

4.3.3 – CASE STUDIES: FEES FOR A NEW ENTRANT AT NATIONAL LEVEL

4.3.3.1. PUBLIC FIXED VOICE TELEPHONY (not including operation of the network)

This case analyses the actual costs a new entrant has to pay in order to provide public voice telephony service (not including the installation, operation and control of the underlying network) at national level.

Administrative fees

The national licensing regimes and fees are those described in Table 5 and 6. However:

- For Ireland, only a General Telecommunications Licence has been considered as this case study implies that operators use numbers. The figures for Sweden refer to the case “notification”, as only operators with a maximum 5% market share have been considered.
- For Spain, Ireland and Luxembourg, where fees vary according to turnover, fees payable by operators are estimated under the simplifying assumption that a new entrant gains 1% of the national market of public voice telephony each year and that there is no significant market growth.
- For the UK, fees relative to TLS and ISVR, class licences have been summed.
- In Belgium, France and The Netherlands, operators with significant market power have to pay a different fee. This case has not been considered.

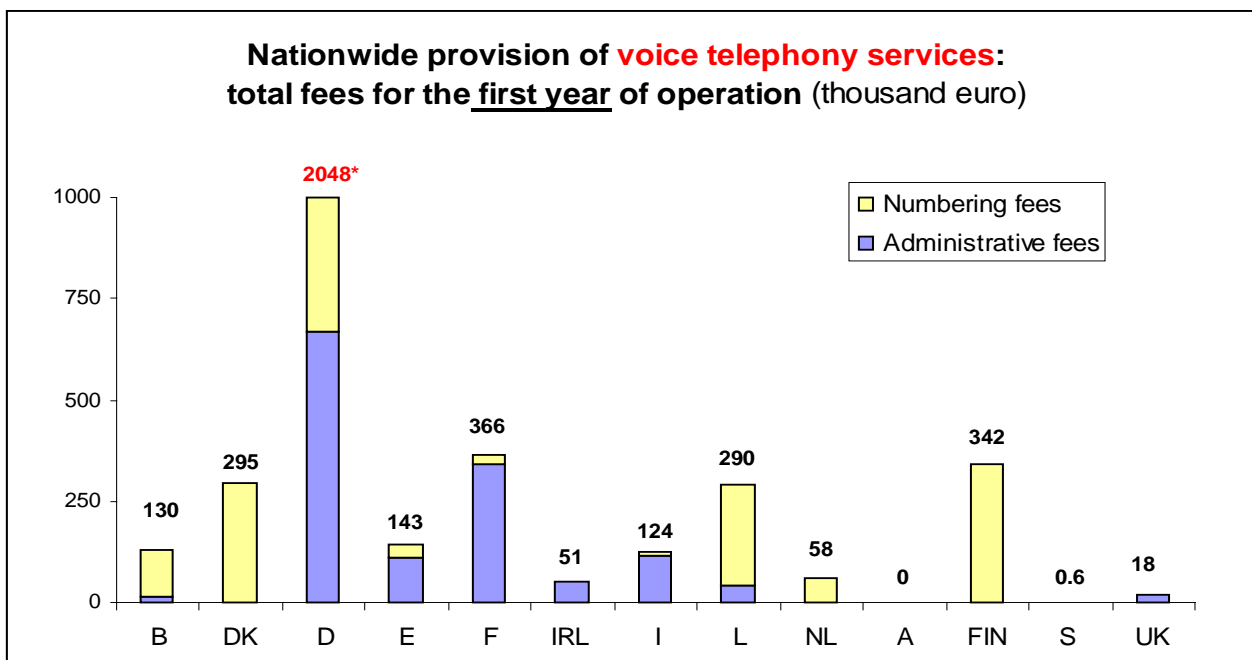
Numbers

Fees for the assignment of the following numbers are also included (see Table 7 above)

- 1,000,000 telephone numbers
- 1 International Signalling Point Code (ISPC) (for interconnection at international level)
- 4 National Signalling Point Codes (NSPC) (for interconnection at national level).

