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## Public consultation on the review and prolongation of the current Roaming Regulation

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#### Introduction

Since 2017, citizens in the European Union are able to use mobile services without additional charges, when travelling within the EU/EEA. The introduction of Roam-Like-At-Home has been an overall success, and it is widely recognised and appreciated by European citizens (see the interim report on the implementation of the Roaming Regulation). The demand for mobile services while travelling in the EU/EEA has rapidly and sharply risen since the introduction of Roam-Like-At-Home.

Roam-Like-At-Home was introduced in the Regulation (EU) <u>531/2012</u> (the 'Roaming Regulation'). However, this regulation is due to expire on 30 June 2022. Unless prolonged, there is a substantial risk that providing Roam-Like-At-Home will not be sustained. The <u>review report</u> shows that the competitive landscape of the roaming market remains largely unchanged and is not sufficient to ensure continuation of Roam-Like-At-Home, in the absence of either retail or wholesale regulation.

The Commission published an <u>inception impact assessment</u>, informing citizens and stakeholders about its plans to ensure the sustainability of Roam-Like-At-Home, prolonging and reviewing the Roaming Regulation.

The Commission invites you to participate in this public consultation and aims to collect your views on roaming. Your answers to this questionnaire will inform the impact assessment that will be carried out in the third quarter of 2020. The impact assessment will assess the policy options for revising the Roaming Regulation and their likely impacts on the roaming market in the EU/EEA.

This questionnaire consists of 9 sections: section 1 is targeted to all respondents but part of the section is intended specifically for roaming users, section 2 is targeted to roaming users, and the following 7 sections are dedicated to the different policy options to be covered by the impact assessment. Individual users can choose to reply to additional questions as well. Please note that you are not requested to include any special categories of personal data within the meaning of Article 10 of Regulation 2018/1725, e.g. revealing racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, data concerning health etc.

You can pause at any time and continue later. Once you have completed the questionnaire, you will be able to download a copy of your completed responses.

It is possible to submit additional contributions at the end of the questionnaire.

You are invited to read the <u>background documents</u> before filling in the online questionnaire below. In view of the adequate functioning of the safeguard rules at retail level (fair use policy and sustainability derogation) as demonstrated by the review report, the Commission does not intend at this stage to amend the rules laid down in the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/2286.

#### About you

Estonian
Finnish
French
Gaelic
German
Greek
Hungarian
Italian
Latvian
Lithuanian
Maltese
Polish
Portuguese
Romanian
Slovak
Slovenian
Spanish
Swedish
*I am giving my contribution as
Academic/research institution
Business association
Company/business organisation
Consumer organisation
EU citizen
Environmental organisation
Non-EU citizen
Non-governmental organisation (NGO)

\*Language of my contribution

Bulgarian

Croatian

Czech

Danish

Dutch

English

Public authority			
Trade union			
Other			
*First name			
Benoit			
*Surname			
VIVIER			
*Email (this won't be pu	ublished)		
bv@eena.org			
*Organisation name			
255 character(s) maximum			
EENA 112 - European Er	nergency Number Associa	tion	
*Organisation size			
Micro (1 to 9 em)	oloyees)		
Small (10 to 49 e	employees)		
Medium (50 to 24	49 employees)		
Large (250 or mo			
Transparency register	number		
255 character(s) maximum  Check if your organisation is on th making.	e <u>transparency register</u> . It's a vo	oluntary database for organisations	seeking to influence EU decision
68057486299-01			
*Country of origin			
Please add your country of origin,  Afghanistan	or that of your organisation.  Djibouti	Libya	Saint Martin
<sup>©</sup> Åland Islands	Dominica	Liechtenstein	Saint Pierre and Miquelon

Albania	<ul><li>Dominican</li><li>Republic</li></ul>	Lithuania	<ul><li>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</li></ul>
Algeria	Ecuador	Luxembourg	Samoa
American Samoa	Egypt	Macau	San Marino
Andorra	El Salvador	Madagascar	São Tomé and Príncipe
Angola	Equatorial Guinea	Malawi	Saudi Arabia
Anguilla	Eritrea	Malaysia	Senegal
Antarctica	Estonia	Maldives	Serbia
Antigua and Barbuda	Eswatini	Mali	Seychelles
Argentina	Ethiopia	Malta	Sierra Leone
Armenia	Falkland Islands	Marshall Islands	Singapore
Aruba	Faroe Islands	Martinique	Sint Maarten
Australia	<sup>◎</sup> Fiji	Mauritania	Slovakia
Austria	Finland	Mauritius	Slovenia
Azerbaijan	France	Mayotte	<ul><li>Solomon</li><li>Islands</li></ul>
Bahamas	French Guiana	Mexico	Somalia
Bahrain	French Polynesia	Micronesia	South Africa
Bangladesh	French Southern and Antarctic Lands	Moldova	<ul><li>South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands</li></ul>
Barbados	Gabon	Monaco	South Korea
Belarus	Georgia	Mongolia	South Sudan
Belgium	Germany	Montenegro	Spain
Belize	Ghana	Montserrat	Sri Lanka
Benin	Gibraltar	Morocco	Sudan
Bermuda	Greece	Mozambique	Suriname

