

TERMINATION RATES FOR SMP MARKET PLAYERS: ACTION PLAN TO ACHIEVE CONFORMITY WITH ERG COMMON POSITION

In December 2007, the ERG agreed a Common Position¹² (CP) in respect of symmetry of termination rates as between fixed line operators within a particular member state and as between mobile operators within a member state.

The thrust of the ERG CP is that in general symmetric rates should be preferred, after a transitional glidepath where appropriate. But certain justified exceptions to the principle of symmetry were articulated.

The ERG has now carried out an analysis of the actions of NRAs to achieve conformity with the ERG CP. It shows that, in the majority of cases, action has already been taken to achieve symmetric rates in a reasonable timescale. Few exceptions to the principle of symmetry have been envisaged by the National Regulatory Authorities (NRAs) and these may cease after the next national Market Reviews. Progress is slightly further ahead in the case of mobile termination. In only two cases (Finland and Ireland for fixed termination), continuing material asymmetries appear to be likely on the basis of objective justification.

30 NRAs contributed to this exercise, comprising 27 of the 30 EU/EEA NRAs, together with the NRAs from Croatia, Switzerland and Turkey. The summary below covers only the EU/EEA States – that is, those which are currently bound to apply the EU regulatory framework. However, the detailed responses from all 30 contributors are set out in the Annex

Symmetry for fixed termination

Symmetric rates are already in place in nine Member States³. In three more⁴, the NRA has made a Decision imposing a glidepath towards symmetric rates and in another five⁵, the NRA has announced a policy of such a glidepath. Eight further NRAs⁶ will examine the issue in forthcoming Market Reviews, in all cases scheduled to be completed in 2008 or 2009.

Two NRAs have no current plans to move towards symmetric rates. In the case of Finland and Ireland, the NRAs justify this on the basis of continuing differences in efficiently incurred costs.

Symmetry for mobile termination

Symmetric rates are already in place in seven Member States⁷.

¹ http://www.erg.eu.int/doc/publications/erg_07_83_mtr_ftr_cp_12_03_08.pdf

² The Common Position dealt substantively neither with symmetry between fixed and mobile operators nor with cross-border symmetry.

³ Cyprus, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Slovakia, Sweden
UK

⁴ Italy, Romania, Slovenia

⁵ Belgium, Bulgaria, Estonia, France, Germany

⁶ Austria, Denmark, Greece, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain

⁷ Czech Republic, Estonia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Sweden

In a further twelve⁸, a glidepath has been set to achieve symmetry over the next few years. In each of Italy, Portugal, Spain and the UK, by exception, one SMP player is permitted a higher rate than the others (by 10-20%) at the end of the glidepath on the basis of objective justification.

In addition, in six countries⁹, the announced national policy is in favour of symmetry; in some of these cases, explicit pre-conditions for asymmetry have been laid down.

In Belgium, BIPT made a Decision to achieve symmetry by the end of a glidepath. However, this principle was overturned on appeal to the national courts. In Netherlands, Opta plans to make a decision on its next Market Analysis by mid 2010.

⁸ Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, UK

⁹ Austria, Cyprus, France, Germany, Norway, Romania

NATIONAL ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE ERG COMMON POSITION**Fixed Termination**

1. Are fixed termination rates already symmetric?	
RTR, Austria	Partly. Termination rates for alternative operators are equal to single tandem termination of the incumbent operator. The incumbent gets local, single or double tandem termination depending on which switch the traffic is handed over
BIPT, Belgium	The current FTRs are still asymmetric in Belgium. As a general rule, alternative operators may apply termination charges that are max. 15% higher than the incumbent.
CRC, Bulgaria	Mostly. Rates charged by the incumbent (AD) are determined by CRC. Other fixed operators have voluntarily adopted these rates in the charges made to AD. Some (non-incumbent) operators have decided amongst themselves to charge lower rates to one another but most adopt the rates set for the incumbent
Croatian Telecommunications Agency, CTA	At the moment there is only one fixed network operator with SMP on the Croatian market (the incumbent). This is the result of the old regulatory framework, on which our former Telecom Act was based. Also, all fixed network operators have the same termination rates as the SMP operator. These symmetric termination rates are the result of commercial agreements between the SMP operator and alternative fixed network operators.
OCECPR, Cyprus	Yes, in Cyprus there is only one SMP
C.T.O, Czech Republic	Yes. The rates have been symmetric since 2001.
NITA, Denmark	No
ENCB, Estonia	9 SMP have same rates and 3 SMP-s (included incumbent) have different.
FICORA, Finland	There are 35 fixed network operators in Finland, and the rates are

	not symmetric. They vary within the range of 1,23 - 2,44 c/minute. The prices have to be cost reflective and the structure of each network operator is very different, which explains the range of the rates.
ARCEP, France	The fixed termination rates are different for France Télécom and the alternative operators but there is a unique termination rate for all alternative operators.
BNetzA, Germany	No
EETT, Greece	No. Alternative operators termination rates are 27% higher than the incumbent's
NCAH, Hungary	No
ComReg, Ireland	Rates currently vary with some operator rates below that of the incumbent
AGCOM, Italy	<p>At the moment Fixed Termination Rates (FTR) are not the same for all SMP operators.</p> <p>Agcom with decision n. 251/08/CONS of May 2008, established different glide paths, leading to the same value for all operators in 2010. These rates are reported in the table below.</p> <p>It is important to notice that all operators listed in the last column have the same glide path, hence symmetric rates among them, starting from 2007.</p> <p>Moreover, the value in 2010 is expected to be equal also to TI's value, therefore at that date tariffs will be symmetric for all operators.</p> <p>Finally, with decision n. 407/08/CONS of July 2008 Agcom identified another group of operators as having SMP. For some of them¹⁰ Agcom did not impose any price control obligations, while</p>

¹⁰ Acantho, ADR TEL, Alpikom, CSINFO, ConsiagNet, Consorzio Terrecablate, Decatel, Elinet, Energ.it, Freeway, Intermatica, OkCom, Phonica, Rita,; Thunder, Trans World Communications, Karupa, Società Trasporto Telematico, Teleunit, TWT, Verizon Italia, Vive la Vie, Wavecrest Italia.

