals and consisting in completion, storage, modification or other processing (adding value) of information intended to be transmitted on a public switched network or on leased lines. Examples of such services are voice mail, provision of internet access, conference calling etc. Some specific cases (premium rate services and calling card services), implying the use of numbers are treated separately in later sections.

National licensing regime

The service is subject to notification in Austria, Belgium, Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Luxembourg. Austria, Germany and Luxembourg do not impose a fee, however. An individual licence is required in Ireland and Spain.

The other countries (Denmark, Finland, France, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, UK) require no action to obtain a license or to notify from the provider.

Fee

Country	single payment	annual fee	total after 1 year	total after 5 years
AT	0	0	0	0
BE	495	0	495	495
CH	125	0	125	125
DE	0	0	0	0
DK	0	0	0	0
ES	0	1.5‰ of turnover	Σ 1.5‰ of turnover	Σ 1.5‰ of turnover
FL	0	0	0	0
FR	0	0	0	0
GR	0	depends on gross income	depends on gross income	depends on gross income
IE	2,500	amount depends on turnover ¹¹	2,500 + amount depending on turnover	2,500 + Σ yearly fee in function of turnover
IT one region	516	516/switch	1,032	516 +2,580/switch
more regions	5,164	516/switch	5,680	5,164+2,580/switch
LU	620	124	744	1,240
NL	0	0	0	0
PT	199	499	698	2,694
SE	0	0	0	0
UK	0	0	0	0

¹¹ In Ireland, 1,015 Euro is requested for a turnover < 634,870 Euro. If the turnover exceeds 634,870 Euro, the levy amounts to 2% of the turnover. Turnover has been defined as: “the gross revenue excluding value added tax paid to the provider in respect of such services.” In the “Compliance Guidelines for providers of Telecommunications Services” ODTR explains that that it expects that relevant turnover for most licencees will not differ from total turnover as revenue generated from telecommunications services in Ireland form the bulk of the revenue generated from most licencees.

3 Public Voice Telephony (not including the installation or operation of a network)

Description:

This case refers to the provision of the service only. It does not include the operation of the transmission means. "Operation of a public telecommunications network" as well as "provision of Voice Telephony over a self-provided network" will be treated in the following sections.

Voice Telephony is defined in the ONP Voice Telephony Directive as: "a service available to the public for the commercial provision of direct transport of real-time speech via the public switched network or networks such that any user can use equipment connected to a network termination point at a fixed location to communicate with another user or equipment connected to another termination point."

National licensing regime

The service is under a free regime in Denmark. It has to be notified in Austria, The Netherlands, Switzerland and Finland. An individual licence and a fee is requested by all remaining countries. The service is not liberalised in Greece and Portugal. The fees included for Portugal therefore relate to the situation after 1 January 2000. The licensing regime in Sweden might be notification or licence, depending on whether numbers are needed and the market position.

Country	single payment	annual fee	total after 1 year	total after 5 years
AU	0	0	0	0
BE	8,676	7,436 if SMP 17,352		
CH notification licence	125 min 626 max 62,688	0	125 min 626 max 62,688	125 min 626 max 62,688
DE geographical lic	min 1,022 max 1,533,687	0	min 1,022 max 1,533,687	min 1,022 max 1,533,687
line licence <i>trunk line licence</i>	5,112/ trunk line	0	5,112/ trunk line	5,112/ trunk line
<i>local line licence</i>	51/local line with min 1,022	0	51/local line with min 1,022	51/local line with min 1,022
DK	0	0	0	0
ES	0	1.5‰ of turnover	1.5‰ of turnover	Σ 1.5‰ of turnover
FL	0	0	0	0

Country	single payment	annual fee	total after 1 year	total after 5 years
FR				
> 5 regions	114,336	228,673	343,008	1,257,701
≤ 5 regions	45,734	91,469	137,202	503,079
≤ 1 region	22,867	45,734	68,601	251,537
≤ 1 department	15,244	30,489	45,732	167,689
≤ city 100.000	7,622	15,244	22,866	83,842
GR	not liberalised			
IE	12,500 ¹²	amount depends on turnover ¹³	12,500 + amount depending on turnover	12,500 + Σ yearly fee in function of turnover
IT				
whole territory	51,640	61,968	113,608	361,480
≤ 10 million inh	20,732	20,656	41,388	124,012
≤ 200.000 inh	10,328	10,328	20,656	61,968
LU	620	37,184 plus % of turnover ¹⁴ min 0.15% max 0.30%	37,804 plus % of turnover	186,840 plus Σ % of turnover
NL	363	1,724	2,087	8,983
if SMP	363	888,955	889,318	4,445,138
PT¹⁵	199 9,976	9,976	20,151	60,055

¹² The first amount covers a basic telecommunications licence, the last is applied for a general telecommunications licence which gives more rights (including the right to use numbers)

¹³ In Ireland, 1,015 Euro is requested for a turnover < 634,870 Euro. If the turnover exceeds 634,870 Euro, the levy amounts to 2% of the turnover. Turnover has been defined as: “the gross revenue excluding value added tax paid to the provider in respect of such services.” In the “Compliance Guidelines for providers of Telecommunications Services” ODTR explains that that it expects that relevant turnover for most licencees will not differ from total turnover as revenue generated from telecommunications services in Ireland form the bulk of the revenue generated from most licencees.