0	Bhutan	0	Greenland	0	Myanmar	0	Svalbard and
					/Burma		Jan Mayen
	Bolivia	0	Grenada	0	Namibia	0	Sweden
	Bonaire Saint		Guadeloupe	0	Nauru		Switzerland
	Eustatius and						
	Saba						
	Bosnia and		Guam	0	Nepal		Syria
	Herzegovina						
0	Botswana		Guatemala	0	Netherlands		Taiwan
0	Bouvet Island		Guernsey		New Caledonia		Tajikistan
0	Brazil		Guinea		New Zealand		Tanzania
0	British Indian		Guinea-Bissau		Nicaragua		Thailand
	Ocean Territory						
0	British Virgin		Guyana		Niger		The Gambia
	Islands						
0	Brunei		Haiti		Nigeria		Timor-Leste
0	Bulgaria		Heard Island		Niue		Togo
			and McDonald				
			Islands				
0	Burkina Faso		Honduras		Norfolk Island		Tokelau
0	Burundi		Hong Kong		Northern		Tonga
					Mariana Islands		
0	Cambodia		Hungary		North Korea		Trinidad and
							Tobago
0	Cameroon		Iceland		North		Tunisia
					Macedonia		
0	Canada		India		Norway		Turkey
0	Cape Verde		Indonesia		Oman		Turkmenistan
0	Cayman Islands		Iran		Pakistan		Turks and
							Caicos Islands
0	Central African		Iraq		Palau		Tuvalu
	Republic						
0	Chad		Ireland		Palestine		Uganda
0	Chile		Isle of Man		Panama		Ukraine

China	Israel	Papua New	United Arab
		Guinea	Emirates
Christmas	Italy	Paraguay	United
Island			Kingdom
Clipperton	Jamaica	Peru	United States
Cocos (Keeling)	Japan	Philippines	United States
Islands			Minor Outlying
			Islands
Colombia	Jersey	Pitcairn Islands	Uruguay
Comoros	Jordan	Poland	US Virgin
			Islands
Congo	Kazakhstan	Portugal	Uzbekistan
Cook Islands	Kenya	Puerto Rico	Vanuatu
Costa Rica	Kiribati	Qatar	Vatican City
Côte d'Ivoire	Kosovo	Réunion	Venezuela
Croatia	Kuwait	Romania	Vietnam
Cuba	Kyrgyzstan	Russia	Wallis and
			Futuna
Curação	Laos	Rwanda	Western
			Sahara
Cyprus	Latvia	Saint	Yemen
		Barthélemy	
Czechia	Lebanon	Saint Helena	Zambia
		Ascension and	
		Tristan da	
		Cunha	
Democratic	Lesotho	Saint Kitts and	Zimbabwe
Republic of the		Nevis	
Congo			
Denmark	Liberia	Saint Lucia	

#### \*Publication privacy settings

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

#### Anonymous

Only your type of respondent, country of origin and contribution will be published. All other personal details (name, organisation name and size, transparency register number) will not be published.

#### Public

Your personal details (name, organisation name and size, transparency register number, country of origin) will be published with your contribution.

I agree with the personal data protection provisions

#### Section 1. General questions on the Roaming Regulation

The introduction of Roam-Like-At-Home has been an overall success that led to sharp increase in the use of roaming services. One year after its introduction, a Eurobarometer survey showed that 81% of travellers were aware that roaming charges had ended in the EU/EEA and 69% of all Europeans thought that they, or someone they know, benefit or will benefit from it.

This section of the public consultation includes some general questions on the overall functioning of the current Roaming Regulation in relation to a number of the key evaluation criteria established in the Commission's Better Regulation Guidelines (i.e. effectiveness, efficiency, relevance and EU added value).

Section 1.1 is aimed primarily at individual users. Section 1.2 contains a set of more policy oriented questions, which are more suitable for NRAs and other competent authorities as well as government authorities, businesses (including M(V)NO/Es), associations and experts. However, individual users are welcome to reply if they wish.

#### Section 1.1 Benefits for end-users of retail roaming services

This section is aimed primarily at end-users to gather information on the perceived benefits of the use of retail roaming services.

1.1 The Roaming Regulation (which introduced Roam-Like-At-Home) prohibits roaming charges to ensure that roaming customers can continue to use mobile communication services as they do at home when travelling in the EU/EAA. Do you agree that you can enjoy the following benefits that the Roaming Regulation aims to bring?