	<p>for some others¹¹ Agcom established that their tariffs have to follow the same glide path determined by decision n. 251/08/CONS for the group “Other operators”, but starting from 2008. Also for these operators tariffs will be therefore symmetric among them starting from 2008 and with all the other in 2010. To sum up, at the moment there are 18 operators with price control obligation in Italy and 12 of them have symmetric rates starting from the current year.¹² (*)</p> <table><tr><th colspan="5">Glide path values for fixed termination tariffs</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>Fastweb</th><th>Wind</th><th>BT</th><th>Tiscali</th></tr><tr><td>2007</td><td>2,01</td><td>1,90</td><td>1,78</td><td>1,76</td></tr><tr><td>2008</td><td>1,53</td><td>1,44</td><td>1,38</td><td>1,36</td></tr><tr><td>2009</td><td>1,05</td><td>1,01</td><td>0,97</td><td>0,97</td></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>0,57</td><td>0,57</td><td>0,57</td><td>0,57</td></tr></table>	Glide path values for fixed termination tariffs						Fastweb	Wind	BT	Tiscali	2007	2,01	1,90	1,78	1,76	2008	1,53	1,44	1,38	1,36	2009	1,05	1,01	0,97	0,97	2010	0,57	0,57	0,57	0,57
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RRT, Lithuania	<p>RRT: Symmetry between fixed operators’ termination rates was set from the beginning (in fact incumbent operator has requested for a symmetry clause in the negotiations, other operators being non-regulated at the time). There is only one exception known for RRT when the different rate (actually it is different pricing as it is flat rate without peak/off-peak division commonly used in FTRs) is applied to termination of international traffic (sent through incumbent) on alternative operator’s network.</p>																														
ILR, Luxembourg	<p>Yes, since 22nd January 2008</p>																														

¹¹

Brennercom, Fly Net, TEX97, Satcom, Uno Communications, Vodafone.

¹²

Colt, Metropol Access, Multilink, Orange Business (previously Equant Italy), Welcome Italia.

MCA, Malta	Yes, since competition entered the fixed telephony market in late 2006
OPTA, Netherlands	No
NPT, Norway	Yes, most of the fixed network operators have already symmetric termination rates or will have so from 1 October 2008. Some operators have had symmetric rates with the incumbent since they entered the market and one operator since 1 July 2008, following a decision by NPT. Four more operators will have symmetric termination rates from 1 October 2008, following decisions from NPT.
UKE, Poland	No
ICP-Anacom, Portugal	<p>No. By determination of 17/12/04 (http://www.anacom.pt/render.jsp?categoryId=143722&lang=pt&uageld=1), ICP-ANACOM imposed upon the historic operator (the PT Group) the obligations of orientation of prices to costs of prospective nature [based on the annual review of prices taking into account the evolution of variables with direct influence on prices (e.g. traffic volumes, number of operators in activity, variety of services offered) and expectations related to productive and allocative efficiency].</p> <p>Regarding alternative operators, a price control obligation was imposed – the average termination price (weighted average taking into consideration traffic volumes of each operator) should not exceed the incumbent's average termination price plus a 20% mark-up.</p>
ANRCTI, Romania	No ANRCTI has adopted on July 28th 2008 the Decision no. 585/2008 on the identification of the relevant markets for call termination services at fixed locations, which was subsequently published in the Official Journal of Romania and entered into force on 31st July 2008. Following this publication, ANRCTI adopted on

	<p>Aug 6th 2008 38 individual decisions on the identification of 38 operators, including 2 mobile network operators providing fixed termination, as having SMP¹³.</p> <p>Symmetry in FTR will be reached by all SMP operators by July 1st 2009, at the level of 0,97 eurocents/minute¹⁴, representing incumbent's single transit FTR (regional interconnection). The target rate is based on a hybrid LRIC cost model of an efficient PSTN incumbent.</p>
Telecommunications Office of the Slovak Republic	Yes, since June 2005
APEK, Slovenia	No.
CMT, Spain	No. Alternative operators are allowed to set a TR up to a 30% higher than the incumbent's TR (local level).
PTS, Sweden	Symmetry for SMP-operators was introduced in July 2004 when the first round of SMP-decisions were issued. The incumbent has an obligation to charge a cost oriented price according to LRIC. The other SMP-operators have an obligation to charge a fair and reasonable price, which according to PTS is in line with the LRIC price of the incumbent, i.e. symmetry.
BAKOM, Switzerland	Yes, since 2000
TK, Turkey	There is only one fixed network in Turkey. Hence, we do not have any symmetric termination rate debate in Turkey.
Ofcom, United Kingdom	Yes, since 1987

13

14

http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/infso/ecctf/library?l=/romania/adopted_measures/ro20080774&vm=detailed&sb=Title
24 hour average

2. Have you already made plans to achieve symmetric termination rates for fixed network operators by a specified date? If so, what is the date?																													
RTR, Austria	No																												
BIPT, Belgium	In its first analysis of market 9, the BIPT announced that it will probably be appropriate to set symmetric termination rates after the current regulatory period (2006-2009). Concrete modalities and timing have to be defined in the next market review.																												
CRC, Bulgaria	<p>According to the draft decision of CRC the incumbent shall apply termination rates following the imposed Glide path till approving cost oriented termination rates, as follows:</p> <p><u>Termination rates - local level – BGN per minute</u></p> <table> <tr> <th></th><th>peak</th><th>off-peak</th></tr> <tr> <td>current rate 01.07.2008</td><td>0.0165</td><td>0.0145</td></tr> <tr> <td>rate from 01.01.2009</td><td>0.0154</td><td>0.0132</td></tr> <tr> <td>rate from 01.07.2009</td><td>0.0144</td><td>0.0123</td></tr> <tr> <td>rate from 01.01.2010</td><td>0.01325</td><td>0.01105</td></tr> <tr> <td>rate from 01.07.2010</td><td>0.01213</td><td>0.00943</td></tr> </table> <p><u>Termination rates – metropolitan – BGN per minute</u></p> <table> <tr> <th></th><th>peak</th><th>off-peak</th></tr> <tr> <td>current rate 01.07.2008</td><td>0.023</td><td>0.0208</td></tr> <tr> <td>rate from 01.01.2009</td><td>0.02215</td><td>0.0196</td></tr> </table>			peak	off-peak	current rate 01.07.2008	0.0165	0.0145	rate from 01.01.2009	0.0154	0.0132	rate from 01.07.2009	0.0144	0.0123	rate from 01.01.2010	0.01325	0.01105	rate from 01.07.2010	0.01213	0.00943		peak	off-peak	current rate 01.07.2008	0.023	0.0208	rate from 01.01.2009	0.02215	0.0196
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rate from 01.07.2009	0.02145	0.0193
rate from 01.01.2010*	-	-
rate from 01.07.2010*	-	-