¹⁴

Turnover	% of turnover
0 - 12,395	0.15 %
12,395 - 24,789	0.20 %
24,789 – 123,946	0,25 %
> 123,946	0,30 %

¹⁵ In Portugal, the provider needs both a registration (199 Euro single payment) and a licence.

Country	single payment	annual fee	total after 1 year	total after 5 years
SE notification	0	turnover < 343,895: 114 turnover > 343,895 : 573	114 or 573	570 or 2,865
licence ¹⁶	11,463	0.9‰ of turnover, min. 5,732 if SMP: extra 4,7‰ of turnover > 343,895	11,463 + % of turnover	11,463 + Σ % of turnover
UK ¹⁷ major PTO	59.974	29,987	91,086	212,534
minor PTO	18.742	14,993	34,860	96,332
both + ISR lic	750	375		

¹⁶ In Sweden, operators with significant market power are determined on the basis of 25% market share. Operators of which the activity is considered “considerable” are, however, also subject to a licence and a licence fee of 9‰ of the turnover with a minimum of 5,732 euro per licence area. These operators have typically a market share of 10-15% of the market (never less than 5%).

¹⁷ In UK, OFTEL is in the process of reviewing the fees. The fixed annual renewal fee will be replaced by fees calculated on a percentage of the licensee’s turnover with a minimum fee of 4,498 euro for the first year of operation for new entrants as well as for licencees with a turnover below 7,496,768 euro. For the others a fee of 0,08% on the relevant annual turnover of the licensable activities of the Licensee will be applied...

4 Operation of Public Fixed Network (not including services)

Description:

According to Interconnection Directive a public telecommunications network is defined as “a telecommunications network used, in whole or in part, for the provision of publicly available telecommunications services.” This status of “public fixed network operator” normally gives the possibility to operate a network as well as to provide leased lines. In Sweden, Austria, Italy and The Netherlands, however, a specific licence exists for the sole provision of leased lines while the operation of a public fixed network is subject to a different kind of licence. For these countries, the sole provision of leased lines has not been considered in this case study.

National licensing regime

The service is under a free regime in Denmark. It has to be notified in The Netherlands, Switzerland and Finland. An individual licence and a fee is requested by all other countries. In Austria only the networks to provide Voice Telephony or leased lines are subject to the payment of a fee. In Greece and Portugal, only the installation of network for services different from Public Voice Telephony is liberalised. The licensing regime in Sweden might be notification or licence, depending on whether numbers are needed and the market position.

Fee

Country	single payment	annual fee	total after 1 year	total after 5 years
AT ¹⁸	5,087	0	5,087	5,087
BE	12,394	8,676 if SMP 17,352	21,070 29,746	55,774 99,154
CH notification licence	125 min 626 max 62,688	0	125 min 626 max 62,688	125 min 626 max 62,688
DE geographical lic line licence <i>trunk line licence</i> <i>local line licence</i>	min 1,022 max 5,419,029 306/km with min 1,022 102/local line with min 1,022	0 0	min 1,022 max 5,419,029 306/km with min 1,022 102/local line with min	0 min 1,022 max 5,419,029 306/km with min 1,022 102/local line with min 1,022
DK	0	0	0	0
ES	0	1.5% of turnover	1.5% of turnover	Σ 1.5% of turnover
FL	0	0	0	0

¹⁸ In Austria, it is foreseen that operators of Mobile Communications, Self operated Fixed Networks to provide leased lines and Self Operated Networks to provide Voice Telephony should contribute to the over-all cost of the regulator in function of the market share and revenue. In 1997 only the incumbent and the two mobile operators contributed. The figures for 1998 are not known yet at this moment.

