BEREC
Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications

BoR (25) 188

BEREC Report on the outcome of the public consultation on the draft BEREC strategy 2026 – 2030

04 December 2025

Contents

Executive Summary

At its 63rd Plenary Meeting on 5 June 2025, BEREC approved the draft BEREC Strategy 2026–2030 (“the draft strategy”) for public consultation, which took place from 11 June to 15 July 2025. The consultation aimed to collect valuable feedback from stakeholders to improve BEREC’s work and increase transparency.

In line with BEREC’s public consultation policy, this report summarises how stakeholder input has been taken into account. It is published alongside the final version of the strategy, which incorporates feedback received during the consultation period. All individual contributions are published on BEREC’s website, respecting any confidentiality requests. BEREC received 13 non-confidential responses (see ANNEX I). Key issues raised by stakeholders included:

- Proposals related to the upcoming review
- The consideration of contributing to environmentally sustainable, secure and resilient digital infrastructure as a high-level priority. Approaches to fostering network deployments and competition.
- The role of satellite communications
- Phase out of technologies (e.g. copper and 2G and 3G)
- Incentives to reinforce resilience, security and environmental sustainability
- Proposals for the continuous improvement of BEREC working practices, including international engagement.

Overall, the majority of responses were supportive of the draft strategy. BEREC thanks all contributors for their insights and suggestions.

1. General Remarks

Most contributors (MVNO Europe, FTTH Council, Colt, ECTA, Sateliot, A1 Group, Connect Europe, Transatel) welcome and express their general support to the draft Strategy including the aims of fostering competitive, innovative, and sustainable electronic communications markets across Europe and the proposed structured action around the five interlinked priorities.

MVNO Europe and ECTA consider that there should be no extension beyond the strategic priorities in the Code. While ECTA does not oppose the substance of contributing to environmentally sustainable, secure, and resilient digital infrastructures, it urges BEREC not to present these elements as a standalone Strategic Priority and this would risks placing environmental sustainability on the same level as the legally established priorities, which could lead to a misalignment with the current legislative framework. In addition, Transatel share similar concerns by BEREC's proposal to present these elements as a standalone strategic priority urging BEREC to reformulate the section to reflect its supporting role, rather than positioning it as a strategic pillar. On the other hand, other contributions (FTTH Council, EENA, Sateliot, Connect Europe) support BEREC's emphasis on sustainability, resilience and security.

A number of inputs develop on proposals related to the upcoming review. Along these lines, Euralarm and Verisure put forward concrete recommendations to address the challenges arising from 2G and 3G phasing out in the announced Digital Networks Act (DNA) including an enhanced role for NRAs in the process. Sateliot raises some specific considerations regarding the licensing frameworks for direct-to-device satellite connectivity. Other providers share more general references to the debates arisen in the context of the review of the regulatory framework in relation to: competitiveness, phasing off of ex-ante regulation, simplification, further EU harmonisation (for example, in relation to spectrum management or notification requirements), dispute resolution mechanism between ISPs and large CAPs, streamlining sectoral end users' rights, widening the regulatory policy objectives or the simplification and coordinated enforcement of the regulations applicable to the digital sector.

BEREC's response

BEREC expresses its sincere gratitude to all stakeholders who contributed to the public consultation on the draft BEREC Strategy 2026–2030, for their active engagement and for the valuable insights and suggestions provided.

It is important to underline that with the revision of the BEREC Strategy, BEREC seeks to better reflect current developments and to make them more visible in its strategic orientation. The formulation and adoption of new strategic priorities within the Strategy should not be interpreted as altering the way in which BEREC and the NRAs act or take decisions under the relevant European and national legal frameworks, nor as modifying the decision-making criteria and metrics currently applied. Likewise, it does not imply a de-prioritisation of other existing objectives. Strategic priorities indicate the areas to which

BEREC intends to devote particular attention and efforts in its future work and analyses. Moreover, no strategic priority should be regarded as "standalone", i.e. isolated or disconnected from the broader body of BEREC's work and activities.