*Termination at a metropolitan level will be allowed till the end of 2009

Termination rates - single level – BGN per minute

	peak	off-peak
current rate 01.07.2008	0.027	0.024
rate from 01.01.2009	0.0249	0.0217
rate from 01.07.2009	0.0229	0.0193
rate from 01.01.2010	0.02085	0.0169
rate from 01.07.2010	0.01878	0.01459

Termination rates – double level – BGN per minute

	peak	off-peak
current rate 01.07.2008	0.06	0.053
rate from 01.01.2009	0.051	0.046
rate from 01.07.2009	0.044	0.037
rate from 01.01.2010	0.037	0.029

	<p>rate from 01.07.2010 0.031 0.0221</p> <p>The other undertakings will be obliged to apply termination rates not higher than the termination rates of the incumbent. These obligations shall enter into force after finishing the procedure with the notification of the European Commission and taking the final decision by CRC.</p>
Croatian Telecommunications Agency, CTA	Already symmetric.
OCECPR, Cyprus	Not applicable. The market situation in Cyprus does not lead to expect that we will have more than 1 SMP operator for years to come...
C.T.O, Czech Republic	Already symmetric
NITA, Denmark	No
ENCB, Estonia	Our plan is to specify date for symmetric termination rates for fixed network operators by next market analyse which starts 2009 summer and ends 2009 November – December
FICORA, Finland	Ficora has published its view about the development of the fixed termination rates in 2008 and 2009. According to Ficora, the maximum rates should be in 2008 2,20 c/minute and in 2009 2,35 c/minute.
ARCEP, France	Arcep has not planned to achieve symmetry at a specified date but its recent market analysis decision (n°08-0896 adopted July 29th, 2008) defines converging glide paths for the termination rates of both France Télécom and all alternative operators.
BNetzA, Germany	<p>In its latest decisions regarding the FTRs of altnets, BNetzA has indicated that it expects rates to become symmetric after the expiry of the current asymmetric rates, which will be the case when the 2nd round of M3 (= M9-old) reviews will have been completed (expected by the end of 2008); currently the national consultation runs (since July 16th). In its decisions of mid-2006 BNetzA expressed its expectation at that time that this would be the last time asymmetric rates were accepted.</p> <p>Recently, a number of alternative operator submitted applications for a mark-up on the FTR, which is currently under consideration of BNetzA.</p>
EETT, Greece	No. This issue will be examined in forthcoming market analysis.
NCAH, Hungary	No

ComReg, Ireland	<p>ComReg has completed its market review on the fixed termination market at ComReg document no 07/109 http://www.comreg.ie/ fileupload/publications/ComReg07109.pdf</p> <p>This document as well at ComReg document no 07/83 (linked below) outlines ComReg's plans in relation to fixed termination rates.</p> <p>http://www.comreg.ie/ fileupload/publications/ComReg0783.pdf</p> <p>In summary, ComReg intends to impose a glide path on each of the SMP operators in this market once the relevant operator reaches 5% market share of direct access paths or within 5 years from the date of publication of our decision i.e. published on 21 December 2007, whichever is sooner. At that stage ComReg will then consult on the length of the glide path and the target rate to be achieved as well as the timing of this. The glide path will be towards an efficient rate which may reflect the geographic reach and structure of the particular network built by the OAO to serve end users. Therefore uniform rates may not be appropriate or justified owing to the asymmetries between the interconnection services offered by Eircom and OAOs. It should be noted that the price control obligation will be reviewed in line with any future assessment of SMP in this markets.</p>
AGCOM, Italy	<p>Agcom with decision n. 251/08/CONS of May 2008, established different glide paths, leading to the same value for all operators in 2010. These rates are reported in the table below.</p> <p>It is important to notice that all operators listed in the last column have the same glide path, hence symmetric rates among them, starting from 2007.</p> <p>Moreover, the value in 2010 is expected to be equal also to TI's value, therefore at that date tariffs will be symmetric for all operators.</p> <p>Finally, with decision n. 407/08/CONS of July 2008 Agcom identified another group of operators as having SMP. For some of them¹⁵ Agcom did not impose any price control obligations, while for some others¹⁶ Agcom established that their tariffs have to follow the same glide path determined by decision n. 251/08/CONS for the group "Other operators", but starting from 2008. Also for these operators tariffs will be therefore symmetric among them starting from 2008 and with all the other in 2010.</p>
RRT, Lithuania	<p>RRT: De facto we have symmetric rates. If situation changes (currently alternative networks FTRs are not regulated), RRT will evaluate these markets once again and will set appropriate remedies to ensure symmetry.</p>

¹⁵ Acantho, ADR TEL, Alpikom, CSINFO, ConsiagNet, Consorzio Terrecablato, Decatel, Elinet, Energ.it, Freeway, Intermatica, OkCom, Phonica, Rita,; Thunder, Trans World Communications, Karupa, Società Trasporto Telematico, Teleunit, TWT, Verizon Italia, Vive la Vie, Wavecrest Italia.

¹⁶ Brennercom, Fly Net, TEX97, Satcom, Uno Communications, Vodafone.

ILR, Luxembourg	Not applicable
MCA, Malta	Already symmetric
OPTA, Netherlands	Yes, 1 January 2009 (these plans are included in a draft market decision published on 25 July 2008)
NPT, Norway	In principle, all SMP operators in (former) Market 9 shall have symmetric termination rates with the incumbent (Telenor), unless special reasons for deviations can be justified and documented, see question 3 below. Telenor's termination rates are subject to a price cap regulation.
UKE, Poland	No
ICP-Anacom, Portugal	ICP-ANACOM will analyse this matter in the framework of the next fixed termination market analysis. Obligations regarding the termination price of SMP operators, specifically the application of symmetry, will be taken into consideration in that analysis.
ANC, Romania	<p>Symmetry in FTR will be reached by all SMP operators by July 1st 2009, at the level of 0,97 eurocents/minute¹⁷, representing incumbent's single transit FTR (regional interconnection). The target rate is based on a hybrid LRIC cost model of an efficient PSTN incumbent.</p> <p>ANRCTI adopted on July 28th 2008 the Decision no. 585/2008 on the identification of the relevant markets for call termination services at fixed locations, which was subsequently published in the Official Journal of Romania and entered into force on 31st July 2008. Following this publication, ANRCTI adopted on Aug 6th 2008 38 individual decisions on the identification of 38 operators, including 2 mobile network operators providing fixed termination, as having SMP¹⁸.</p>