Country	single payment	annual fee	total after 1 year	total after 5 years
FR if no SMP				
> 5 regions	266,785	533,571	800,356	2,934,640
≤ 5 regions	76,224	152,449	228,673	838,469
≤ 1 region	38,112	76,224	114,336	419,232
≤ 1 department	15,244	30,489	45,733	167,689
≤ city 100.000	7,622	15,244	22,866	83,842
if SMP	doubled fees	doubled fees	doubled fees	doubled fees
GR	?	?		
IE	2,500 or	amount depends on turnover ¹⁹	2,500 + amount depending on turnover	2,500 + Σ yearly fee in function of turnover
IT				
whole territory	61,968	103,280	165,248	578,368
≤ 10 million inh	20,656	51,640	72,296	278,856
≤ 200.000 inh	10,328	25,820	36,148	139,428
LU	6,197	12,394 plus % of turnover ²⁰	18,591 plus % of turnover	68,167 plus Σ % of turnover
NL				
network for VT	363	2,042	2,405	10,573
if SMP	363	923,442	923,805	4,617,573
fixed data network	363	2,042	2,042	10,573
mobile VT net with SMP	363	239,142	239,505	1,196,073
fixed datanet	363	2,042	2,405	10,573
mobile datanet	363	2,042	2,405	10,573
PT	9,975	9,975	19,950	59,850
SE				
notification	0	turnover < 343,895: 114 turnover > 343,895 : 573	114 or 573	570 or 2,865
licence ²¹	11,463	0.9‰ of turnover, min. 5,732 if SMP: extra	11,463 + % of turnover	11,463 + Σ % of turnover

¹⁹ In Ireland, 1,015 Euro is requested for a turnover < 634,870 Euro. If the turnover exceeds 634,870 Euro, the levy amounts to 2% of the turnover. Turnover has been defined as: “the gross revenue excluding value added tax paid to the provider in respect of such services.” In the “Compliance Guidelines for providers of Telecommunications Services” ODTR explains that that it expects that relevant turnover for most licences will not differ from total turnover as revenue generated from telecommunications services in Ireland form the bulk of the revenue generated from most licences.

²⁰

Turnover	% of turnover
0 - 12,395	0.10 %
12,395 - 24,789	0.15 %
24,789 – 123,946	0,20 %
> 123,946	0,25 %

Country	single payment	annual fee	total after 1 year	total after 5 years
		4,7‰ of turnover > 343,895		
UK²²			<i>incl IFL</i>	<i>inc IFL</i>
major PTO	59.974	29,987	112,451	280,379
minor PTO	18.742	14,993	56,225	164,177
both + international facilities licence	10,495	11,994		

²¹ In Sweden, operators with significant market power are determined on the basis of 25% market share. Operators of which the activity is considered “considerable” are, however, also subject to a licence and a licence fee of 9‰ of the turnover with a minimum of 5,732 euro per licence area. These operators have typically a market share of 10-15% of the market (never less than 5%).

²² In UK, OFTEL is in the process of reviewing the fees. The fixed annual renewal fee will be replaced by fees calculated on a percentage of the licensee’s turnover with a minimum fee of 4,498 euro for the first two years of operation for new entrants as well as for licencees with a turnover below 7,496,768 euro. For the others a fee of 0,08% on the relevant annual turnover of the licensable activities of the Licensee will be applied..

5 Provision of Public Voice Telephony over a self-operated fixed network

Operators running the network on which they provide a Public Voice Telephony service are in general subject to two licence; one for Public Voice Telephony and a second one for Public Infrastructure. The relevant fee is the sum of the fees for both of these licences.

Austria, Italy and Luxembourg apply, however a distinct licencing regime covering specifically the provision of Public Voice Telephony over a self-operated network. Switzerland combines in a similar way the network and service aspect. The difference with Luxembourg and Austria is that this kind of licence is not limited to the provision of Voice Telephony.

The fee applies in Portugal after liberalisation on 1 January 1999 will include, besides the fee for the granting of two licences (one for the provision of public voice telephony and another one for the provision of the public network) also a registration fee for the notification of the service.

Fee

Country	single payment	annual fee	total after 1 year	total after 5 years
AU ²³	5,087	0	5,087	5,087
BE	21,070	16,112 or 34,704 if SMP	37,182 55,774	101,630 or 194,590
CH	rate / hour min 626 max 62,688	0	min 626 max 62,688	min 626 max 62,688
DE geographical lic	min 2,044 max 6,952,707		min 2,044 max 6,952,707	min 2,044 max 6,952,707
line licence <i>trunk line licence</i>				
<i>local line licence</i>	153/local line min 2,044		153/local line min 2,044	153/local line min 2,044
DK	0	0	0	0
ES	0	1.5‰ of turnover	1.5‰ of turnover	Σ 1.5‰ of turnover
FL	0	0	0	0
FR if no SMP				
> 5 regions	381,121	762,244	1,143,365	4,192,341
≤ 5 regions	121,958	243,918	365,876	1,341,548
≤ 1 region	60,979	121,938	182,917	670,669
≤ 1 department	30,488	60,976	91,464	335,368
≤ city 100.000	15,244	30,489	45,733	32,689

²³ In Austria, it is foreseen that operators of Mobile Communications, Self operated Fixed Networks to provide leased lines and Self Operated Networks to provide Voice Telephony should contribute to the over-all cost of the regulator in function of the market share and revenue. In 1997 only the incumbent and the two mobile operators contributed. The figures for 1998 are not known yet at this moment.