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know /No opinion
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* Not worrying about having to pay excessive costs for mobile services when travelling in the EU /EEA	0	0	0	•	•	•
* Continue using mobile services like at home while travelling in the EU/EEA	0	0	0	©	•	•
* Staying connected while travelling in the EU/EEA and not having to restrict the usage of mobile services	•	0	•	•	•	•

1.2 If you are an advanced or professional user, do you agree that you can enjoy the following benefits that he Roaming Regulation aims to bring?

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know /No opinion
* Increased use of connectivity based services/applications as they have become more attractive since Roam-Like-At-Home enables customers to use them also while travelling in the EU Single Market	0	0	0	0	•	•
* Increased productivity, for business and professional use, due to easier connectivity while travelling in EU/EEA	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Not worrying about having to pay excessive costs to access remote devices	0	0	0	0	0	•

#### Section 1.2 Overall functioning of the Roaming Regulation at retail level

The questions in this section are primarily targeted at NRAs and other competent authorities as well as government authorities, businesses (including M(V)NO/Es) and their associations, consumer/citizen associations and experts.

1.4 To what extent has the Roam-Like-At-Home intervention effectively achieved its objectives of:

	Significantly	Moderately	Neutral	Little	Not at all	I don't know /No opinion
* The promotion of the interests of the citizens and businesses in EU /EEA?	0	0	0	©	0	•
* The development of the the Digital Single Market	0	0	0	0	0	•

*1.5 As regards the relevance of the Roaming Regulation, to what extent is the
Roam-Like-At-Home intervention still necessary for EU citizens and businesses?
Significantly
Moderately

- Neutral
- Little
- Not at all
- I don't know/No opinion
- \*1.6 Do you agree that the EU intervention has a positive effect on ensuring that roaming users do not pay excessive roaming prices in the EU/EEA compared to what could be achieved by Member States by themselves?
  - Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree
  - I don't know/No opinion

1.7 The Roaming Regulation prohibits roaming charges in the EU/EEA to ensure that roaming customers can continue to use mobile services like at home when travelling in the EU/EEA. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements on the consequences of ending the existing EU intervention on roaming charges?

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know /No opinion
* Without roaming rules customers will lose the benefits of using mobile services like at home when travelling in the EU/EEA (would be concerned about having to pay excessive costs and would restrict the use of roaming while travelling)	0	0	0	•	•	•
* In the absence of regulated wholesale rates, some mobile operators would not be able to sustain Roam-Like-At-Home offers	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Nothing would change without regulation	0	0	0	0	0	•

#### Section 2. Emergency communication and public warning systems

The EU legislation on emergency communications ensures that all EU citizens have free access to emergency services through the single European emergency number "112". End-users with disabilities should benefit from equivalent access through SMS, emergency applications, total conversation, etc. Roaming customers should enjoy the same level of service, when it comes to emergency communications as national customers. The questions in this section aim at gathering information about access to emergency services through emergency communications while roaming in the EU/EEA.

\*2.1 Based on your experience or the experience of people that you know, do you

agree that communication with emergency services works well while roaming in the
EU/EEA?
Strongly agree
Agree
Neutral
Disagree
Strongly disagree
I don't know/No opinion
*2.2 When travelling in another EU/EEA Member State, are you aware of any alternative means of accessing emergency services (other than call) available in the visited country for end-users with disabilities, who are not able to place a voice call to "112"?
Strongly aware
Aware
Neutral
Slitghly aware
Not aware at all
I don't know/No opinion
*2.3 Based on your experience or the experience of people that you know, do you agree that communication with emergency services works well for people with disabilities while roaming in the EU/EEA?
Strongly agree
Agree
Neutral
Disagree

- Strongly disagreeI don't know/No opinion
- \*2.4 When travelling in another EU/EEA Member State, are you usually aware of their available public warning systems?
  - Strongly aware
  - Aware
  - Neutral
  - Slitghly aware
  - Not aware at all
  - I don't know/No opinion

#### Section 3. Review of wholesale roaming markets

The questions in this section are primarily aimed at gathering input from M(V)NO/Es, and their associations, NRAs and other competent national authorities as well as government authorities, businesses and experts.

A domestic provider that wants to offer roaming services to customers travelling abroad has to purchase these from mobile network operators located in the visited countries ('roaming provider'). To this end, commercial agreements between domestic and roaming service providers have to be concluded.

The term "wholesale roaming services" refers to roaming services between service providers located in different countries. Wholesale roaming services implies the payment of wholesale roaming charges from the domestic provider to the roaming provider. The level of this wholesale roaming charge is currently regulated at EU level (Regulation (EU) 531/2012).