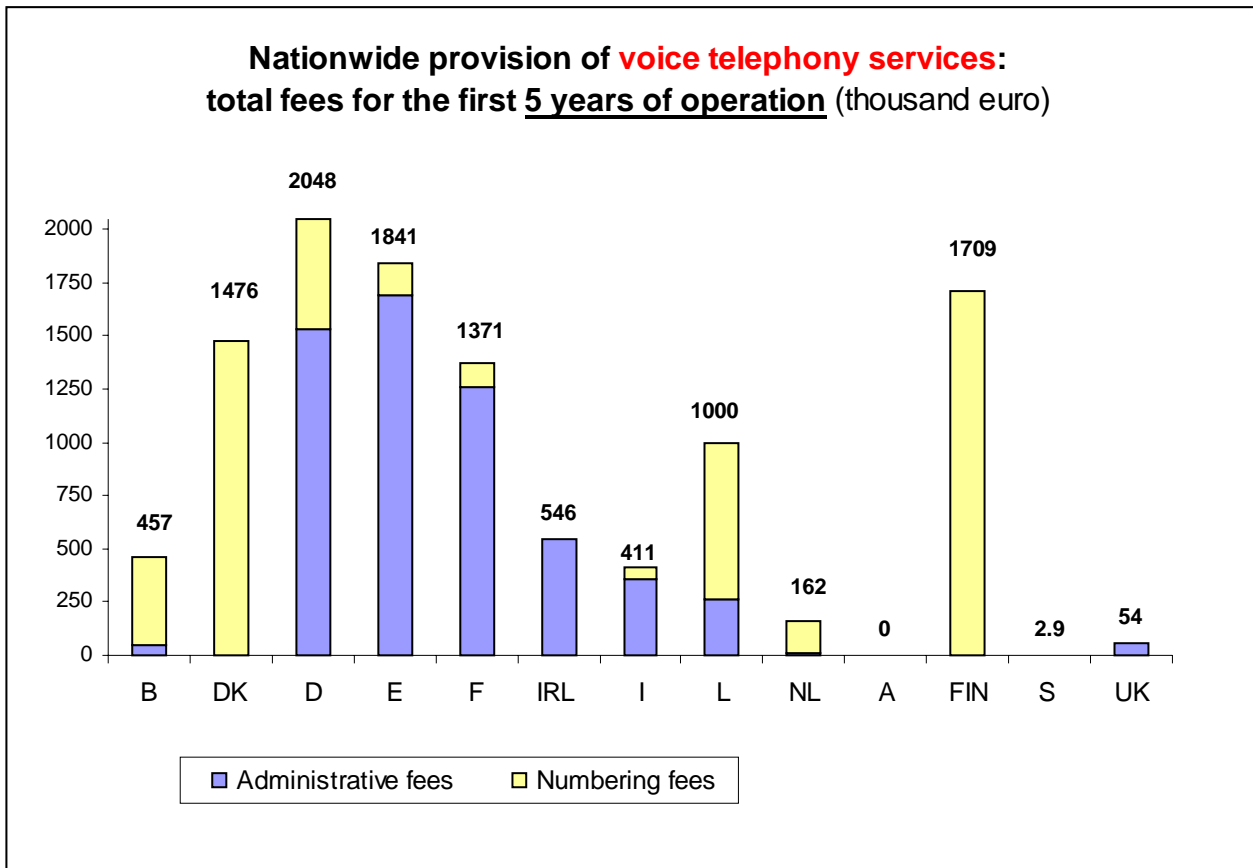
Numbering fees for Germany refer to ten-digit numbers.

Chart 38 (PLEASE SEE CORRIGENDUM FOR IRELAND)



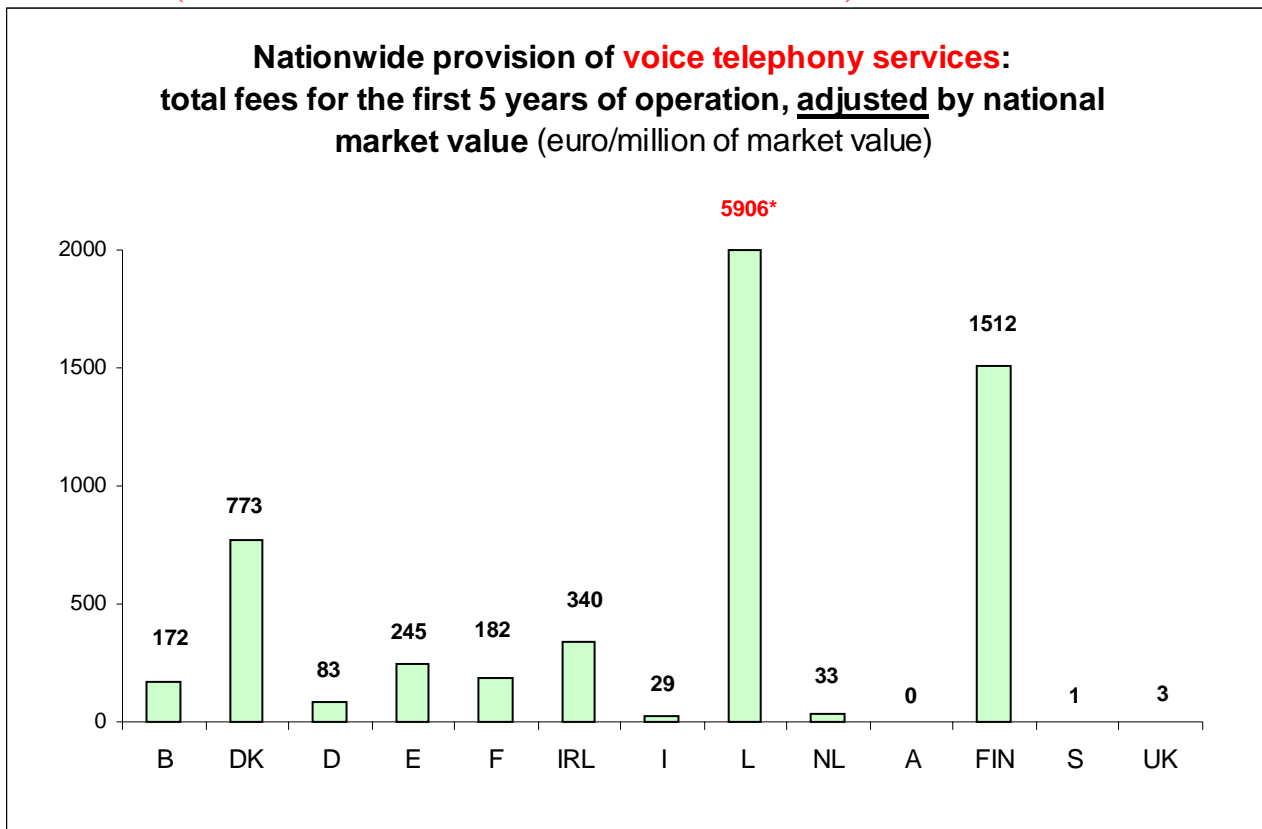
* Fees for Germany are not to scale. Sweden charge administrative fees.

Chart 39 (PLEASE SEE CORRIGENDUM FOR IRELAND)



Sweden charges administrative fees.

Chart 40 (PLEASE SEE CORRIGENDUM FOR IRELAND)



*Fees for Luxembourg are not to scale.