Country	single payment	annual fee	total after 1 year	total after 5 years
if SMP	idem	doubled fees	doubled fees	doubled fees
GR	not liberalised			
IE	12,500	amount depends on turnover ²⁴	12,500 + amount depending on turnover	12,500 + Σ yearly fee in function of turnover
IT whole territory ≤ 10 million inh ≤ 200.000 inh	56,804 25,820 15,492	61,968 25,820 10,328	118,772 51,640 25,820	366,644 154,920 67,132
LU	7,436	49,578 plus % of turnover ²⁵ min 0.20% max 0.35%	57,014 plus % of turnover	255,326 plus Σ % of turnover
NL if SMP	726 726	3,766 1,812,397	4,492 1,813,123	19,556 9,062,711
PT	liberalised on 1 Jan 2000 notification 199 lic VT 9,976 lic PI 9,976	9,976 9,976	40,103	119,911
SE notification	0	turnover < 343,895: 114 turnover > 343,895 : 573	114 or 573	570 or 2,865
licence ²⁶	11,463	0.9‰ of turnover, min. 5,732 if SMP: extra 4,7‰ of turnover > 343,895	11,463 + % of turnover	11,463 + Σ % of turnover

²⁴ In Ireland, 1,015 Euro is requested for a turnover < 634,870 Euro. If the turnover exceeds 634,870 Euro, the levy amounts to 2% of the turnover. Turnover has been defined as: “the gross revenue excluding value added tax paid to the provider in respect of such services.” In the “Compliance Guidelines for providers of Telecommunications Services” ODTR explains that that it expects that relevant turnover for most licences will not differ from total turnover as revenue generated from telecommunications services in Ireland form the bulk of the revenue generated from most licences.

²⁵

Turnover	% of turnover
0 - 12,395	0.20 %
12,395 - 24,789	0.25 %
24,789 – 123,946	0,30 %
> 123,946	0.35%

²⁶ In Sweden, operators with significant market power are determined on the basis of 25% market share. Operators of which the activity is considered “considerable” are, however, also subject to a licence and a licence fee of 9‰

Country	single payment	annual fee	total after 1 year	total after 5 years
UK²⁷			<i>incl IFL</i>	<i>incl IFL</i>
major PTO	59,974	29,987	112,451	280,379
minor PTO	18.742	14,993	56,225	164,177
both + Internat facilities licence	10,495	11,995		

of the turnover with a minimum of 5,732 euro per licence area. These operators have typically a market share of 10-15% of the market (never less than 5%).

²⁷ In UK, OFTEL is in the process of reviewing the fees. The fixed annual renewal fee will be replaced by fees calculated on a percentage of the licensee's turnover with a minimum fee of 4,498 euro for the first two years of operation for new entrants as well as for licencees with a turnover below 7,496,768 euro.. For the others a fee of 0,08% on the relevant annual turnover of the licensable activities of the Licensee will be applied..

6 Bearer Data Service

Description:

The commercial provision for the public of a simple data transport service, meaning a service including either the transmission, or the transmission and routing, of signals between network termination points without these data being subject to any processing other than that required to ensure their transmission, their routing and the control of these functions.

National licensing regime

The service is subject to notification in Belgium, Germany, Greece, Italy Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland and Sweden. Germany and Luxembourg do not impose a fee, however. In of The Netherlands, the service has been considered a “fixed data service”.

An individual licence is required in Spain and Ireland. Because the service involves the use of numbers, in the last country the fee for a General Telecommunications licence was applied. The other countries (Denmark, Finland, France, UK) require no action to obtain a license or to notify from the provider.

It has been assumed that the operator has no SMP or is not significant on the market.

Numbers

As working hypothesis a service requiring one DNIC has been chosen. Only fees for allocation and allocated numbers are taken into account.

Fee

	Administrative fees		Fees for numbers		total after 5 years
	single payment	annual fee	single payment	annual fee	
AT	0	0	0	0	0
BE	495	0	0	3720	19,132
CH	125/hr min 626 max 2,688	0	125/hr	3,134	2 one-off fees a ratio of 125/hr + 626 to 2,688
DE	0	0	0	0	0
DK	0	0	0	0	0
ES	0	1.5% of turnover	0	0	Σ 1.5% of turnover
FL	0	0	0	0	57,390
FR	0	0	0	0	0
GR	0	depends on gross income	0	0	
IE	12,500	depends on turnover	included in licence fee		12,500 + Σ amount depending on turnover
IT 1 region > 1 region	516 5,164	516/ switch 516/ switch	0	0	516 +2580/switch 5,164+2,580/switch
LU	620	124	991	495	4,706
NL	363	1,724	4,540 if reserved 9,080 if not	4,540	36,223 if reserved 40,763 if not reserved

	Administrative fees		Fees for numbers		total after 5 years
	single payment	annual fee	single payment	annual fee	
			reserved		
PT	199	7,481	0	0	37,604
SE ²⁸	0	min 114 max 573	included in notification fee		min 570 max 2,865
UK	0	0	0	0	0

²⁸ In Sweden the yearly fee differs according to the turnover. For a turnover < 343,896 the fee is 114 Euro; for a turnover ≥ 343,896, the fee amounts to 573 Euro.