The questions in this section aim at gathering views from stakeholders on what measures would be needed to ensure the sustainability of Roam-Like-At-Home, cost recovery at wholesale level and competitiveness of the wholesale roaming markets in the EU.

#### Section 3.1 Functioning of the wholesale market

3.1 Do you agree that the EU intervention had a positive effect in ensuring the sustainability of the following wholesale roaming markets, compared to what could be achieved by Member States acting alone?

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know/No opinion
* Voice	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Data	0	0	0	0	0	•
* SMS messages	0	0	0	0	0	•

3.2 Please indicate the relevant factor(s) influencing the sustainability of the
wholesale roaming markets:
$^{\square}$ The number of mobile operators present on the national market of the visited
Member State
Whether the visited Member State has a positive or negative imbalance of roaming traffic
The size of the (positive or negative) imbalance in roaming traffic of the visited Member State
Whether a (positive or negative) imbalance in roaming traffic of the visited
Member State is concentrated in a short period of time within the year
The size of the national market of the visited Member State
Whether one or more mobile operators in the visited Member State has significant spare capacity in its network
Other
■ I don't know/No opinion
3.3 If you consider that the sustainability depends on the Member State, please indicate the Member State(s) where the provision of retail roaming services at
domestic prices in the EU/EEA is unsustainable
✓ It does not depend on the Member State
Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus Czechia
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany Greece
Hungary
Ireland
Italy

	Malta						
	Netherland	ds					
	Poland						
	Portugal						
	Romania						
	Slovak Re	public					
	Slovenia						
	Spain						
	Sweden						
	Iceland						
	Norway						
	Liechentst	ein					
3 4	l Do vou agre	e that the FI	Linterva	ention ha	nd a nositiv	e effect in er	nsuring that the
	, ,				•		EU, compared
	what could be	_			•		, ,
		Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know/No opinion
	* Voice	0	0	0	©	0	•
	* Data	0	0	0	0	0	•
	* SMS messages	0	0	0	0	0	•
	Member S	ing markets: er of mobile tate ne visited Me	operato	rs on the	national n	e competitive narket of the or negative in	visited
						_	
	The size of visited Mer	f the (positive mber State	_	•		n roaming tra	

Member State is concentrated in a short period of time within the year

Latvia

Lithuania

Luxembourg

The size of the national market of the visited Member State
Whether one or more mobile operators in the visited country has significant
spare capacity in its network
Other
☑ I don't know/No opinion
*3.6 If you consider that the competitiveness depends on the Member State, please indicate the Member State(s) where the EU intervention did not have a positive
effect in ensuring that roaming markets are more competitive compared to what
could be achieved by Member States acting alone
It does not depend on the Member State
Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czechia
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Netherlands
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Slovak Republic

Spain
Sweden
Iceland
Norway
Liechentstein
*3.8 Do you agree that retail roaming services at domestic prices, subject to a fair
use policy designed to prevent anomalous or abusive use, are sustainable based on current wholesale roaming price caps?
Strongly agree
Agree
Neutral
Disagree
Strongly disagree
I don't know/No opinion
*3.9 Do you agree that wholesale roaming markets are dependant on wholesale price regulation to be able to provide Roam-Like-At-Home at the retail level in line with the domestic charging model?
Strongly agree
Agree
Neutral
Disagree
Strongly disagree
I don't know/No opinion
*3.10 Which <i>one</i> of the following options at wholesale level would best allow
provision of retail roaming services at domestic prices in the EU/EEA to continue,
subject to any fair use policy to prevent anomalous or abusive use?
Lift the wholesale roaming regulation
Maintain current wholesale roaming price caps  Maintain current wholesale roaming price caps
Maintain current wholesale roaming price caps, and extend the glide path
lowering the wholesale caps for the subsequent years  Increase current wholesale roaming price caps
Decrease current wholesale roaming price caps
Decirease current wholesale roanning price caps

Slovenia

- Other
- I don't know/No opinion

3.11 Do you agree that lifting the wholesale price regulation, while maintaining the Roam-Like-At-Home obligation at retail level would have the following impact:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know /No opinion
* Increase wholesale roaming rates	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Increase the sustainability of MNOs	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Decrease the sustainability of MVNOs	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Increase domestic retail prices	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Decrease domestic retail prices	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Decrease the number of applications of sustainability derogation from Roam-Like-At-Home.	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Reduce competition on the national wholesale market resulting in higher domestic retail prices	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Increase in roaming data traffic	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Decrease roaming data traffic	0	0	0	0	0	•