In this context, the introduction of Priority 4, "*Contributing to environmentally sustainable, secure and resilient digital infrastructures*", is fully consistent with BEREC's mandate under the BEREC Regulation, the EECC, and other relevant EU legislation, which entrusts BEREC with assisting and advising NRAs, the EU co-legislators and the European Commission on issues related to electronic communications.

Moreover, the new priority 4 reflects the intense and relevant BEREC work developed in the last years by means of the specific working groups devoted to these matters. Providing further visibility to these activities increases transparency on the work carried out by BEREC. It also reflects the high-level focus put forward in the BEREC Action Plan 2030, delivered already in 2023, where *Providing for the security and resilience of the networks and services and Contributing to the achievement of environmental sustainability goals* are two of the five strategic orientations identified for the coming years,

BEREC further wishes to underline that it has the appropriate structures in place to support this focus, including specialised expert working groups. This ensures that the attention devoted to these matters does not detract from the resources allocated to other essential workstreams.

With regard to the proposals related to the announced review, while BEREC responsibilities include providing technical advice to the European institutions for the development of sectoral legislation, the current Strategy is based on the legislation currently in force. Notwithstanding, BEREC will indeed follow any development and, as stated in the Strategy, will be ready to review its priorities as needed to ensure that those remain relevant and aligned with future developments.

Finally, BEREC wishes to thank stakeholders who placed particular emphasis on the importance of considering, in the context of its future work and advice to EU institutions, issues such as satellite connectivity, the phasing out of 2G and 3G, access regulation, simplification and dispute resolution. BEREC remains fully committed and convinced that these matters, among others, deserve its continuous and thorough attention.

2. Market and technological developments

In relation to the market and technological developments identified in the draft Strategy, Sateliot shares BEREC considerations around the Non-Terrestrial Networks (NTNs) role in enhancing network capacity and coverage for the Internet of Things (IoT) but further remarks their additional importance to ensure network resilience (e.g. where terrestrial infrastructure is damaged or destroyed through natural disasters). Sateliot agrees as well on the identified citizen's increasing demand for environmentally sustainable technologies and practices as well as the relevance of standards to promote diversity and supply.

The FTTH Council points also to advancement of satellite connectivity and the increasing use of mixed connectivity but underlines that these developments, like AI and cloud infrastructures are complementary rather than substitutes for existing services. Additionally, the FTTH Council refers to the increased importance of quantum and suggest BEREC to consider how quantum and other technologies need Point-to-Point (P2P) topology or, failing that, a technology overlay that achieves the same end (namely, Wave Division Multiplexing - WDM).

BEREC's response

BEREC thanks all stakeholders for their feedback about market and technological trends.

BEREC notes the considerations put forward by Sateliot on NTN role to strengthen network resilience. Along these lines, an explicit reference in this regard has been included in the document.

BEREC agrees with the FTTH Council that cloud infrastructures, and AI technologies are best understood as complementary to existing electronic communications networks and services (ECN/S), not as substitutes. The Strategy 2026–2030 reflects this principle by adopting a technology-neutral, integration-focused approach to connectivity development.

FTTH Council highlighted the "increased importance of quantum (across a series of domains)", as well as the "consequent importance of Point-to-Point" solutions. The term 'quantum' is used in a number of European Commission priorities, for example: quantum computing, 'quantum key distribution' (QKD) and 'quantum communications networks' of the future.

With respect to P2P solutions, fibre can offer the speed and stability which are necessary for quantum computing. Therefore, it can be seen how electronic communications networks, part of the overall digital infrastructure landscape, are essential for quantum computing. Quantum computing is part of Commission's 'Quantum Europe Strategy'[1] published in 2025.

BEREC agrees that this is an important area of focus for the future given its early stage of development, but it is likely that it will be key for future ECN/S development and, possibly, lead to quantum secured communications networks. Consequently, we will follow the evolution and address any possible bottlenecks.

[1] https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/quantum-europe-strategy

3. Priority 1. Promoting full connectivity and the Digital Single Market

Several contributors expressed their support to the consideration of the promotion of digital infrastructures as one of BEREC's key priorities.