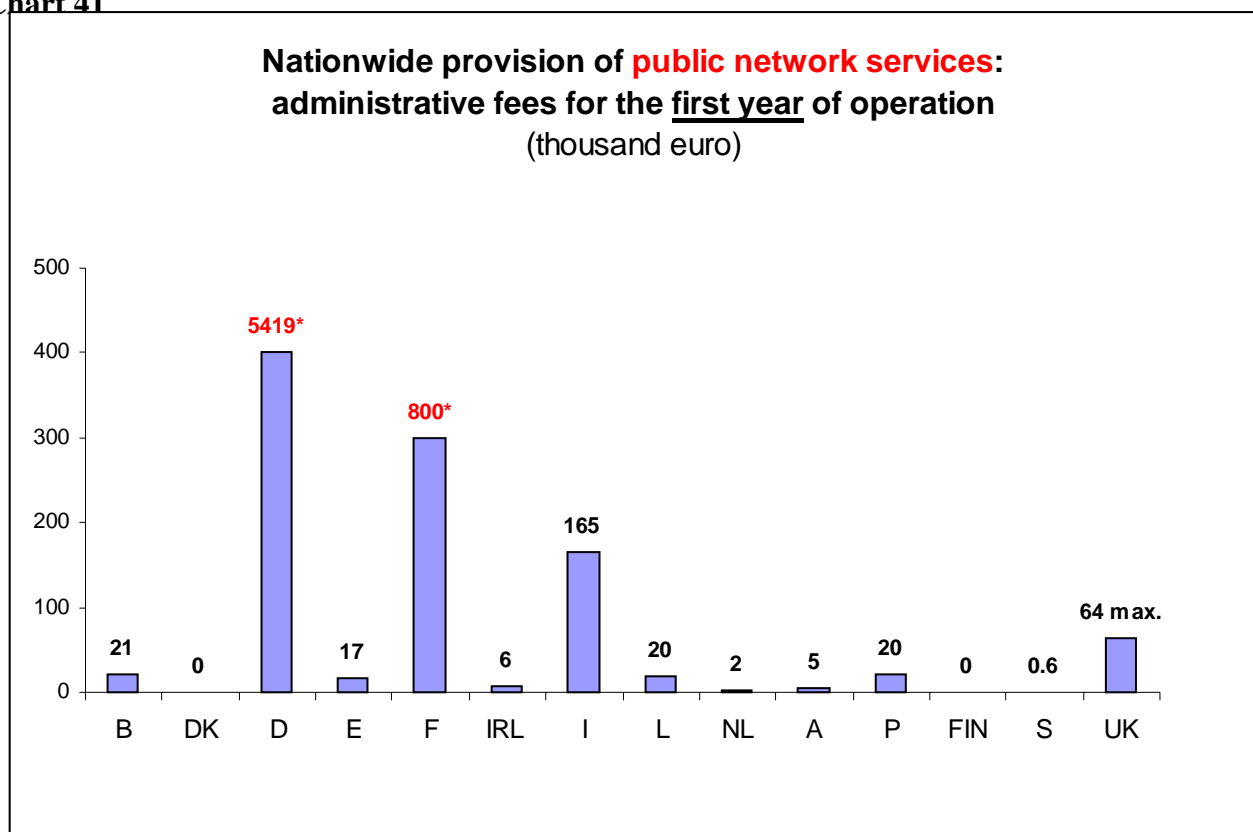
4.3.3.2. OPERATION OF PUBLIC NETWORK AND PROVISION OF NETWORK SERVICES (not including voice telephony)

This case analyses the actual costs a new entrant has to pay in order to provide public network services (not including the provision of voice telephony) at national level.

The national licensing regimes and fees are those described in Table 5 and 6. However:

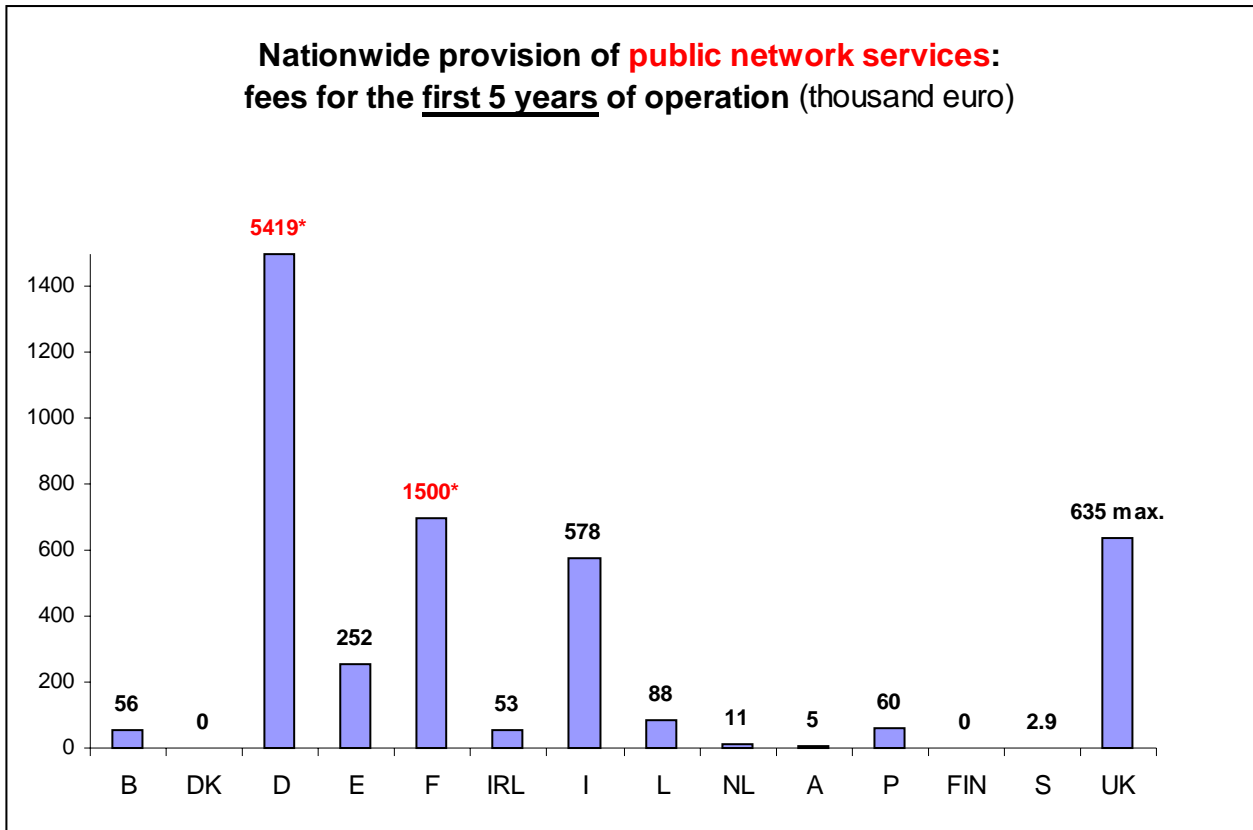
- Only the case of a Basic Telecommunications Licence has been considered for Ireland. As only fees paid by operators with a maximum 5% market share have been considered, the figures for Sweden refer to the case of “notification”.
- For Spain, Ireland and Luxembourg, where fees vary according to turnover, fees payable by operators are estimated under the simplifying assumption that a new entrant gains 1% of the national market for network services each year and that there is no significant market growth.
- In Belgium, France and The Netherlands, operators with significant market power have to pay a different fee. This case has not been taken into account.