3.11.1 Are there other impacts that should be considered? Please specify							
1500 character(s) maximum							

## 3.12 Do you agree that lowering the wholesale rates, while maintaining the Roam-Like-At-Home obligation at retail level would have the following impact:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know /No opinion
* Increase the sustainability of MVNOs	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Increase the bargaining power of MVNOs	0	0	0	0	0	•
Decrease the sustainability of MNOs	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Increase domestic retail prices	0	0	0	0	0	•
Decrease domestic retail prices	0	0	0	0	0	•
Decrease the number of applications of sustainability derogation from Roam-Like-At-Home	0	0	0	0	0	•
Reduce competition on the national wholesale market resulting in higher domestic retail prices	0	0	0	0	0	•
Increase in roaming data traffic	0	0	0	0	0	•

	Very relevant	Relevant	Neutral	Not relevant	Not relevant at all	I do kno /No opin
* Ensure that regulated maximum wholesale caps also apply to alternative wholesale agreement solutions as specified in Article 3 (4) to read together with recital 11 of the Roaming Regulation	0	•	0	•	0	•
* Ensure that MNOs pass on discounts they get on wholesale roaming services to MVNO	•	0	0	0	0	0
* Ensure that regulated wholesale caps also apply to the resale of wholesale access with the option to add on administrative charges for the service offered	0	•	•	0	•	•
3.1 Are there other measu						

3.12.1 Are there other impacts that should be considered? Please specify

	access
shall cover access to all network elements and associated facilities, relev	ant
services, software and information systems necessary for the provision of	f regulated
roaming services to customers. Do you consider that the wholesale roam	ing
access obligation in the current Roaming Regulation is sufficient to ensur	` '
NOs are given access to newest network generations (e.g. 4G, 5G) for w	holesale
roaming?	
Yes, for 4G and 5G	
Yes, for 4G only	
<sup>◎</sup> No	
I don't know/No opinion	
4.1.1 Please explain your answer	
1500 character(s) maximum	
*4.5 Do you agree that the Roaming Regulation ensures that roaming cust offered the same services, under the same conditions (including quality of as domestically while roaming in the EU/EEA?	
offered the same services, under the same conditions (including quality o	
offered the same services, under the same conditions (including quality of as domestically while roaming in the EU/EEA?	
offered the same services, under the same conditions (including quality of as domestically while roaming in the EU/EEA?  Strongly agree	
offered the same services, under the same conditions (including quality of as domestically while roaming in the EU/EEA?  Strongly agree Agree	
offered the same services, under the same conditions (including quality of as domestically while roaming in the EU/EEA?  Strongly agree Agree Neutral	
offered the same services, under the same conditions (including quality of as domestically while roaming in the EU/EEA?  Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree	
offered the same services, under the same conditions (including quality of as domestically while roaming in the EU/EEA?  Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree	
offered the same services, under the same conditions (including quality of as domestically while roaming in the EU/EEA?  Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree I don't know/No opinion	
offered the same services, under the same conditions (including quality of as domestically while roaming in the EU/EEA?  Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly disagree I don't know/No opinion  4.5.1 Please explain your answer	

4.6 How relevant are the following measures to ensure that roaming customers would enjoy a similar level of quality of service for data services while roaming in the EU/EEA as in their home country?

	Very relevant	Relevant	Neutral	Not relevant	Not relevant at all	I don't know /No opinion
* Include a transparency obligation, e.g. requiring mobile operators to provide clear information about the quality of service in the visited country	•	©	0	•	©	•
* Include an obligation on the home mobile operator at retail and wholesale level, prohibiting deliberately lowering the quality of service while roaming, compared to the quality of service offered in the home country.	•	•	•	•	•	•
* Include an obligation on the visited mobile operator at retail and wholesale level, prohibiting deliberately lowering the quality of service while roaming (e.g. limiting access to 3G instead of 4G), compared to the quality of service offered in the home country.	•	•	©	•	©	•
* Include an obligation on MNOs to give non-discriminatory access, upon a reasonable wholesale roaming access request, to all network generations (2G, 3G, 4G, 5G etc.)	•	©	•	©	©	•

4.6.1. Are there other measures that should be considered? Please explain

1500 character(s) maximum		

- 4.7 Do you agree that the current Roaming Regulation is sufficient to ensure that roaming consumers are given access to newest network generations (e.g. 4G, 5G) while roaming when 4G or 5G is/will be available?
  - Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Neutral

- Disagree
- Strongly disagree
- I don't know/No opinion

4.8 Do you agree that an obligation on MNOs to give non-discriminatory access, upon a reasonable wholesale roaming access request, to all network generations would have the following impact:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know/No opinion
* Decrease the bargaining power of MNOs	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Increase the bargaining power of MVNOs	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Decrease the sustainability of MNOs on the wholesale market	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Increase competition on the roaming wholesale market	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Increase roaming data traffic	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Increase connectivity for consumers and professional users	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Facilitate Machine-to-Machine/Internet of Things services	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Facilitate widespread 5G based cross-border services in the EU Single Market	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Nothing would change	0	0	0	0	0	•

#### 4.8.1 Are there other impacts that should be considered? Please specify

1.	00 character(s) maximum

### Section 5. Roaming and Machine-to-Machine (M2M) services\* and Internet of Things (IoT)

\* "Machine-to-Machine services", refer to an automated transfer of data and information between devices or software-based applications with limited or no human interaction.