On this matter, the 4iG Group underlines that network deployments should ultimately remain at the discretion of the operators. In the case of 5G deployments, those should primarily be determined by market competition and demand and, for copper switch-off, further attention to financial incentives should be made, in the opinion of the 4iG Group. As concerns submarine cables, 4iG identified the need for new routes. In similar terms, Connect Europe and A1 also consider that BEREC can place a stronger focus on creating the right regulatory environment paired with the appropriate incentives to foster investment while leaving operators enough flexibility. Connect Europe supports better focus on investments in new technologies, beyond considering them as a new source of digital divide, to close the connectivity investment gap with enabling the application of future digital products and services.

The FTTH Council also supports BEREC's holistic approach to connectivity, encompassing fixed, wireless, and emerging infrastructures. In view of the FTTH Council, predictable and pro-competitive regulation is key to foster investment and copper switch-off the most important topic for the Strategy.

MVNO Europe acknowledges the positive role of MVNOs in the EU's electronic communications markets as key contributors to the EU Single Market. However, it emphasises that, in the absence of fit-for-purpose wholesale mobile access, there can be no realistic expectation of strengthening the EU Single Market for electronic communications. MNVO Europe encouraged more explicit coverage of challenges related to their role in providing connectivity for the Single Market also in the field of M2M and IoT and specifically asks BEREC to recognise these points under this priority.

Sateliot supports recognition of satellite-operator and MNO cooperation encouraging guidance on open, interoperable frameworks to avoid vendor lock-in and promote innovation. Sateliot encourages BEREC to consider the role of satellite and hybrid solutions for meeting EU coverage goals and calls for regulatory clarity to facilitate cross-border EU NTN deployment (e.g. addressing matters such as spectrum use, interference mitigation or jurisdictional oversight).

BEREC's response

BEREC thanks all stakeholders who provided valuable feedback in relation to connectivity and the single market.

The consultation results highlighted stakeholders' support the central aims of Priority 1 : enabling widespread access to Very High-Capacity Networks (VHCNs), ensuring a predictable regulatory environment to support investment, and contributing to the Digital Decade goals. Therefore, BEREC notes that these strategic directions remain appropriate and do not require substantial revision.

Some specific concerns about potential vendor lock-in, given the growing importance NTNs connectivity and their interplay with terrestrial networks were raised. BEREC acknowledges it is important to explore the integration and interplay of terrestrial and NTNs and will undertake future action as part of its Work Programmes.

Stakeholders highlighted the emergence of alternative network models such as Open RAN, wholesale-only providers, and private networks. They encouraged furtherly BEREC to adapt its regulatory perspective to reflect these developments.

BEREC in its Strategic priority 1 has already designed connectivity as an ecosystem of evolving architectures, technologies and delivery models, accordingly, stays committed to keep the pace with this changing innovative landscape.

Comments also stressed the importance of BEREC's contribution to the rollout of new EU legislation, including the Gigabit Infrastructure Act (GIA), the upcoming Digital Networks Act (DNA), and the Cloud and AI Infrastructure Act.

BEREC stays committed to promote legislative alignment and consistency in implementation.

Feedback confirmed BEREC's continued importance in overseeing roaming regulations.

Last but not least, given the specific feedback received by MVNO Europe about their role in enhancing M2M IoT and Connected Vehicle Connectivity emphasis was added to highlight BEREC's continued commitment to closely monitoring market and technological developments in the field of Machine-to-Machine (M2M) communications and the Internet of Things (IoT), with a view to contributing to the promotion of competition among all actors involved, including MVNOs. BEREC is mindful that these sectors encompass a broad and evolving variety of business cases, for which any potential regulatory intervention requires very thorough assessment.

4. Priority 2. Supporting competition-driven and open digital ecosystems

A citizen of EU-27 makes a very concrete proposal to amend the sentence "*ii) access to civil engineering or physical infrastructure as it remains crucial in some MS to complement GIA for VHCN deployment"* to take into consideration that access to civil engineering (PIA) is the most prevailing form of access, being the GIA its complement and not the opposite.