7 Premium Rate service (shared revenue)

Description:

Facility whereby charges for the use of a service accessed through a telecommunications network are combined with the network call charges²⁹.

National licensing regime

The licensing regime is identical to the one for value added services (see section 8.1.2.) with the exception of Ireland and Sweden. The use of numbers requires a General Telecommunications Licence in Ireland (compared to a Basic Telecommunications Licence) and a notification in Sweden (compared to a free regime). In Denmark, content providers have to notify the content of the service but this does not imply the payment of a fee. Portugal applies a specific fee for audio-text services.

It has been assumed that the service provider is not significant on the market and is not considered as having SMP.

Numbers

As working hypothesis a service using a specific code and a series of 10.000 service numbers has been chosen. The service numbers are not short numbers. In Belgium is the only country with a specific fee for the 3 digits indicating these kinds of numbers. In other countries, the fee is the same as for standard E.164 telephone numbers. Unlike in the other countries, the Netherlands impose a fee directly to the content provider.

Fee

	Administrative fees		Fees for numbers		total after 5 years
	single payment	annual fee	single payment	annual fee	
AT	0	0	0	0	
BE	495	0	1,233	6,167	32,563
CH	125/hr	6,269	12,537	6,269	125 x X hours + 75,227
DE	0	0	0	0	0
DK	0	0	0	2,684	13,420
ES	0	1.5 % of turnover	0	300	Σ 1.5 % turnover + 1,500
FL	0	0	0	3,400	17,000
FR	0	0	0	228	1,140
GR	0	depends on gross income	0	0	Σ depending on gross income
IE	12,500	depending on turnover min 1,015 max 2% of turnover	0	0	12,500 + Σ amount depending on turnover

²⁹ Annex 1 of ONP Voice Telephony Directive

	Administrative fees		Fees for numbers		total after 5 years
	single payment	annual fee	single payment	annual fee	
IT	one region: 516 > 1 region : 5,164	516/ switch 516/switch	0	100	one region: 516+2580/switch + 500 > 1 region 5,164+2580/switch + 500
LU	620	124	1,200	1,200	8,440
NL ³⁰	0	0	operator 0 end user 11/nr	operator 0 end user 9/nr	operator 0
PT	199	498	0	0	2,988
SE ³¹	min 114 max 573	min 114 max 573	included in notification fee		min 570 max 2,865
UK	0	0	0	0	

³⁰ Unlike in other countries, in the Netherlands it is not the operator of the telecommunications network which is liable for paying a fee for numbers. These fees are directly imposed on the end-user (content provider)

³¹ In Sweden the yearly fee differs according to the turnover. For a turnover < 343,896 the fee is 114 Euro; for a turnover ≥ 343,896, the fee amounts to 573 Euro.

8 Freephone

Description:

*These services cover dial-up services where the caller pays only part of the cost of the call to the number dialled.*³².

National licensing regime

The licensing regime is identical to the one for value added services (see section 8.1.2.) with the exception of Ireland and Sweden. The use of numbers requires a General Telecommunications Licence in Ireland (compared to a Basic Telecommunications Licence otherwise) and a notification in Sweden (compared to a free regime in other cases). Portugal applies a specific fee for audio-text services. It has been assumed that the service provider is not significant on the market and is not considered as having SMP.

Numbers

As working hypothesis a service using a specific code and a series of 10.000 service numbers has been chosen. The service numbers are not short numbers. In Belgium is the only country with a specific fee for this kind of number. In other countries, the fee is the same as for standard E.164 telephone numbers. Unlike in the other countries, the Netherlands impose a fee directly to the content provider.

	Administrative fees		Fees for numbers		total after 5 years
	single payment	annual fee	single payment	annual fee	
AT	0	0	0	0	
BE	495	0	1,233	6,167	32,563
CH	125/hr min 125 max 62'688	6'269	12'537	6'269	125/hr + min 75,227 or max 137,915
DE	0	0	0	0	0
DK	0	0	0	2,684	13,420
ES	0	1.5 ‰ of turnover	0	300	Σ 1.5 ‰ turnover + 1,500
FL	0	0	0	3,400	17,000
FR	0	0	0	228	1,140
GR	0	depends on gross income	0	0	Σ depending on gross income
IE	12,500	depending on turnover min 1,015 max 2% of turnover	0	0	12,500 + Σ amount depending on turnover
IT	one region: 516 > 1 region : 5,164	516/ switch 516/switch	0	100	one region: 516+2580/switch + 500