17

24 hour average

18

http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/infso/ecctf/library?l=/romania/adopted_measures/ro20080774&vm=detailed&sb=Title

Telecommunications Office of the Slovak Republic	No
APEK, Slovenia	Yes, from 1 January 2011
CMT, Spain	No. This issue is being analysed in the 2 nd round fixed termination market analysis.
PTS, Sweden	See Q1.
BAKOM, Switzerland	Already symmetric
TK, Turkey	Not applicable
Ofcom, United Kingdom	Already symmetric

3. Have any exceptions been specified?	
RTR, Austria	see comments to Q1
BIPT, Belgium	A glide path was imposed on 2 alternative operators (Telenet and Versatel) to decrease their rates to the level of the incumbent's charges + 15%. This exception will disappear on 1/1/2009.
CRC, Bulgaria	No
Croatian Telecommunications Agency, CTA	No
OCECPR, Cyprus	Not applicable
C.T.O, Czech Republic	No
NITA, Denmark	No
ENCB, Estonia	No
FICORA, Finland	The prices should primarily be cost-oriented. If the company's cost structure differs from an average company's cost structure, the company's prices can also differ from the recommendation above.
ARCEP, France	Arcep aimed at not granting any exception to symmetry other than defining a transition period to achieve it. Its decision explains how symmetry is justified for fixed termination rates. No date has been specified due to the fact that market analysis in France cannot exceed three years.
BNetzA, Germany	No
EETT, Greece	No
NCAH, Hungary	No
ComReg, Ireland	Please see response to Q2
AGCOM, Italy	No.
RRT, Lithuania	No

ILR, Luxembourg	Operators claiming for higher fees than those approved for the SMP player need to provide objective justification to ILR. If justified, ILR must approve the higher fees.
MCA, Malta	No.
OPTA, Netherlands	No
NPT, Norway	<p>According to NPT's decisions in (former) Market 9, the smaller providers are directed to set "reasonable" termination charges. This means that the prices shall be based on the incumbent's prices, but may deviate somewhat should special factors indicate so. Such factors can, inter alia, be related to the cost level for the provider's network, the balance in traffic flows to/from the respective end users and how much time has elapsed since the provider entered the market. Deviations must be justified and documented.</p> <p>NPT has in two rounds evaluated and adopted decisions on the concrete termination rates for five of the smaller operators. These operators had significantly higher termination rates than the incumbent and the other operators in the market. The result is that all of these operators have been required to lower their prices to the level of the incumbent, from 1 July 2008 and 1 October 2008 respectively. Furthermore, we foresee that we will have to evaluate the price level of the latest entrant into the market since the company's termination rates are approx. 100 % above the incumbent.</p>
UKE, Poland	No
ICP-Anacom, Portugal	See previous answers.
ANRCTI, Romania	No
Telecommunications Office of the Slovak Republic	No
APEK, Slovenia	No
CMT, Spain	No. This issue is being analysed in the 2 nd round fixed termination market analysis.
PTS, Sweden	No
BAKOM, Switzerland	No

TK, Turkey	Not applicable
Ofcom, United Kingdom	No

4. If no definite date has been specified, have you announced a policy to move towards symmetry? If so, please describe the policy.	
RTR, Austria	No
BIPT, Belgium	See question 2
CRC, Bulgaria	Not applicable
Croatian Telecommunications Agency, CTA	Not applicable
OCECPR, Cyprus	Not applicable
C.T.O, Czech Republic	Not applicable.
NITA, Denmark	No
ENCB, Estonia	Not applicable
FICORA, Finland	No
ARCEP, France	<p>Arcep has defined two glide paths towards the costs incurred by an efficient operator supplying termination rates in its decision n°08-0896 adopted July 29th, 2008: one for France Télécom and one for the alternative operators, as following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for France Télécom (which rate is currently 0,49 c€/min): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 0,45 c€/min at October 1st, 2008; o 0,425 c€/min at October 1st, 2009 ; o 0,40 c€/min at October 1st, 2010, . - For alternative operators (which rate is currently 1,088 c€/min): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 0,90 c€/min at October 1st, 2008; o 0,70 c€/min at October 1st, 2009; o 0,50 c€/min at October 1st, 2010. <p>All rates are defined as averages of 7 different components (per minute, per call and switching ports, peak, off-peak 1 and off-peak 2)</p>
BNetzA, Germany	See answer to Q2
EETT, Greece	See answers to Q2 and Q3 above
NCAH, Hungary	No

ComReg, Ireland	Please see response to Q2
AGCOM, Italy	Not applicable
RRT, Lithuania	Not applicable
ILR, Luxembourg	Not applicable
MCA, Malta	Not applicable
OPTA, Netherlands	Not applicable
NPT, Norway	See answers to question 2 and 3 above.
UKE, Poland	No
ICP-Anacom, Portugal	See answer to Q2
ANRCTI, Romania	Not applicable
Telecommunications Office of the Slovak Republic	No
APEK, Slovenia	Not applicable
CMT, Spain	No. This issue is being analysed in the 2 nd round fixed termination market analysis.
PTS, Sweden	Not applicable
BAKOM, Switzerland	Not applicable
TK, Turkey	Not applicable
Ofcom, United Kingdom	Not applicable

5. If no such policy has been announced, when do you expect next to carry out a Market Analysis of fixed termination	
RTR, Austria	The market is currently under review. A result is expected for early 2009.
BIPT, Belgium	The next review of termination markets is planned in 2009.
CRC, Bulgaria	Not applicable
Croatian Telecommunications Agency, CTA	Not applicable
OCECPR, Cyprus	Not applicable
C.T.O, Czech Republic	Not applicable
NITA, Denmark	2009
ENCB, Estonia	Next market analysis starts 2009 summer and ends 2009 November – December.
FICORA, Finland	Not applicable
ARCEP, France	No answer provided
BNetzA, Germany	Not applicable
EETT, Greece	The process of market analysis for fixed termination is expected to be concluded in the first semester of 2009
NCAH, Hungary	At the end of 2009.**
ComReg, Ireland	Not applicable
AGCOM, Italy	Not applicable
RRT, Lithuania	Not applicable
ILR, Luxembourg	Not applicable
MCA, Malta	Not applicable
OPTA, Netherlands	Not applicable
NPT, Norway	NPT will start its initial work for a new market analysis this autumn. We will consider to use concrete price caps for all operators instead of “reasonable” prices. Symmetry will be the main policy.
UKE, Poland	Some of them by the end of 2008, some in 2009
ICP-Anacom, Portugal	ICP-ANACOM expects that the next analysis of the fixed termination market will be carried out in 2009.