Connect Europe supports BEREC's recognition of convergence and the evolving structure of digital markets. However, Connect Europe and A1 encourage BEREC to go further in supporting a shift away from outdated Significant Market Power (SMP)-based frameworks.

The FTTH Council encourages BEREC to monitor market concentration, ensuring that regulatory actions do not inadvertently favour a small number of large players, and facilitate access for new entrants, including those offering specialised or disruptive solutions (e.g., Open RAN, cloud-native network functions) and market business models such as Wholesale-Only and Open-Access. BEREC should also monitor SMP operators' practices under the EECC that can undermine competition (for instance, using co-ordination mechanisms under the GIA to delay deployments or using Article 22 of the EECC to identify competitive builds).

Sateliot advocates for the acknowledgement of the role of wholesale-only NTN providers in strengthening competition and diversifying market structures and the support the co-existence of vertical and horizontal models for IoT delivery. It further proposes that BEREC provides guidance on fair access and interconnection terms between NTNs and terrestrial mobile operators, to avoid anti-competitive bottlenecks.

Colt strongly supports the reference made in the Strategy to business market regulation taking into account the specificities featuring the B2B market substantially differing from the consumers' markets. Along these lines, Colt proposes to follow on the conclusions of the 2023 BEREC Report on the Regulatory Treatment of Business Services[2] with four specific lines of work: i) Report for B2B market data to be collected by NRAs in their Quarterly and Annual Reports; ii) Study of the Wholesale remedies imposed in the B2B market; iii) Study on the consequences of deregulation of the B2B market; iv) BEREC's Common position on the regulatory treatment of business services, containing best-practices measures and an analysis of the demand and the supply.

BEREC's response

BEREC welcomes the comments and proposals related to fostering competition and open digital ecosystems.

[2] https://www.berec.europa.eu/en/document-categories/berec/reports/bor-23-89-berec-report-on-the-regulatory-treatment-of-business-services_0pdf

BEREC agrees with the suggested amendment by "*a citizen of EU-27"*, physical infrastructure access (PIA) in the context of ex ante market regulation remains in practice the prevalent instrument to foster VHCN deployment in some Member States. This suggestion has been therefore incorporated in the main document. As consistently maintained by BEREC and recently repeated in BEREC's Input to the European Commission's Call for Evidence on the Digital Networks Act BoR (25) 101 *the current ex-ante regulatory framework has proven instrumental for the opening of structurally monopolistic markets to new market players, fostering sustainable competition and incentivising efficient investments in highspeed end-to-end connectivity. This has enhanced the welfare of end users across European markets, offering them a wide choice of high-quality, low-priced services, as well as fostered the competitiveness of the European economy as a whole, as a reliable VHCN connection is an essential input.* At the same time, the SMP rules have proven to be flexible and suitable to keep pace of the evolving market dynamics. As sustainable competition is reached in the relevant markets, NRAs have progressively lifted and relaxed the obligations, adapting them to the results of the analysis based on observed (and forward-looking) market developments. Nevertheless, despite the significant reduction of regulation over the years, bottlenecks remain and SMP regulation is still required to address those in a targeted and flexible manner.

BEREC deals with convergence and the evolving structure of digital markets in the *BEREC's Report on Cloud and Edge Computing Services BoR (24) 136*. The related *BEREC Report on the outcome of the public consultation on the draft BEREC's Report on Cloud and Edge Computing Services BoR (24) 135* acknowledge the convergent trends and develop on convergence is understood in the context of regulation and their potential implications. In particular, with regard to the measures related to *ex-ante* market regulation, BEREC indicates in this report that *network virtualization/cloudification does not imply that the physical layer disappears and, thus, access regulation remains relevant*.

BEREC agrees that NTN are likely to have a growing impact on connectivity and, accordingly, identifies relevant future BEREC work in the Strategy. BEREC further welcomes concrete suggestions in the context of the elaboration of the annual work programmes.

Business services will be, indeed, one of the main focus of BEREC's work in the coming years. In this regard, the concrete suggestions on the specific areas to develop these analyses, already identified by BEREC, are welcomed and will be considered also in the context of the elaboration of the annual work programmes.