³² Annex 1 of ONP Voice Telephony Directive

	Administrative fees		Fees for numbers		total after 5 years
	single payment	annual fee	single payment	annual fee	
					> 1 region 5,164+2580/switch + 500
LU	620	124	1,200	1,200	8,440
NL ³³	0	0	operator 0 end user 11/nr	operator 0 end user 9/nr	operator 0
PT	199	498	0	0	2,689
SE ³⁴	0	min 114 max 573	included in notification fee		min 570 max 578
UK	0	0	0	0	

³³ Unlike in other countries, in the Netherlands it is not the operator of the telecommunications network which is liable for paying a fee for numbers. These fees are directly imposed on the end-user (content provider)

³⁴ In Sweden the yearly fee differs according to the turnover. For a turnover < 343,896 the fee is 114 Euro; for a turnover ≥ 343,896, the fee amounts to 573 Euro.

9 Service accessible via a short number

Description:

These are services such as the weather forecast, results of lottery, directory enquiry, operator services etc. which are accessible via a short number.

National licensing regime

The service is subject to notification in Austria, Belgium, Germany, Greece, Italy Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden. Germany and Luxembourg do not impose a fee, however. For Portugal, these services have been considered as audio-text services.

An individual licence is required in Ireland and Spain.

The other countries (Denmark, Finland, France, Norway, Sweden, UK require no action to obtain a license or to notify from the provider.

It has been assumed that there is no SMP or significant position on the market.

Numbers

As working hypothesis a service using a short number has been chosen consisting of 3, 4 or 5 digits if foreseen in national numbering plans.

Fee

	Administrative fees		Fees for numbers		total after 5 years
	single payment	annual fee	single payment	annual fee	
AT	0	0	0	0	0
BE	495	0	0	0	495
CH	0	0	125 / hour spent by admin	3 digits: 3,041 4 digits: 1,520 5 digits: 760	15,205 + 125/hr 7,600 + 125/hr 3,800 + 125/hr
DE	0	0	0	0	0
DK	0	0	0	3 digits: 22,850 4 digits: 2,284	114,250 11,420
ES	0	1.5‰ of turnover	0	0	Σ 1.5‰ of turnover
FL	0	0	0	3 digits: 44,212 4 digits: 8,842 5 digits: 1,768	221,060 44,210 5,840
FR	0	0	0	4 digits: 45,380	226,900
GR	0	depends on gross income	0	0	
IE	12,500	0	0	0	12,500
IT	one region: 516 > 1 region : 5,164	516/switch 516/switch	0	3 digits: 51,832 4 digits: 25,916	numbers: 3 digits: 259,160 4 digits: 129,580 + administrative fee one region: 516+2580/switch 5,164+2,580/switch
LU	620	124	1,239	1,239	8,674

	Administrative fees		Fees for numbers		total after 5 years
	single payment	annual fee	single payment	annual fee	
NL	0	0	0	0	0
PT	199	498	0	0	2,689
SE³⁵	0	min 114 max 573	included in notification fee		min 570 max 578
UK	0	0	0	0	

³⁵ In Sweden the yearly fee differs according to the turnover. For a turnover < 343,896 the fee is 114 Euro; for a turnover ≥ 343,896, the fee amounts to 573 Euro.

10 Alternative carrier accessible via carrier selection code

Description:

Carrier of voice services accessible through the local access network of an incumbent operator by means of an access code.

This type of service usually offers national or international long distance calls but in some countries also local calls can be made through them.

National licensing regime

Operators requesting a carrier selection code are generally subject to a licence for the provision of the Voice Telephony Service in the countries applying such a licence. It has been assumed that the operator is not operating on a self-provided network and is therefore not subject to a licence for the operation of a network or a licence for the provision of Voice Telephony on a self-provided network. For Sweden, the use of numbers requires a notification. In Ireland a General telecommunications licence is needed. It has been assumed that there is no SMP or considerable market share. The Portuguese fees will apply from 1 January onwards

Numbers

Comparison will be made of a service using an access code consisting of 3, 4 or 5 digits. For providing a carrier selection service, operators do not need telephone numbers. It is assumed that the operator has no significant market power.

Fee

	Administrative fees		Fees for numbers		total after 5 years
	single payment	annual fee	single payment	annual fee	
AT	0	0	0	0	0
BE	8,676	7,436	4 digit prefix: 1,233	4 digit prefix: 12,335	108,764
CH	125/hr spent min 125 max 62,688	784	313 (5 digits)	784	min 8,278 max 70,841 + 125/hr
DE geographical lic	min 1,022 max 1,533,687	0	0	0	min 1,022 max 1,533,687
line licence trunk line licence	5,112/ trunk line	0			5,112/ trunk line
local line licence	51/local line with min 1,022	0			51/local line with min 1,022
DK	0	0	0	4 digit code: 2,285	11,425
ES		1.5‰ of turnover	0		