ANRCTI, Romania	Not applicable
Telecommunications Office of the Slovak Republic	Not applicable
APEK, Slovenia	Not applicable
CMT, Spain	Process of market analysis for fixed termination already underway. At present it is in the national public consultation period (launched on 31 st of July).
PTS, Sweden	Not applicable
BAKOM, Switzerland	Not applicable
TK, Turkey	Not applicable
Ofcom, United Kingdom	Not applicable

Mobile Termination

1. Are mobile termination rates already the same for some or all mobile network operators with SMP? If so, since when?	
RTR, Austria	No
BIPT, Belgium	The current MTRs are still asymmetric in Belgium.
CRC, Bulgaria	Yes. In addition one mobile operator (BTC) applies same termination rates for mobile to mobile and fixed to mobile – 0.25 BGN/min peak and 0.19 BGN/min off-peak. However, see answer to Q2,
CTA, Croatia	In accordance with our former Telecom Act, there are two mobile network operators with SMP having the same termination rates. The third operator, which is not an SMP operator, has different termination rates.
OCECPR, Cyprus	No
C.T.O, Czech Republic	Yes - since 2001.
NITA, Denmark	No
ENCB, Estonia	Yes - since 04.11.2007.
FICORA, Finland	No. There are three mobile network operators in Finland. The rates are the same for two biggest operators since 1.1.2008. The third operator is a new entrant, and it doesn't have to have symmetric rates yet.
ARCEP, France	No. There are two different rates, one for Orange and SFR, the other one for Bouygues Telecom.
BNetzA, Germany	No
EETT, Greece	Currently MTRs are not symmetric between the 3 MNOs.

NCAH, Hungary	No
ComReg, Ireland	No
AGCOM, Italy	<p>No – but Mobile Termination Rates are symmetric for the two larger mobile operators (Tim and Vodafone) since they were already notified in the Old Regulatory Framework.</p> <p>With the first round of market analysis (decision n. 3/06/CONS) Agcom notified for the first time also Wind and H3G as having SMP in the mobile termination market, but imposed a price control obligations only to Wind. Afterwards, Agcom imposed the price control obligation also on H3G (decision n. 628/07/CONS and draft decision n. 304/08/CONS under public consultation). MTRs allowed to Wind and H3G are higher than those imposed to Tim and Vodafone.</p>
RRT, Lithuania	Yes - since 2001
ILR, Luxembourg	No
MCA, Malta	Yes, since 1st January 2008
OPTA, Netherlands	No
NPT, Norway	No – but Telenor and NetCom (the two biggest mobile operators in Norway) have had symmetric rates since 1 July 2008.
UKE, Poland	Yes - since July 2006.
ICP-Anacom, Portugal	<p>Substantially.</p> <p>By determination of 25/2/2005 http://www.anacom.pt/render.jsp?categoryId=206823&languageId=1, ICP-ANACOM decided on the definition of the product markets and geographic markets, significant market power (SMP) assessment, and the imposition of regulatory obligations in the wholesale markets for voice call termination in individual mobile networks. SMP operators were imposed a price control obligation and a first glide path was established.</p> <p>By the end of that glide path (October 2006) fixed-to-mobile termination rates were set at symmetrical levels. The mobile-to-mobile rates have always been symmetric for the 3 operators.</p>

	<p>More recently, based on the same market analysis, ICP- ANACOM by determination of 2/8/2008 http://www.anacom.pt/render.jsp?categoryId=279636 decided to impose new decreases on mobile termination rates that will be in place since 15/7/2008 until the end of 2009.</p> <p>Current decision maintains the position assumed by ICP-ANACOM that in general termination rates should be symmetrical. The new glide-path establishes the following prices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • €0,0800 for TMN and Vodafone, and €0,0960 for Optimus, by 15.07.2008, • €0,0750 for TMN and Vodafone, and €0,0900 for Optimus, by 1.10.2008, • €0,0700 for TMN and Vodafone, and €0,0840 for Optimus, by 1.01.2009, • €0,0650 for TMN and Vodafone, and €0,0780 for Optimus, by 1.04.2009, • €0,0650 for TMN and Vodafone, and €0,0720 for Optimus, by 1.07.2009, and • €0,0650 for all operators, by 1.10.2009. <p>The transitory asymmetry was based on the third exception referred in the Common Position - Exception to symmetry during the transitory period before MTRs are at costs. The market failure – which was already identified in the 2005 Decision - was not solved by the simple and symmetrical decrease of termination rates. The problem results from the on-net/off-net price strategies by larger operators, which result in the existence of high traffic imbalances. In order to definitely solve that market failure, termination rates were further decreased and an asymmetry was introduced for a transitory period (5 quarters), as it will end by October 2009. ICP-ANACOM has made a careful analysis of the benefits of setting this transitory asymmetry and concluded that those benefits outweigh any short term disadvantage.</p> <p>The future glide path decisions will take into account the evolution of this market failure, and the existence of the on-net/off-net price strategies, also considering any developments that will occur on this matter at the ERG or at the European Commission levels</p>
ANRCTI, Romania	No. Current regulations on market 7 are derived from the first round of market analysis, with 2 out of 4 SMP being imposed price control obligation (the two being symmetrical, however).
Telecommunications	Yes, since July 2006

Office of the Slovak Republic	
APEK, Slovenia	No
CMT, Spain	At the moment, mobile termination rates are not the same. Each operator has the following MTR (valid from April 2008 until September 2008): Telefónica Móviles (Movistar) : 0,0866 €/min Vodafone: 0,0874 €/min France Telecom (Orange): 0,0905 €/min Xfera (Yoigo): 0,130523 €/min
PTS, Sweden	Yes – since July 2007
BAKOM, Switzerland	No
TK, Turkey	No. However, Telecommunications Authority decreased the asymmetry margin between operators according to the last Board Decision that determine reference interconnection charges for three operators.
Ofcom, United Kingdom	No