5. Priority 3. Empowering end-users

Euralarm, EENA and Verisure welcome the reference in the strategy to 2G and 3G phasing out and support the need for closer monitoring and coordination of the process and planning of phasing out legacy to prevent negative impacts.

Connect Europe is concerned that there is no indication of thinking within BEREC as to whether the sector specific consumer protection rules are subject to a much-needed overhaul, removing obsolete requirements, and general alignment with horizontal consumer protection within the EU.

On the similar line, A1 Group points out the need to streamline outdated sector-specific rules and align them with horizontal EU consumer law. A1 further requests that BEREC recognise and support the development of 5G network slicing and specialised services for operators to offer network slices and specialised services without unnecessary restrictions, in line with net neutrality rules that preserve room for innovation.

EENA points to the potential of the increasing cooperation by MNOs with satellite operators for the provision of 112 services to improve access in areas with limited or no coverage by other technologies and invites BEREC to address the current bottlenecks existing for provision of D2D emergency communications.

EENA welcomes as well the maintaining the current standards of end users' protection and a level playing field for functionally equivalent services including NI ICS. Access to emergency services through the number 112 is most important of all features to ensure end users protection. Therefore, to ensure emergency communications keep pace with new technologies, BEREC should lead discussions to ensure that any future adoption of NI ICS for emergency communications maintains existing end user protections such as access to 112, and that PSAPs are able to transfer and process these calls in an equivalent manner to standard voice calls.

The FTTH Council suggests, on one hand, the prioritization of policies to address the lack of users demand and, on the other hand, encouraging operators to adopt innovative technologies that improve end-user experience, such as AI-driven network management, IoT, and edge computing.

Sateliot encourages BEREC to consider non-consumer-facing connectivity models when evaluating the impact of regulation on end-user, support standards-based interoperability for IoT devices and connectivity services to promote user's choice avoiding the locked market of proprietary solutions.

BEREC's response

BEREC acknowledges the support regarding the reference to 2G and 3G phase-out and is of the view that close monitoring and coordination among NRAs, operators and other relevant actors is essential to mitigate negative impacts on end users, particularly vulnerable groups and critical services (e.g. emergency communication, eCall, health devices). Furthermore, BEREC shares similar approach seeking for improved access to emergency communications especially taken into account evolving technologies.

In addition, BEREC recognises the relevance of the suggestions aimed at addressing low user demand and to encourage AI-driven network management, IoT and edge computing. We support policies that improve user experience, transparency and quality of service.

Furthermore, we recognize concern that interoperability and avoidance of closed proprietary ecosystems are crucial to safeguarding users' freedom of choice and ensuring a competitive IoT environment.

In addition, BEREC follows the developments related to 5G network slicing and specialised services. The most recent initiative in this regard is a workshop on the consideration of 5G differentiated services and network slicing organized in 2025. In 2026, the work programme foresees the continuation of this work by means of ad hoc Guidance on 5G Network Slicing. This is a relevant matter already reflected in the Strategy as follows: *particularly focusing on new differentiated services and quality of services (QoS), network slicing, transparency obligations, traffic management practices or specialised services*. Therefore, it is sufficiently considered in the document.

As regards the comments made on the need to evaluate whether sector-specific end user protection rules remain fit for purpose, BEREC acknowledges room for simplification of some legislation, evaluating the need to avoid duplication or overly detailed regulation, but still see the importance of the sector specific rules[3]. In particular, BEREC expresses clear reservations about relying solely on horizontal legislation, as the horizontal regulation by itself cannot address all the sector-specific circumstances and encompass the sector's complexity, especially for all vulnerable end-users. BEREC further notes that these comments should be addressed to EU legislators. What is important for BEREC is to recognise in its strategy key challenges that consumers will face in the near future and actions needed to address these concerns.

The feedback from this consultation will be considered to inform our upcoming work programmes and the continued refinement of BEREC guidelines, reports, and cooperation activities with the European Commission, NRAs, and stakeholders.