Chart 41`



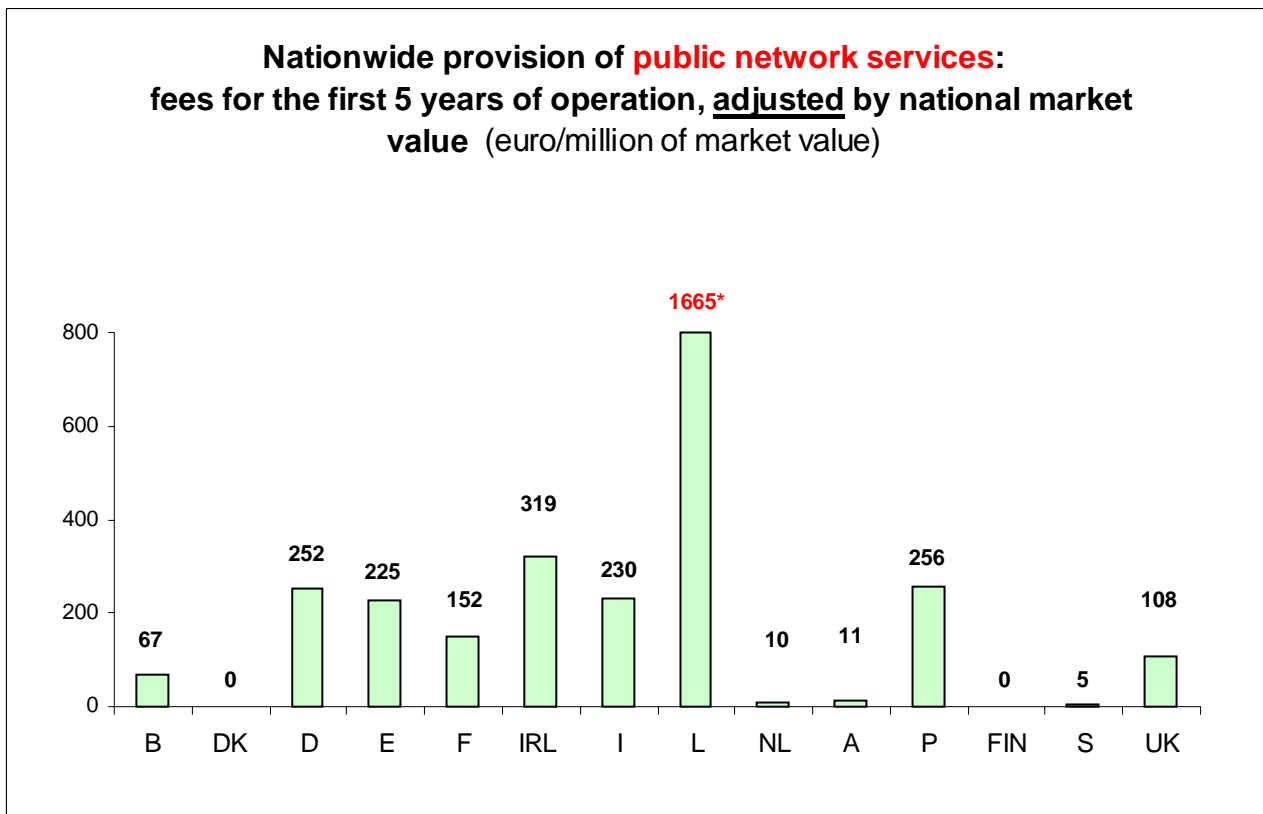
* Fees for Germany and France are not to scale.

Chart 42 (PLEASE SEE CORRIGENDUM FOR IRELAND)



* Fees for Germany and France are not to scale.

Chart 43 (PLEASE SEE CORRIGENDUM FOR IRELAND)



*Fees for Luxembourg are not to scale.

4.3.3.3. PUBLIC VOICE TELEPHONY ON A SELF-OPERATED NETWORK (not including network services)

This case refers to the cost to a new entrant of a licence for the provision of voice telephony services at national level by means of an infrastructure directly operated by the licensee. The operator in this case does not provide public network services.