2. Have you already made plans to achieve symmetric termination rates for mobile network operators by a specified date? If so, what is the date?																				
RTR, Austria	Symmetry was intended to be achieved by 31.12.2008. However, in a recent decision Austrian Highest Administrative Court has annulled this decision with the consequence that RTR is currently starting the analysis again. In practise it seems that all MNOs but one are committed to follow the glide-path and to achieve symmetry by end of the year																			
BIPT, Belgium	The BIPT intended to implement from 1st July 2008 the principle of symmetry but the BIPT's decision has been suspended by the Appeal Court of Brussels. According to the Court MTRs should reflect the real costs of each operator and not the cost of a hypothetical efficient operator. Therefore there is no plan anymore to implement symmetric MTRs in Belgium.																			
CRC, Bulgaria	<p>According to the draft decision of CRC two of the designated operators – “Mobiltel” EAD and “Cosmo Bulgaria Mobile” EAD – shall apply termination rates following the imposed Glide path till approving cost oriented termination rates, as follows:</p> <p><u>Termination rates – mobile to mobile – BGN per minute</u></p> <table> <tr> <th></th><th>peak</th><th>off-peak</th></tr> <tr> <td>current rate 01.07.2008</td><td>0.25</td><td>0.19</td></tr> <tr> <td>rate from 01.01.2009</td><td>0.22</td><td>0.16</td></tr> <tr> <td>rate from 01.07.2009</td><td>0.18</td><td>0.14</td></tr> <tr> <td>rate from 01.01.2010</td><td>0.155</td><td>0.125</td></tr> <tr> <td>rate from 01.07.2010</td><td>0.126</td><td>0.096</td></tr> </table>			peak	off-peak	current rate 01.07.2008	0.25	0.19	rate from 01.01.2009	0.22	0.16	rate from 01.07.2009	0.18	0.14	rate from 01.01.2010	0.155	0.125	rate from 01.07.2010	0.126	0.096
	peak	off-peak																		
current rate 01.07.2008	0.25	0.19																		
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rate from 01.01.2010	0.155	0.125																		
rate from 01.07.2010	0.126	0.096																		

	<p><u>Termination rates – fixed to mobile – BGN per minute</u></p> <table><tr><td></td><td>peak</td><td>off-peak</td></tr><tr><td>current rate 01.07.2008</td><td>0.32</td><td>0.29</td></tr><tr><td>rate from 01.01.2009</td><td>0.27</td><td>0.23</td></tr><tr><td>rate from 01.07.2009</td><td>0.225</td><td>0.18</td></tr><tr><td>rate from 01.01.2010</td><td>0.155</td><td>0.125</td></tr><tr><td>rate from 01.07.2010</td><td>0.126</td><td>0.096</td></tr></table> <p>The other operator – BTC is obliged to apply termination rates according to the conditions of the contracts for interconnection into force till 1st of January 2010. From 1st of January 2010 BTC is obliged to apply termination rates reciprocal to the termination rates of “Mobiltel” EAD and “Cosmo Bulgaria Mobile” EAD. These obligations shall enter into force after finishing the procedure with the notification of the European Commission and taking the final decision by CRC.</p>		peak	off-peak	current rate 01.07.2008	0.32	0.29	rate from 01.01.2009	0.27	0.23	rate from 01.07.2009	0.225	0.18	rate from 01.01.2010	0.155	0.125	rate from 01.07.2010	0.126	0.096
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rate from 01.01.2010	0.155	0.125																	
rate from 01.07.2010	0.126	0.096																	
CTA, Croatia	No																		
OCECPR, Cyprus	We are currently in the middle of a market analysis of Market 7. In the docs for the public consultation (already out, consultation ends 8Sept 08) a provision is made for a 3-year glide-path to achieve symmetry																		
C.T.O, Czech Republic	Already symmetric																		
NITA, Denmark	Yes during 2011																		
ENCB, Estonia	Already symmetric																		
FICORA, Finland	We have made plans to achieve symmetric rates from the beginning of 2010.																		

ARCEP, France	Not yet. The current glidepaths are valid till July 1st 2009.																				
BNetzA, Germany	Yes. BNetzA has always made it clear that asymmetric rates are justified only as long as cost differences due to differences in spectrum endowment exist. BNetzA has followed a path of narrowing the spread between the 900MHz (T-Mobile / Vodafone) and the 1800MHz (E-plus / Telefónica-O2) operators. This “policy” has been laid down in the MTR approval decisions (the latest dating from 30 November 2007. The current MTRs are expiring on 31st March 2009. Furthermore, BNetzA tries to align the spectrum endowment of all 4 MNOs. There is no pure 3G operator in Germany.																				
EETT, Greece	<p>Yes. On the 22nd of October 2008, EETT adopted the following glide path for Vodafone, Wind and Cosmote where symmetric termination rates for these three operators are achieved from 1/1/09.</p> <table><tr><td>Company *</td><td>Current Rates</td><td>1/1/09</td><td>1/1/10</td><td>1/1/11</td></tr><tr><td>Cosmote</td><td>9,89</td><td>7,86</td><td>6,24</td><td>4,95</td></tr><tr><td>Vodafone</td><td>9,91</td><td>7,86</td><td>6,24</td><td>4,95</td></tr><tr><td>Wind</td><td>10,41</td><td>7,86</td><td>6,24</td><td>4,95</td></tr></table> <p>*Eurocents/min</p>	Company *	Current Rates	1/1/09	1/1/10	1/1/11	Cosmote	9,89	7,86	6,24	4,95	Vodafone	9,91	7,86	6,24	4,95	Wind	10,41	7,86	6,24	4,95
Company *	Current Rates	1/1/09	1/1/10	1/1/11																	
Cosmote	9,89	7,86	6,24	4,95																	
Vodafone	9,91	7,86	6,24	4,95																	
Wind	10,41	7,86	6,24	4,95																	
NCAH, Hungary	Yes, 1st of January, 2009.																				
ComReg, Ireland	Yes. Symmetric termination rates will be achieved by 1st January 2012.																				
AGCOM, Italy	<p>Agcom recently submitted to public consultation the new market analysis (second round, draft decision n. 305/08/CONS) in which it proposes to reach mobile termination rate symmetry in the year 2011 for TI, Wind and Vodafone after a glide path that will determine a 30% decrease of mobile termination rates after 3 years. The proposed glide path is reported in the following table:</p> <p>Glide path values for mobile termination tariffs:</p> <table><tr><td></td><td>TI</td><td>Vodafone</td><td>Wind</td><td>H3G</td></tr><tr><td>from 1/07/08 (later for H3G)</td><td>8,85</td><td>8,85</td><td>9,51</td><td>13,00</td></tr><tr><td>from 1/07/2009</td><td>7,7</td><td>7,7</td><td>8,7</td><td>11,0</td></tr></table>		TI	Vodafone	Wind	H3G	from 1/07/08 (later for H3G)	8,85	8,85	9,51	13,00	from 1/07/2009	7,7	7,7	8,7	11,0					
	TI	Vodafone	Wind	H3G																	
from 1/07/08 (later for H3G)	8,85	8,85	9,51	13,00																	
from 1/07/2009	7,7	7,7	8,7	11,0																	