The questions in this section are primarily aimed at gathering input from M(V)NO/Es, and their associations, NRAs and other competent authorities as well as government authorities, businesses and experts.

The questions aim at gathering views on the main regulatory options available at the wholesale level, including measures to address permanent roaming for M2M/IoT.

According to the Roaming rules:

- At the retail level, roaming providers can apply a fair use policy to the consumption of regulated retail roaming services provided at the applicable domestic retail price level, in order to prevent abusive or anomalous usage of regulated retail roaming services by roaming customers, i.e. for other purposes than periodic travel.
- At the wholesale level, mobile operators can include, in their reference offers, conditions to prevent permanent roaming or anomalous or abusive use of wholesale roaming access for purposes other than the provision of regulated roaming services to roaming providers' customers while the customers are periodically travelling within the Union.
- **Permanent roaming** is not prohibited as such by the Roaming Regulation and can be agreed by two roaming partners in their wholesale roaming contract (Article 3(4)).

According to information received by the Commission services, mobile operators often have an interest to host M2M/IoT communication traffic on their networks, including on a permanent basis, in order to benefit from the related wholesale revenues. However further barriers might still occur preventing the development of pan-European M2M services in the Single Market.

To facilitate this development, the European Electronic Communications Code adopted by the European Parliament and the Council in December 2018 already provides that EU Member States shall ensure that national regulatory authorities make available numbers that may be used on a permanent basis outside of the Member State ("extraterritorial use of numbers"). The implementation of the roaming rules might benefit from some clarifications regarding the wholesale access conditions for permanent roaming for the purposes of connectivity for M2M/IoT.

#### Section 5.1 Roaming and M2M

Producers of goods sell them across the EU/EEA Single Market. Producers of connected goods aim to ensure uninterrupted connectivity across the EU/EEA. If an object connected in one EU/EEA country can connect in other EU/EEA countries, it facilitates movements of goods in the Single Market.

*5.1 Do you agree that the mea	sures in A	rticle 3(	(4) to be	read toget	ther with f	Recital
11 of the Roaming Regulation,	that allow	s mobil	e operat	ors to neg	otiate alte	rnative
pricing schemes for wholesale	roaming a	access,	are suffic	cient to de	velop mo	re
efficient, integrated and compe	titive mar	kets for	roaming	services 1	for M2M?	
Strongly agree						
Agree						
Neutral						
Disagree						
Strongly disagree						
I don't know/No opinion						
5.1.1 Please explain your answ						
5.2 Do you agree with each of		_		n regulati	ng interna	ıtional
roaming in the EU/EEA for the	M2M/Io I	market:				
	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know /No opinion
* There is a need for specific M2M /loT rules at the wholesale level	0	0	0	0	0	•
l <u> </u>			I			

* There is a need for specific M2M /IoT rules at the wholesale level	0	0	0	0	0	•
* There is a need at the wholesale level to clearly distinguish M2M /IoT from person-to-person communication	•	0	•	•	•	•
* There is a need at the wholesale level to oblige MNOs to negotiate in good faith and within specific deadlines, wholesale agreements that provide permanent international roaming for M2M/IoT communication	•	•	•	•	•	•

* Alternative (non volume based) pricing models, as specified in Article 3(4) to be read together with Recital 11 of the Roaming Regulation should explicitly enable M2M/IoT permanent roaming in the EU/EEA	•	•	•	•	©	•
* There is a need at the wholesale level to cap wholesale prices for international permanent roaming in the EU/EEA for M2M/IoT communications, with non-volume based pricing	0	0	0	•	•	•
* Regulating permanent roaming would affect competition between different service providers in the wider M2M/IoT market	•	0	•	•	•	•
* Rules at the retail level are needed to enable permanent M2M/IoT roaming without surcharges	0	0	0	0	0	•
* There is a need for specific M2M /IoT rules at the retail level	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Rules enabling permanent roaming for M2M/IoT communication could be used as a back door for unauthorized entry into other national markets	0	0	0	•	•	•

5.3 Do you agree that separate wholesale regulation of M2M/IoT services, obliging MNOs to provide wholesale agreements for permanent international roaming in EU /EEA for M2M/IoT communications would have the following impact:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know /No opinion
* Decrease the bargaining power of MNOs.	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Increase the bargaining power of MVNOs.	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Decrease the sustainability of MNOs.	0	0	0	0	0	•