Administrative fees

The national licensing regimes and fees are those described in Table 5 and 6. However:

- For Ireland, only the case of a General Telecommunications Licence has been considered as the case study implies that operators use numbers. The figures for Sweden refer to the case of “notification”, as only fees paid by operators with a maximum 5% market share have been considered
- For Spain, Ireland and Luxembourg, where fees vary according to turnover, fees due by operators are estimated under the simplifying assumption that a new entrant gains 1% of the national market for voice telephony services each year and that there is no significant market growth.

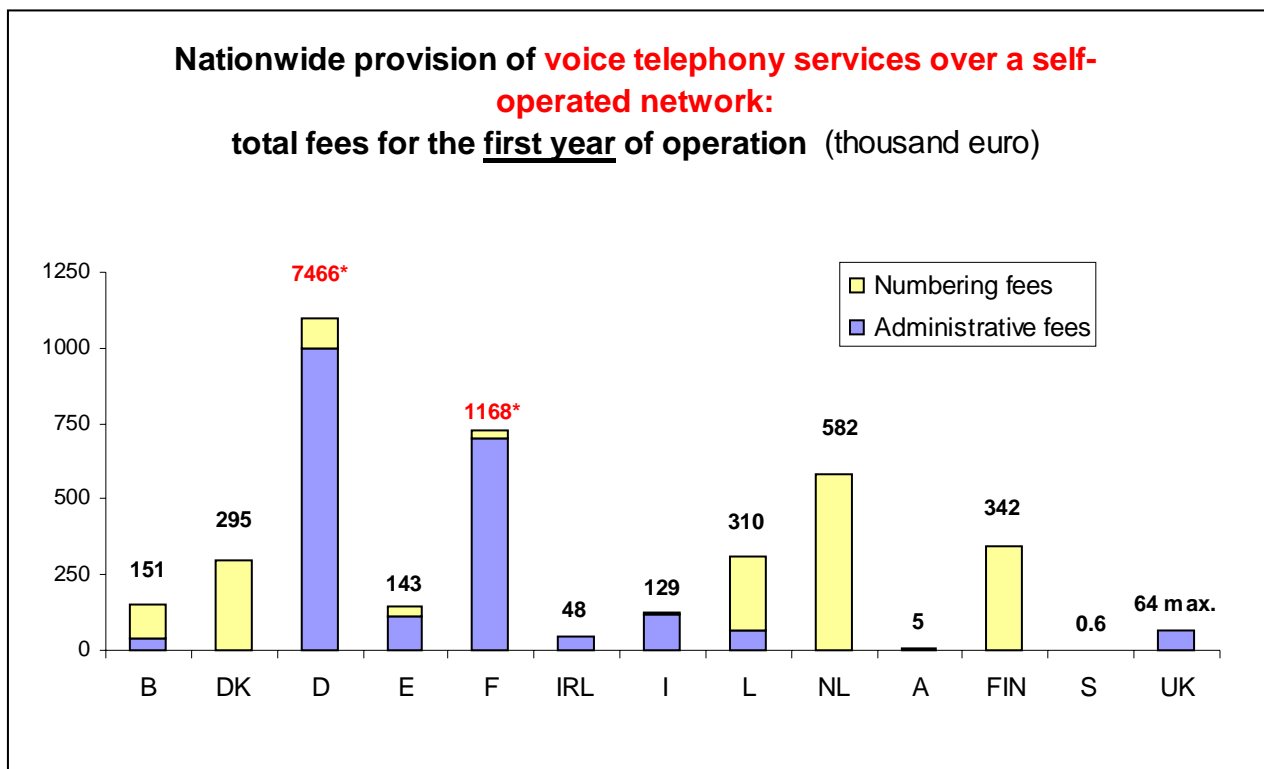
Numbers

Fees for the assignment of the following numbers are also included (see Table 7 above)

- 1,000,000 telephone numbers
- 1 International Signalling Point Code (ISPC)
- 4 National Signalling Point Codes (NSPC).

Numbering fees for Germany refer to ten-digit numbers.