BEREC remains committed to ensuring a high and consistent level of end user protection, maintaining a technology-neutral regulatory approach, and strengthening cooperation with EU institutions, NRAs, and industry. As markets evolve, BEREC will continue to promote transparent, competitive, sustainable, and innovation-friendly conditions safeguarding users' rights and access to services.

[3] For further understanding of BEREC's views on simplification, see the recent BEREC Input to the European Commission's Call for Evidence on the Digital Networks Act available here: https://www.berec.europa.eu/en/all-documents/berec/opinions/berec-input-to-the-european-commissions-call-for-evidence-on-the-digital-networks-act

6. Priority 4. Contributing to environmentally sustainable, secure and resilient digital infrastructures

The 4iG Group and the FTTH Council comment on the supply chain security measures asking for flexibility and to avoid creating unnecessary barriers for European suppliers or limit market competition. FTTH Council considers that BEREC should facilitate dialogue between regulators, operators, and manufacturers to address evolving security threats without stifling innovation or diversity in the supply chain. The 4iG Group believes that stimulating diversification within the vendor ecosystem is a more effective measure.

EENA welcomes BEREC's focus on calling for resilience to be embedded in ECN infrastructure, and the recognition that always-on connectivity is particularly important when responding to emergencies. In this regard, focusing on collecting best practices in establishing reasonable back-up capacities and cooperation schemes for mitigating the impacts of serious incidents is also timely and welcome.

Connect Europe advocates for shared responsibility in ensuring high levels of security across the whole telecom supply chain. Regarding cybersecurity, telecom operators have a special duty to safeguard their customers from cyber threats and are making significant investments in the security and resilience of their networks. Connect Europe underlines that the coexistence of different European cyber risk regulations, management and reporting obligations (e.g. GDPR, NIS2, CRA, DORA, EECC, CER), alongside national security requirements and different enforcement authorities, risks hampering legal certainty and consistency. Furthermore, reflecting on the relevance of investment and single market objectives to security and resilience is crucial. The investment conditions and the ability to operate networks across borders have significant implications for operators' capacity to invest in network security efficiently. A1 here complements with similar concerns that the current patchwork of obligations (GDPR, NIS2, CRA, DORA, EECC, CER) creates legal uncertainty and should be streamlined.

Sateliot encourages BEREC to recognise the resilience and redundancy benefits of satellite IoT services in safeguarding service continuity for vulnerable and underserved end-users as well as assisting the efforts in combating the effects of climate change.

Sateliot welcomes BEREC's initiative to develop harmonized indicators and methodologies for assessing digital infrastructure footprint. In particular, Sateliot suggests including non-terrestrial infrastructure (especially LEO constellations) in the scope of environmental assessments. As additional measures, Sateliot recommends facilitating policy instruments that account for spectrum sharing efficiencies and environmental gains of integrated terrestrial-NTN solutions.

Connect Europe recalls that telecom operators are deeply committed to advancing sustainability across all dimensions, environmental, social, and economic, and are actively implementing strategies and actions in this field. Along these lines, Connect Europe also

supports common indicators and measurement approaches and the development of a Code of Conduct for the sustainability of telecommunications networks. The FTTH Council recalls that FTTH solutions have a much better environmental profile than other infrastructures and should be recognised as such in the EU Taxonomy. The 4iG Group acknowledges the importance of environmentally sustainable infrastructure but highlights the need for incentives that help offset the energy costs incurred by telecom operators.

BEREC's response

BEREC welcomes the feedback it has received from stakeholders in relation to Priority 4.

BEREC supports the take-up of secure and resilient electronic communications networks while ensuring a smooth transition from legacy infrastructures to full gigabit connectivity. It collaborates closely with the NIS Cooperation Group (NIS CG), ENISA, European Commission (EC) and telecoms National Regulatory Authorities (NRA) in topics related to resilience and security of communication networks.

Resilience and cybersecurity:

As highlighted by stakeholders in the public consultation, there exist a multitude of players across the value chain for the provision and maintenance of electronic communications networks, therefore resulting in collaboration and cooperation being essential to ensure the security of these networks. This complexity and need for cooperation will only increase with the proliferation of the integration of AI solutions across networks, for network optimization, traffic management, energy efficiency etc.