* Lower the wholesale rates for M2M/IoT related roaming traffic.	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Increase competition on the roaming wholesale market.	0	0	0	•	0	•
* Increase connectivity on the EU Single Market.	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Facilitate wholesale access to M2M/IoT services.	0	0	0	0	0	•

5.3.1 Are	there other	er impacts	that should	be considered?	' Please s	pecity
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1	500 character(s) maximum

5.4 Do you agree that separate wholesale regulation of M2M/IoT services imposing a cap on wholesale prices for permanent international roaming for M2M/IoT communication, with non-volume based pricing for wholesale agreements would have the following impact:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know /No opinion
* Decrease the bargaining power of MNOs	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Increase the bargaining power of MVNOs	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Decrease the sustainability of MNOs	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Lower the wholesale rates for M2M/IoT related roaming traffic	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Increase competition on the roaming wholesale market	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Increase connectivity on the EU Single Market	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Facilitate wholesale access to M2M/IoT services	0	0	0	0	0	0

#### 5.4.1 Are there other impacts that should be considered? Please specify

15	500 character(s) maximum

#### Section 6. Roaming and technological developments

The questions in this section are primarily aimed at gathering input from M(V)NO/Es and their associations, NRAs and other competent authorities as well as government authorities, businesses and experts.

The questions aim at gathering views on the potential impact of technological developments on the roaming markets.

The deployment of eSIM and evolution in over-the-top voice and messaging services could impact competition in retail roaming markets. Developments in 5G and IP-based mobile communications in the coming years could also affect the nature, variety and pricing of wholesale roaming products going forwards.

Section 6.1 Impact of technological developments and competitive constraints

6.1 What 5G roaming solutions do you forsee within the next a) 2 years and b) 5
years that can have a significant impact on the functioning of the roaming market?
Please describe use-cases and impact on the roaming market.

1500 character(s) maximum	
6.2 What impact do you foresee of narrow-band IoT and other alternative	e solutions
(including non-public networks) on the M2M mobile roaming market?	

1.	1500 character(s) maximum											

6.3 Which of the following technological and business developments are likely to cause the greatest competitive pressure to traditional retail roaming services by M(V)NOs on handsets in the next 5 years? Rank each from 1 (limited pressure) to 9 (significant pressure) and indicate the expected effect separately for (i) voice roaming; (ii) SMS roaming; and (iii) data roaming.

#### Wi-Fi in the home or at work

	1	2	3	4	5 (Neutral)	6	7	8	9	I don't know/No opinion
* i) Voice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•
* ii) SMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•
* iii) Data	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•

#### Public or outdoor Wi-Fi services

	1	2	3	4	5 (Neutral)	6	7	8	9	I don't know/No opinion
* i) Voice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•

* ii) SMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•
* iii) Data	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•

#### Over-the-top (OTT) services

	1	2	3	4	5 (Neutral)	6	7	8	9	I don't know/No opinion
* i) Voice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•
* ii) SMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•
* iii) Data	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•

#### eSIM

	1	2	3	4	5 (Neutral)	6	7	8	9	I don't know/No opinion
* i) Voice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•
* ii) SMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•
* iii) Data	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•

#### 5G and network slicing

	1	2	3	4	5 (Neutral)	6	7	8	9	I don't know/No opinion
* i) Voice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•
* ii) SMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•
* iii) Data	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•

#### 6.3.1 Please explain your answer

1.	500 character(s) maximum											

#### 6.2 Online trading platforms

One solution that has been proposed as a way to support competition in wholesale roaming is the potential development of trading platforms for mobile capacity. Such trading platforms would operate as a regulated exchange (similar to other commodity exchanges) and provide transparency in volumes and prices for mobile capacity (which could include domestic as well as international roaming capacity). The participation would, however, remain anonymous. For more details on trading platforms, see the <u>study on technological</u> developments and roaming.

#### 6.6 Do you agree that:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know /No opinion
* Online trading platforms could be an efficient means to facilitate the negotiation process between mobile operators	0	0	0	0	0	•
* A capacity-trading platform could lower wholesale roaming prices for all players on the EU/EEA roaming market	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Capacity-trading platforms would affect competition only if obligations would be imposed on MNOs to sell part of the capacity on the trading platform	•	0	0	•	•	•

#### 6.6.1 Please explain your answer

1500 chara	cter(s) maximum			

#### Section 7. Value-added services

Calls to certain numbers can generate additional costs when roaming in the EU/EEA compared to making the same calls at home. These numbers are typically used for calls to 'valued-added services'.