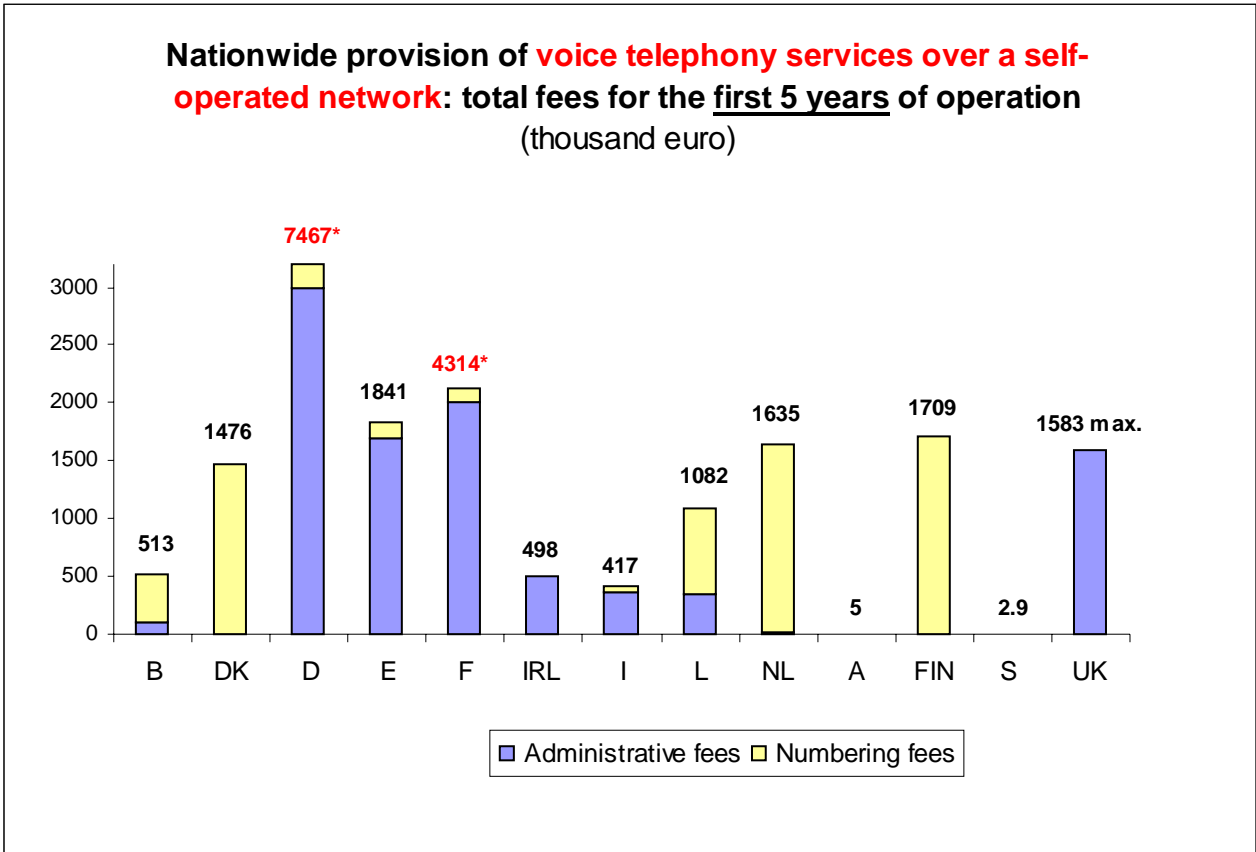
Chart 44 (PLEASE SEE CORRIGENDUM FOR IRELAND)



*Fees for Germany and France are not to scale.

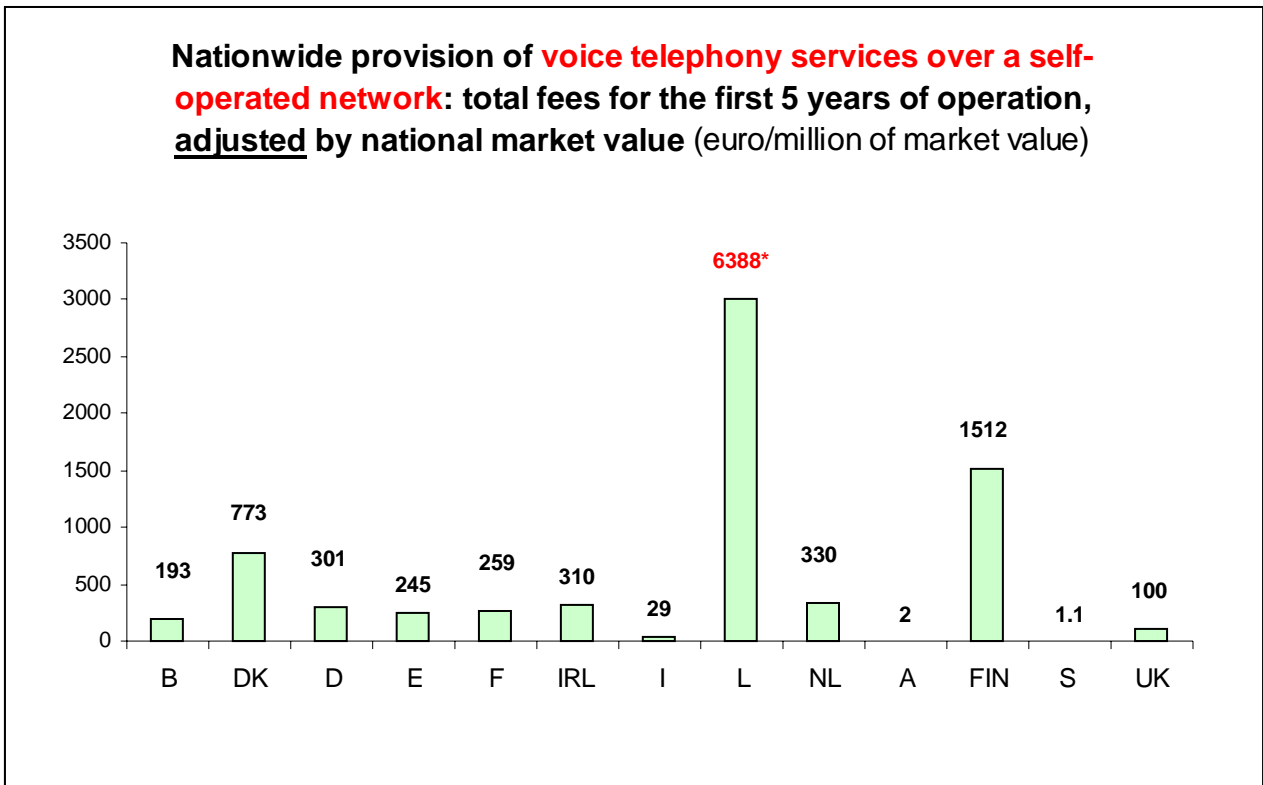
Austria and Sweden charge administrative fees.

Chart 45 (PLEASE SEE CORRIGENDUM FOR IRELAND)



*Fees for Germany and France not to scale. Austria and Sweden charge administrative fees.

Chart 46 (PLEASE SEE CORRIGENDUM FOR IRELAND)



* Fees for Luxembourg are not to scale.