	Administrative fees		Fees for numbers		total after 5 years	
	single payment	annual fee	single payment	annual fee		
FL	0	0	0	code internat traffic 3 digit: 93,526 4 digit: 18,705 5 digits: 3,741 code nat long dist. 3 digits: 93,526 4 digits: 18,705 5 digits: 3,741	code internat traffic 3 digit: 467,630 4 digit: 93,525 5 digits: 18,705 code nat long dist. 3 digits: 467,630 4 digits: 93,525 5 digits: 18,705	
FR > 5 regions ≤ 5 regions ≤ 1 region ≤ 1 department ≤ city 100.000	114,336 45,734 22,867 15,244 7,622	228,673 91,469 45,734 30,489 15,244	0	prefix 4 digits: 45,380 prefix 1 digit: 453,792	4 digits 1,484,601 729,979 478,437 394,589 310,742	1 digit 3,526,661 2,772,039 2,520,497 2,436,649 2,352,802
GR	not liberalised		0	0		
IE	12,500	amount depends on turnover ³⁶	0	0	12,500 + Σ amount depending on turnover	
IT whole territory ≤ 10 million inh ≤ 200.000 inh	51,640 20,732 10,328	61,968 20,656 10,328	0	code 4 digits : 103,664 code 5 digits 51,832	4 digits 879,800 642,332 580,288	5 digits 620,640 383,172 321,128
LU	620	37,184 plus % of turnover ³⁷ min 0.15% max 0.30%	1,239	1,239	193,974 + Σ % of turnover	
NL	363	1,724	904	452	12,147	

³⁶ In Ireland, 1,015 Euro is requested for a turnover < 634,870 Euro. If the turnover exceeds 634,870 Euro, the levy amounts to 2% of the turnover. Turnover has been defined as: “the gross revenue excluding value added tax paid to the provider in respect of such services.” In the “Compliance Guidelines for providers of Telecommunications Services” ODTR explains that that it expects that relevant turnover for most licences will not differ from total turnover as revenue generated from telecommunications services in Ireland form the bulk of the revenue generated from most licences.

³⁷

Turnover	% of turnover
0 - 12,395	0.15 %
12,395 – 24,789	0.20 %
24,789 – 123,946	0,25 %
> 123,946	0,30 %

	Administrative fees		Fees for numbers		total after 5 years
	single payment	annual fee	single payment	annual fee	
PT	199 9,976	9,976	0	0	60,055
SE	0	min 114 max 573	included in notification fee		min 570 max 578
UK³⁸					
major PTO	59.974	29,987	0	0	209,909
minor PTO	18.742	14,993			93,707

³⁸ In UK, OFTEL is in the process of reviewing the fees. The fixed annual renewal fee will be replaced by fees calculated on a percentage of the licensee's turnover with a minimum fee of 4,498 euro for the first two years of operation for new entrants as well as for licencees with a turnover below 7,496,768 euro. For the others a fee of 0,08% on the relevant annual turnover of the licensable activities of the Licensee will be applied..

11 Voice Telephony (not including transmission means)

Description:

A service available to the public for the commercial provision of direct transport of real-time speech via the public switched network or networks such that any user can use equipment connected to a network termination point at a fixed location to communicate with another user of equipment connected to another termination point

National licensing regime

The national licensing regimes are those described in section 8.1.3. Due to the fact that numbers are used, the case of notification has not been considered for Sweden. For the same reason in Ireland only a General Telecommunications Licence has been considered.

Numbers

Comparison will be made of a service using 1,000,000 telephone numbers, 1 ISPC's and 4 NSPC's.

Significant market power

For Belgium, France, Netherlands and Sweden operators with significant market power need to pay a different fee. This case will be included.

Fee

	Administrative fees		Fees for numbers		total after 5 years
	single payment	annual fee	single payment	annual fee	
AT	0	0	0	0	
BE	8,676	7,436 if SMP 17,352	100 x 370 1 x 372 4 x 372	100 x 123 1 x 12,395 4 x 12,395	455,719 if SMP 505,299
CH	125/hr spent min 125 max 62,688	0	100 x 940 125/hr 4 x 313	100 x 157 1 x 627 4 x 63	
DE geographical lic	min 1,022 max 1,533,687	0	0	0	min 1,022 max 1,533,687
line licence <i>trunk line licence</i>	5,112/ trunk line	0			5,112/ trunk line
<i>local line licence</i>	51/local line with min 1,022	0			51/local line with min 1,022
DK	0	0	0	1 milj x 0.268 1 x 26,843	1,474,215
ES		1.5‰ of	0	1 milj x 0.03	Σ 1.5‰ of