Regarding the simplification of cyber measures across various EU legislation (NIS2, CER, CRA etc), BEREC is aware of the upcoming digital simplification proposal from the European Commission, which will cover Cyber, AI and Data.

Environmental sustainability:

BEREC continues to contribute to the European Commission's forthcoming Code of Conduct (CoC) for sustainability in telecoms, due Q4 2025. The CoC will provide a suite of indicators and associated standards for measuring the environmental impact of electronic communications networks, in a voluntary approach. Satellite communication networks are outside the scope of the CoC, except for their ground segment. Many relevant environmental aspects are already addressed in the EU Space Act proposal.

With regard to the FTTH Council's remarks on the environmental profile of FTTH solutions, BEREC considers that, while fibre is generally more energy efficient in operation compared to copper, its environmental impact should be assessed across the entire life cycle.

7. Priority 5. Strengthening BEREC's capabilities and continuous improvement

In general terms, stakeholders provide positive feedback on BEREC's commitment to evidence-based, transparent, and efficient regulation and transparency by means of the regular stakeholder meetings, public consultation and other forms of engagement. The FTTH Council encourages BEREC to maintain and expand structured dialogues with stakeholders, to ensure that regulatory approaches reflect the realities of the market. Some like the 4Gi Group or Connect Europe further encourage BEREC to continue down this path in particular by providing more information and explanations on how stakeholder opinions are evaluated.

Some additional more concrete proposals include the call to give more weight to issuing more common positions and best practice documents (ECTA) or, in the case of Connect Europe, for longer and more flexible consultation periods and better planning of plenaries, or a different process allowing for more regular approvals and consultations to allow more responsiveness and dialogue between BEREC and stakeholders.

BEREC's response

BEREC welcomes the comments and proposals it has received in relation to Priority 5 and notes that there is general support for its approach and willingness to ensure a data-driven, transparent and efficient regulation, based on effective communication with stakeholders.

As mentioned in the draft strategy, BEREC will in particular continue to be at the forefront of sharing and developing regulatory best practices and guidelines for ECN/S.

8. Institutional and international cooperation

Sateliot welcomes BEREC's international orientation taking into account that institutional and international cooperation are vital towards regulatory harmonisation and the provision of global services, for instance. by promoting the sharing of best practices on licensing and market entry for NTN and D2D satellite services, drawing from experiences of regulators in other regions.

It further emphasises the importance of strengthening engagement with third-country operators and regulatory partners through formal observer mechanisms or structured dialogue channels and continue its tradition of memoranda of understanding (MoUs) with international regulators.

BEREC's response

BEREC welcomes the feedback related to institutional and international cooperation and notes that there is a general support for BEREC's approach in this matter.

ANNEX I. List of contributors to the public consultation

1. Euralarm
2. A citizen of EU-27
3. MVNO Europe
4. FTTH Council Europe
5. ECTA - European Competitive Telecommunications Association
6. Colt Technology Services
7. A1 Group
8. Verisure
9. Satelio IoT Services, S.L.
10. EENA - European Emergency Number Association
11. Connect Europe
12. 4iG Group
13. Transatel

ANNEX II. Acronyms

B2B Business to Business

BEREC Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications

CAP Content and Application Provider

CER Critical Entities Resilience Directive

CRA Cyber Resilience Act

DNA Digital Networks Act

DORA Digital Operational Resilience Act

ECTA European Competitive Telecommunications Association

EECC European Electronic Communications Code

EENA European Emergency Number Association

FTTH Fibre to the Home

GIA Geographical Intervention Area

GDPR General Data Protection Regulation

IoT Internet of Things

M2M Machine to Machine

MoU Memorandum of Understanding

MVNO Mobile Virtual Network Operator

NI ICS Number-Independent Interpersonal Communications Services

NIS2 Network and Information Security Directive

NRA National Regulatory Authority

NTN Non-Terrestrial Network

P2P Point-to-Point

PIA Physical Infrastructure Access

PSAP Public Safety Answering Point

SMP Significant Market Power

WDM Wavelength Division Multiplexing