4.3.3.4. - PUBLIC VOICE TELEPHONY AND NETWORK SERVICES ON A SELF-OPERATED NETWORK

This case refers to the cost to a new entrant of a licence for the provision of both public voice telephony and network services at national level by means of an infrastructure directly operated by the licensee.

Administrative fees

The national licensing regimes and fees are those described in Table 5 and 6. However:

- For Ireland, only the case of a General Telecommunications Licence has been considered as the case study implies that operators use numbers. The figures for Sweden refer to the case of “notification”, as only fees paid by operators with a maximum 5% market share have been considered.
- For Spain, Ireland and Luxembourg, where fees vary according to turnover, fees payable by operators are estimated under the simplifying assumption that a new entrant gains 1% of the national market each year and that there is no significant market growth. Unlike the previous case, the reference market here is the sum of the national market for voice telephony and public network services.

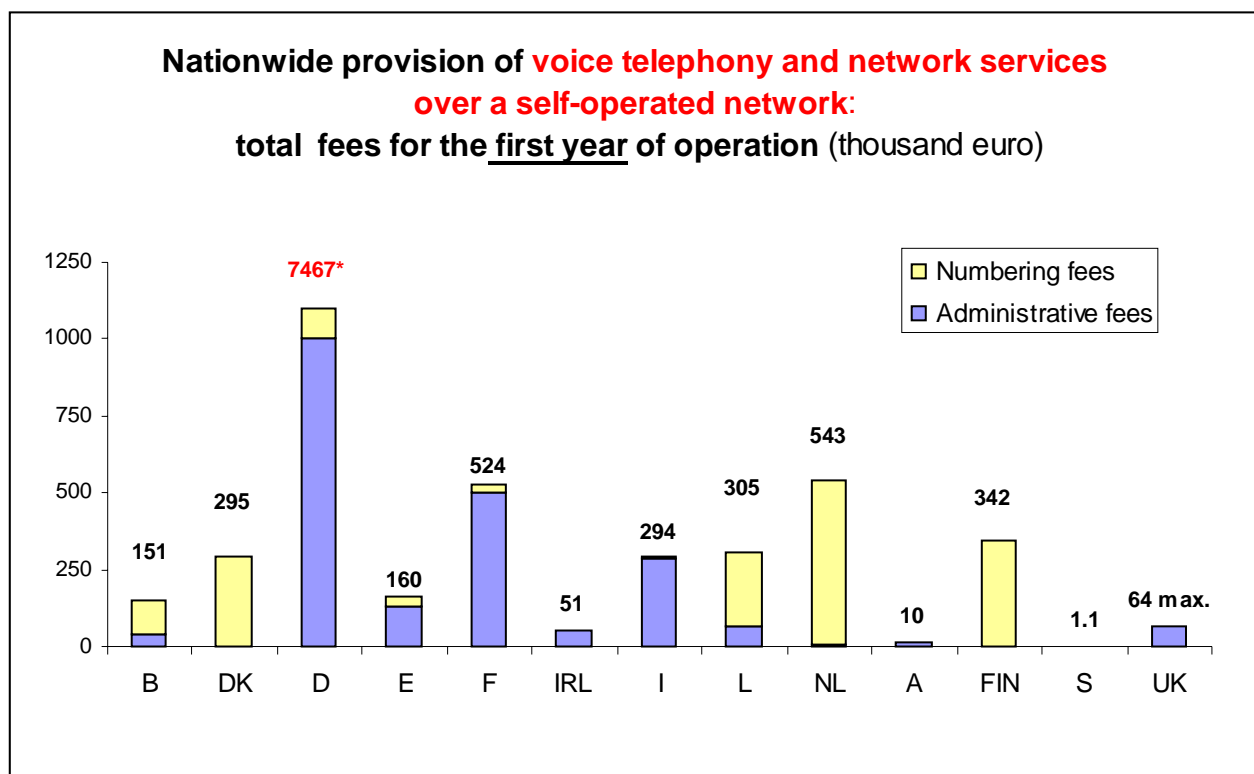
Numbers

Fees for the assignment of the following numbers are also (see Table 7 above)

- 1,000,000 telephone numbers
- 1 International Signalling Point Code (ISPC)
- 4 National Signalling Point Codes (NSPC)