	Administrative fees		Fees for numbers		total after 5 years
	single payment	annual fee	single payment	annual fee	
		turnover			turnover + 150,000
FL	0	0	0	1 milj x 0.34 1 x 1,682 4 x 34	1,709,090
FR if no SMP > 5 regions ≤ 5 regions ≤ 1 region ≤ 1 department ≤ city 100.000 if SMP	114,336 45,734 22,867 15,244 7,622 doubled fee	228,673 91,469 45,734 30,489 15,244 doubled fee	0	1 milj x 0.0227	1,371,201 616,579 365,037 281,189 197,342
GR	not liberalised		0	0	
IE	12,500	amount depends on turnover ³⁹	0	0	12,500 + Σ yearly fee in function of turnover
IT whole territory ≤ 10 million inh ≤ 200.000 inh	51,640 20,732 10,328	61,968 20,656 10,328		1 milj x 0.01	411,480 173,936 111,968
LU	620	37,184 plus % of turnover ⁴⁰ min 0.15% max 0.30%	1 milj x 0.12	1 milj x 0.12	
NL	363 if SMP 363	1,724 if SMP 888,955	1 milj x 0.02 1 x 908 4 x 908	1 milj x 0.025 1 x 454 4 x 454	268,033 if SMP 4,450,949
PT	199 9,976	9,976	0	0	60,055

³⁹ In Ireland, 1,015 Euro is requested for a turnover < 634,870 Euro. If the turnover exceeds 634,870 Euro, the levy amounts to 2% of the turnover. Turnover has been defined as: “the gross revenue excluding value added tax paid to the provider in respect of such services.” In the “Compliance Guidelines for providers of Telecommunications Services” ODTR explains that that it expects that relevant turnover for most licences will not differ from total turnover as revenue generated from telecommunications services in Ireland form the bulk of the revenue generated from most licences.

⁴⁰

Turnover	% of turnover
0 - 12,395	0.15 %
12,395 - 24,789	0.20 %
24,789 – 123,946	0,25 %
> 123,946	0,30 %

	Administrative fees		Fees for numbers		total after 5 years
	single payment	annual fee	single payment	annual fee	
SE notification	0	turnover < 343,895: 114 turnover > 343,895 : 573	included in notification or licence fee		570 or 2,865
licence ⁴¹	11,463	0.9‰ of turnover, min. 5,732 if SMP: extra 4,7‰ of turnover > 343,895			11,463 + Σ % of turnover
UK ⁴² major PTO minor PTO	59,974 18,742	29,987 14,993	0	0	209,909 93,707

⁴¹ In Sweden, operators with significant market power are determined on the basis of 25% market share. Operators of which the activity is considered “considerable” are, however, also subject to a licence and a licence fee of 9‰ of the turnover with a minimum of 5,732 euro per licence area. These operators have typically a market share of 10-15% of the market (never less than 5%).

⁴² In UK, OFTEL is in the process of reviewing the fees. The fixed annual renewal fee will be replaced by fees calculated on a percentage of the licensee’s turnover with a minimum fee of 4,498 euro for the first two years of operation for new entrants as well as for licencees with a turnover below 7,496,768 euro. For the others a percentage in the range of 0,06 to 0.08 will be applied.

Annex 8 : German numbering fees.**Fees for telephone numbers**

S one off fee

S(r) one off fee in the case of allocation of a number that had been reserved before

	DM	Euro
standard E.164 telephone numbers	<i>numbers taken into use before July 97⁴³</i> per block of 1,000 ten digit nr for use of 8 digit nrs S : 62.50 for use of 9 digit nrs S : 100	31.95 51.13
	<i>numbers taken into use after July 97</i> per block of 1,000 ten digit nrs S : 1,000	512.91
	per block of 1,000 eleven digit nrs S : 100	51.13
	<i>numbers of innovative networks</i> S : 1 DM/nr with min 2,250	min 1,150
short numbers		
service numbers		
freephone	S 125/nr	64
shared revenue	S 125/nr	64
portable numbers	S 125/nr	64
VPN access code	block of 10 digit numbers S 1/nr with min 1,250	min 639
carrier selection code	S 1,000	512,91
Prefixes		
prefixes for VPN		
prefixes for special purpose networks		

⁴³ There is a limitation to the use of these numbers in the sense that they may only be used for maximum 8 or 9 digit numbers. According to the explanation from the administration, there is a "historical reason" for this. Before the liberalisation the Deutsche Telekom assigned numbers to their customers which are sometimes shorter than 10-digits. This was primarily for technical and economic reasons. The fees are structured in a way to provide a fair price for number blocks which could not be used efficiently.

Fees for numbers different from telephone numbers

S one off fee A annual fee		
	DM	Euro
Mobile Network Code	S 1,500	767
IMSI's		
CUG IC code	S 750	383
Data network nr	S 750	383
X.400 names		
ADMD names		
PRMD names		
X.500 names		
IIN's	S 1,500	767
Object identifiers		
NSAP-Addresses		
DCC type		
ICD type		
NCC codes		
ISPC	S 750	383
NSPC	S 375	192