	<i>from 1/07/2010</i> 6,6 6,6 7,2 9,0 <i>from 1/07/2011</i> 5,9 5,9 5,9 7,0
RRT, Lithuania	Rates already symmetric. RRT is building a BU-LRAIC model of generic efficient MNO and the outcome of such a model will be applicable to all MNOs. In such a way symmetric MTRs will be kept.
ILR, Luxembourg	Yes, after 2008
MCA, Malta	Not applicable, see above
OPTA, Netherlands	Starting in early 2009, OPTA will carry out a review of mobile termination markets for the period mid 2010 to mid 2013. Current mobile asymmetry is justified by exogenous cost differences resulting from differences in past spectrum allocations. These exogenous cost differences seem to disappear from mid 2010.
NPT, Norway	Opta will NPT has not specified a date for symmetric MTRs for other operators than Telenor and NetCom.
UKE, Poland	Yes. There is already symmetry between SMP MNOs. On 1 October UKE published its position paper on the symmetry of MTRs for public consultation until the end of the month. It contains a glide path according to which symmetry between SMP and non-SMP operators should be achieved by 1 January 2014.
ICP-Anacom, Portugal	Yes, by October 2009 – see above answer
ANRCTI, Romania	No
Telecommunications Office of the Slovak Republic	No
APEK, Slovenia	Yes - by 31.3.2009
CMT, Spain	Yes. The 28 th September 2006 the CMT established a glide path for MTR of Movistar, Vodafone and Orange, achieving a symmetric termination rate of 0,07 €/min for these operators in April 2009.

	<table><tr><th>€/min</th><th>Oct 2006 Mar 2007</th><th>Apr 2007 Sept 2007</th><th>Oct 2007 Mar 2008</th><th>Apr 2008 Sept 2008</th><th>Oct 2008 Mar 2009</th><th>Apr 2009 Sept 2009</th></tr><tr><td>Movistar</td><td>0,1114</td><td>0,1031</td><td>0,0948</td><td>0,0866</td><td>0,0783</td><td>0,07</td></tr><tr><td>Vodafone</td><td>0,1135</td><td>0,1048</td><td>0,0961</td><td>0,0874</td><td>0,0787</td><td>0,07</td></tr><tr><td>Orange</td><td>0,1213</td><td>0,1110</td><td>0,1008</td><td>0,0905</td><td>0,0803</td><td>0,07</td></tr></table>	€/min	Oct 2006 Mar 2007	Apr 2007 Sept 2007	Oct 2007 Mar 2008	Apr 2008 Sept 2008	Oct 2008 Mar 2009	Apr 2009 Sept 2009	Movistar	0,1114	0,1031	0,0948	0,0866	0,0783	0,07	Vodafone	0,1135	0,1048	0,0961	0,0874	0,0787	0,07	Orange	0,1213	0,1110	0,1008	0,0905	0,0803	0,07
€/min	Oct 2006 Mar 2007	Apr 2007 Sept 2007	Oct 2007 Mar 2008	Apr 2008 Sept 2008	Oct 2008 Mar 2009	Apr 2009 Sept 2009																							
Movistar	0,1114	0,1031	0,0948	0,0866	0,0783	0,07																							
Vodafone	0,1135	0,1048	0,0961	0,0874	0,0787	0,07																							
Orange	0,1213	0,1110	0,1008	0,0905	0,0803	0,07																							
PTS, Sweden	See Q1																												
BAKOM, Switzerland	No, there is no ex-ante regulation																												
TK, Turkey	Not applicable																												
Ofcom, United Kingdom	<p>Substantially</p> <p>The charge control applies to five mobile network operators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Four operators who run both 2G and 3G networks – O2, Vodafone, Orange and T-Mobile; and2. One 3G-only operator – H3G. <p>The charge control ensures that MTR symmetry will be achieved for the four 2G/3G operators by 2010/11 (5.1ppm in real, 2006/07 terms).</p>																												

3. Have any exceptions been specified?	
RTR, Austria	No
BIPT, Belgium	Not applicable
CRC, Bulgaria	See answer to Q2. One company (BTC) will be entitled to charge different rates until 2010.
CTA, Croatia	No
OCECPR, Cyprus	No
C.T.O, Czech Republic	No
NITA, Denmark	No
ENCB, Estonia	No
FICORA, Finland	All the three must have symmetric rates from 1.1.2010. However, if there will be another new entrant, it will be able to have slightly different rates in the beginning.
ARCEP, France	Not applicable
BNetzA, Germany	No
EETT, Greece	No
NCAH, Hungary	No
ComReg, Ireland	A glidepath has been specified where the 3 main mobile operators (Vodafone, O2 & Meteor - 95.6% market share), have a target MTR of 0.799 euro cents, to be achieved by 1st January 2012. http://www.comreg.ie/fileupload/publications/ComReg0758.pdf

AGCOM, Italy	The only exception is H3G whose rate is allowed to be higher then the one established for the other operators also in the year 2011. Relevant decisions are under public consultation at the moment.																					
RRT, Lithuania	No																					
ILR, Luxembourg	Yes, one “new entrant” can charge higher rates																					
MCA, Malta	No.																					
OPTA, Netherlands	No																					
NPT, Norway	In addition to Telenor and NetCom there are two other MNOs in Norway (Network Norway and MTU). There are also four MVNOs (Tele2, TDC, Ventelo, Barablu). They all launched services later than Telenor and NetCom and have significant smaller market shares. Because of special features in the Norwegian mobile market (only two well established operators and little competition in market 15) these relatively new operators have not yet been regulated to symmetric rates with the two main operators.																					
UKE, Poland	No.																					
ICP-Anacom, Portugal	No.																					
ANRCTI, Romania	Not applicable																					
Telecommunications Office of the Slovak Republic	No																					
APEK, Slovenia	No.																					
CMT, Spain	<p>As Xfera (Yoigo) was the last mobile network operator entering in the market at the end of 2006, the CMT established the following glide path for Xfera’s MTR:</p> <table><tr><th></th><th>Oct 2006 Mar 2007</th><th>Apr 2007 Sept 2007</th><th>Oct 2007 Mar 2008</th><th>Apr 2008 Sept 2008</th><th>Oct 2008 Mar 2009</th><th>Apr 2009 Sept 2009</th></tr><tr><td>€/min</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Yoigo</td><td>NA</td><td>NA</td><td>0,143649</td><td>0,130523</td><td>0,117364</td><td>0,104174</td></tr></table>		Oct 2006 Mar 2007	Apr 2007 Sept 2007	Oct 2007 Mar 2008	Apr 2008 Sept 2008	Oct 2008 Mar 2009	Apr 2009 Sept 2009	€/min							Yoigo	NA	NA	0,143649	0,130523	0,117364	0,104174
	Oct 2006 Mar 2007	Apr 2007 Sept 2007	Oct 2007 Mar 2008	Apr 2008 Sept 2008	Oct 2008 Mar 2009	Apr 2009 Sept 2009																
€/min																						
Yoigo	NA	NA	0,143649	0,130523	0,117364	0,104174																