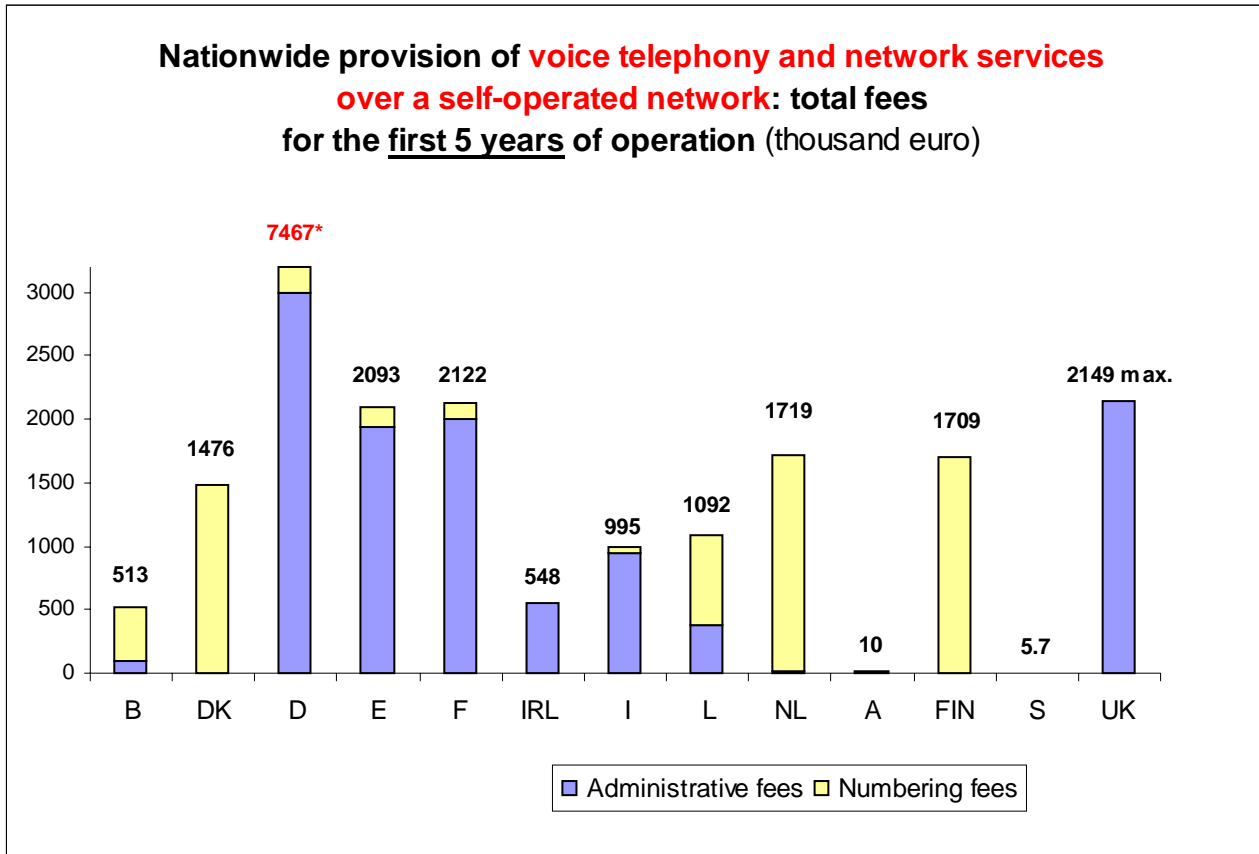
Numbering fees for Germany refer to ten-digit numbers.

Chart 47 (PLEASE SEE CORRIGENDUM FOR IRELAND)



*Fees for Germany are not to scale. Austria and Sweden charge administrative fees.

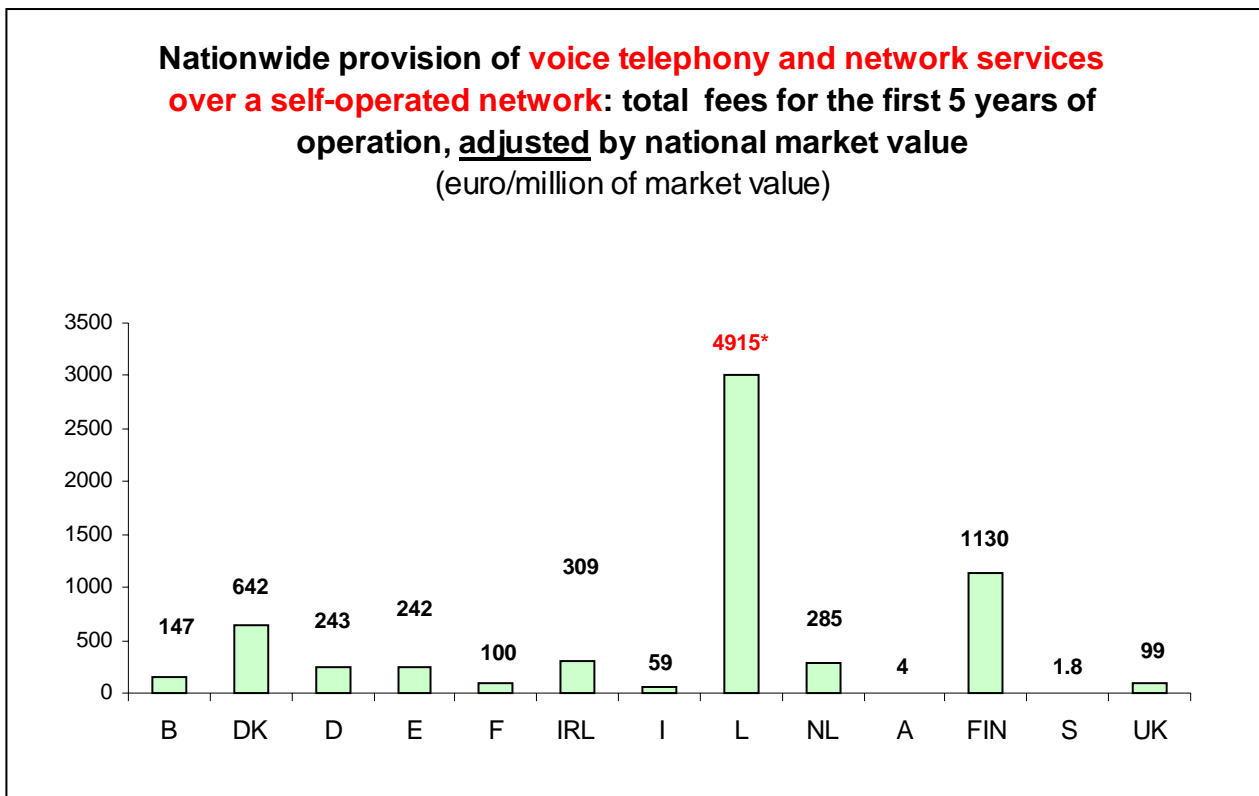
Chart 48 (PLEASE SEE CORRIGENDUM FOR IRELAD)



*Fees for Germany are not to scale.

Austria and Sweden charge administrative fees.

Chart 49 (PLEASE SEE CORRIGENDUM FOR IRELAD)



*Fees for Luxembourg are not to scale.