Communications related to value-added services referred to in the questions below should be understood as communications to:

- (a) **Premium-rate numbers**, for which a domestic customer is charged more than for a regular call and which are used to provide, for example directory enquiries, weather forecasts, technical support and entertainment, as well as other services;
- (b) **Freephone numbers**, which are free of charge to domestic customers, for example a bank hotline, travel agency hotline, insurance helpline);
- (c) **Shared cost numbers**, for which a domestic customer pays only the charge for a local phone call, for example e-shops
- \*7.1 Do you consider that the Roaming Regulation should introduce measures to avoid unexpected additional charges due to the use of value-addedd services while roaming in the EU/EEA?
  - Yes
  - O No
  - I don't know/No opinion

7.2 How relevant are the following measures to avoid problems linked to value-added services and high termination rates subject to revenue share of roaming services in the EU/EEA?

	Very relevant	Relevant	Neutral	Not relevant	Not relevant at all	I don't know /No opinion
* Introduce a European database with value-added services/premium number ranges to be made publicly available with relevant termination rates	•	0	0	0	0	0
* Introduce an obligation on mobile operators to include in the "Welcome SMS" an alert informing that these types of communications may not be under Roam-Like-At-Home principles	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Introduce an obligation that access to value-added services must be explicitly requested by the roaming customer (opt-in)	0	0	0	0	0	•

1500 character(s) maximum	
4 In your view, what wo	uld the positive/negative impacts of the measures
.4 In your view, what wo roposed above be?	uld the positive/negative impacts of the measures

7.3 Are there other measures that should be considered? Please specify

#### **Section 8. Emergency Communications**

The EU legislation on emergency communications ensures that all EU citizens have free access to emergency services through the single European emergency number "112". End-users with disabilities should benefit from equivalent access through SMS, emergency applications, total conversation, etc. Roaming customers should enjoy the same level of service, when it comes to emergency communications as national customers. The questions in this section aim at gathering information about access to emergency services through emergency communications while roaming in the EU/EEA.

8.1 Do you consider the following measures are relevant as an effective means to ensure seamless access to emergency communications for roaming customers in the EU/EEA?

	Very relevant	Relevant	Neutral	Not relevant	Not relevant at all	I don't know /No opinion
* Introduce an obligation on mobile operators in the Roaming Regulation, at wholesale level to ensure that customers have seamless access, and "free of charge", to emergency services through emergency communications by using 112	•	©	©	•	•	•
* Introduce an obligation on mobile operators in the Roaming Regulation, at wholesale level, to ensure that the establishment and transmission of caller location in the visited EU Member State is free of charge for the end-user	•	•	•	•	•	•

<ul> <li>Introduce an obligation on the home operator to inform</li> </ul>						
disabled end-users on the availability of alternative means of access available in the visited EU Member State (opt in)	•	0	0	0	0	•

#### 8.2 Are there other measures that should be considered? Please specify

1500 character(s) maximum

1500 character(s) maximum

First of all, EENA would like to stress on the importance of the article 14(1) of the current roaming regulation (regulation 531/2012). As demonstrated by the last Eurobarometer surveys, the awareness level of the European emergency number is still low and promoting 112 to all people travelling should remain a priority.

Future legislative developments should also look at the remaining issues on emergency access for roaming users:

- Lack of harmonised access to emergency services for people with disabilities and lack of knowledge on how to use alternative means;
- Need to ensure that location information is provided to emergency services with the same precision and the same reliability for roaming users as for domestic users;
- Lack of interconnection of emergency apps when roaming;
- Need to ensure that Next-Generation 112 will work for roaming users when ESINets are implemented.

#### Section 9. Potential simplification/burden reduction

All initiatives to revise existing legislation are required to explore the potential for simplification and improving the efficiency of that legislation (e.g. by reducing regulatory costs).

9.1 Do you have any proposal to simplify and improve the efficiency of the Roaming Regulation? If yes, please indicate the category and explain how your proposal would simplify and improve efficiency of the legislation and what the impacts would be. Please note that the Commission Implementation Regulation (detailed provisions regarding fair use policy and sustainability derogation) is not subject to this review. Your proposals should fall within the scope of the Roaming Regulation. Please note that you are not requested to include any special categories of personal data within the meaning of Article 10 of Regulation 2018/1725.

# a. Retail regulation and transparency for customers 1500 character(s) maximum b. Wholesale regulation

	supervision/enforcement, dispute resolution, data collection  O character(s) maximum
d. C	Other
150	00 character(s) maximum
Tha	ank you
furth	nk you for your contribution to this questionnaire. In case you want to share ner ideas on these topics, you can upload a document below. Please note that are not requested to include any special categories of personal data within the
The Only	aning of Article 10 of Regulation 2018/1725.  maximum file size is 1 MB  / files of the type pdf,txt,doc,docx,odt,rtf are allowed  a2c3cd5-ea08-444d-8e89-1d5a8653cad1/2020_09_08_EENA_Response.pdf
Fina	al comments.
pers	ase note that you are not requested to include any special categories of sonal data within the meaning of Article 10 of Regulation 2018/1725.
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