	As it can be seen at the end of the glide path, Xfera will still continue with a higher MTR than the symmetric rate established for Movistar, Vodafone and Orange.
PTS, Sweden	No
BAKOM, Switzerland	No
TK, Turkey	Not applicable
Ofcom, United Kingdom	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The charge control level in 2010/11 is higher for the 3G-only operator (5.9ppm in real, 2006/07 terms – about 15% higher).</p> <p>The differences between the two operator types are due to differences in the estimation of efficient costs.</p>

4. If no definite date has been specified, have you announced a policy to move towards symmetry? If so, please describe the policy.	
RTR, Austria	See above
BIPT, Belgium	See previous question
CRC, Bulgaria	Not applicable
CTA, Croatia	No
OCECPR, Cyprus	See above
C.T.O, Czech Republic	Not applicable
NITA, Denmark	Not applicable
ENCB, Estonia	Not applicable
FICORA, Finland	Not applicable
ARCEP, France	Arcep has clearly stated in its market analysis that symmetry should be the goal, once rates are at costs. Some glidepaths are still needed to achieve this result and should be defined in a near future.
BNetzA, Germany	See above
EETT, Greece	Not applicable
NCAH, Hungary	Not applicable
ComReg, Ireland	Not applicable

AGCOM, Italy	Not applicable
RRT, Lithuania	RRT: No official policy statement has being announced so far.
ILR, Luxembourg	A move towards symmetry will be considered in the next Market Analysis
MCA, Malta	Not applicable
OPTA, Netherlands	No.
NPT, Norway	NPT's draft decisions for the new and small operators propose glide paths towards 50 % asymmetry within 2010. Final decisions will probably be notified during October 2008. Furthermore, NPT has stated that symmetry is the long term goal for all mobile operators.
UKE, Poland	Symmetry is the issue in our current discussion.
ICP-Anacom, Portugal	See previous answers.
ANRCTI, Romania	<p>ANRCTI has announced a common interconnection policy for both FTR and MTR¹⁹, which recognises the benefits of symmetry. The following key issues put together the elements of this policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - benefits associated to symmetry depend on the measure in which the reference level is cost-oriented; - any asymmetry represents a temporary solution which must be eventually phased out; - any asymmetry must be controlled and established on non-discriminatory grounds; - time horizon to reach symmetry must be calibrated with a series of criteria: time horizon for achieving the efficient cost level (tariff regulation at symmetric levels, which however exceed the efficient costs, significantly reduce the benefits of symmetry, possibly generating losses of social welfare); dynamicity, maturity and churn of the corresponding retail segment; difference between the initial tariff and the symmetric tariff at the level of the homogenous segments; timeframe since market liberalisation.
Telecommunications Office of the Slovak	No

19

Regulatory strategy 2007 - 2010, <http://www.anrcti.ro/Portals/57ad7180-c5e7-49f5-b282-c6475cdb7ee7/full%20text.pdf>

Republic	
APEK, Slovenia	Not applicable
CMT, Spain	Besides the glide path to symmetric rates in April 2009 for Movistar, Vodafone and Orange, the CMT has initiated the mobile termination market analysis (31 July 2008) and the proposal of CMT is to continue with symmetry and establish a new glide path, where Xfera's MTRs will also be symmetric at a point in the future not defined yet.
PTS, Sweden	Not applicable
BAKOM, Switzerland	Not applicable
TK, Turkey	There is not any announced policy to move towards symmetry.
Ofcom, United Kingdom	Symmetry will be an issue for the next market review in the UK. No specific policy has been announced. However, over the longer term, and without prejudice to the conclusions of any future reviews (when the need, or otherwise, for continuing charge regulation is considered again), Ofcom would anticipate further convergence in MNOs' MCT charges. Over time, the results of Ofcom's cost modelling suggest that a single termination charge benchmark may be appropriate for all operators.

5. If no such policy has been announced, when do you expect next to carry out a Market Analysis of mobile termination	
RTR, Austria	See above
BIPT, Belgium	A new market analysis on mobile termination should be carried out in 2009.
CRC, Bulgaria	Not applicable
CTA, Croatia	Not applicable
OCECPR, Cyprus	Not applicable
C.T.O, Czech Republic	Not applicable
NITA, Denmark	Not applicable
ENCB, Estonia	Not applicable
FICORA, Finland	Not applicable
ARCEP, France	A new glidepath will be needed after July 2009
BNetzA, Germany	The next market review (M7 = M16-old) is currently being prepared and is due to be consulted nationally by the end of August.
EETT, Greece	Not applicable
NCAH, Hungary	Not applicable
ComReg, Ireland	Not applicable
AGCOM, Italy	Not applicable
RRT, Lithuania	Not applicable

ILR, Luxembourg	Date not yet fixed
MCA, Malta	Not applicable, see above.
OPTA, Netherlands	The next market analysis is planned to start in the beginning of 2009 and should result in a final decision before 1 July 2010.
NPT, Norway	The next full round of Market Analysis of mobile termination is expected to take place in 2010.
UKE, Poland	To the end of this year.
ICP-Anacom, Portugal	See previous answers.
ANRCTI, Romania	The second round of market analysis is in progress, with national public consultation expected in September 2008.
Telecommunications Office of the Slovak Republic	December 2008
APEK, Slovenia	Not applicable
CMT, Spain	Not applicable
PTS, Sweden	Not applicable
BAKOM, Switzerland	Not applicable
TK, Turkey	New market analysis of mobile termination has been scheduled to complete in 2009.
Ofcom, United Kingdom	The current charge control is scheduled to expire on 31 March 2011. Based on past reviews, Ofcom will need to commence its market review approximately two years in advance of this date.