

How does the EU Framework for Electronic Communications affect regulation of UK telecoms today - and what does that imply about tomorrow?

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Regulating UK electronic communications is a legally complex process...

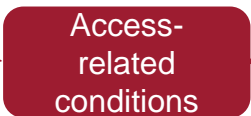
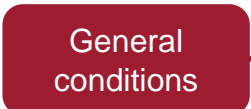
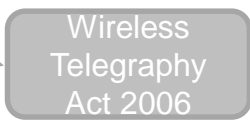
European legislation

UK legislation

UK regulatory rules

UK enforcement

Commercial outcomes



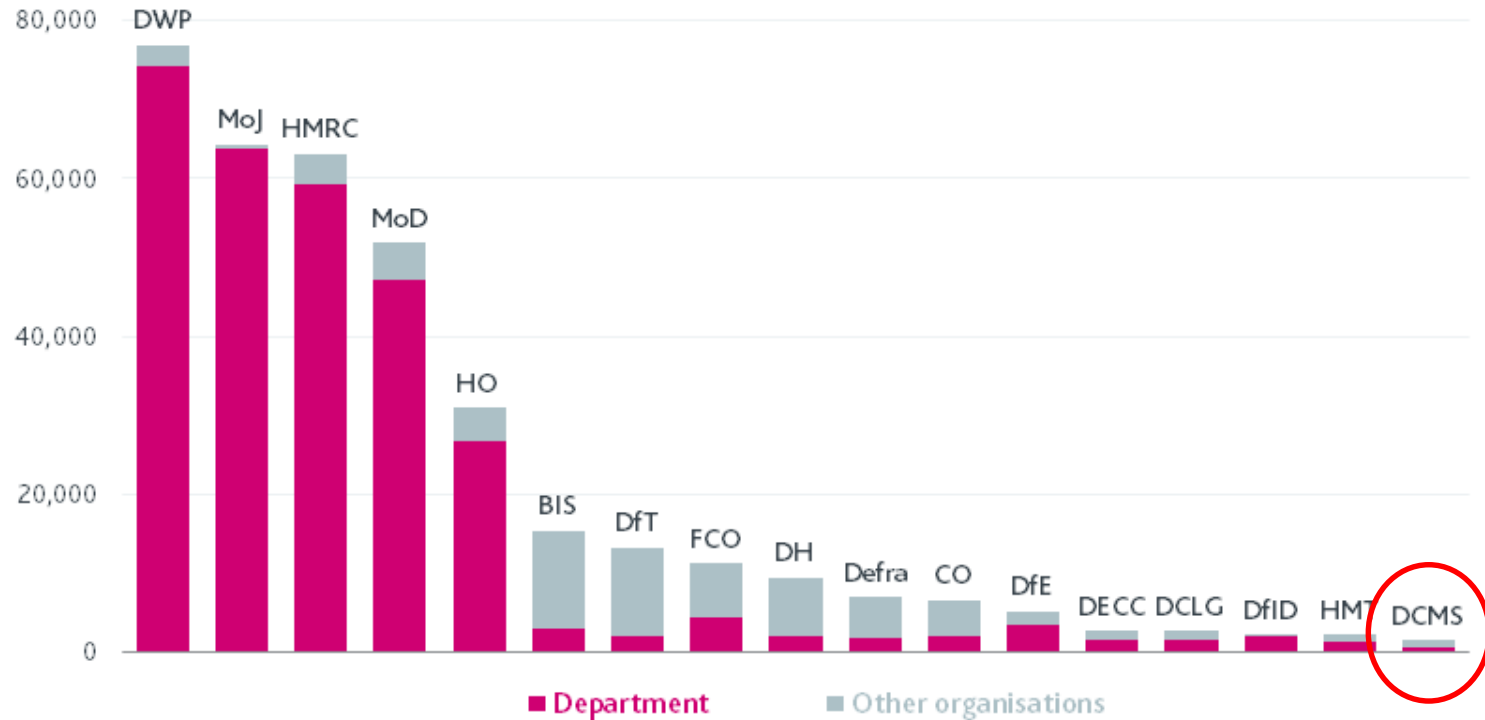
- *Bundled terms of supply*
- *Regulated consumer contract*
- *Regulated wholesale content supply*
- *Outsourcing/asset sharing*
- *Regulated wholesale network access*

... and the effect of CRF is felt at every stage of the 'supply chain'

European legislation	UK legislation	UK regulatory rules	UK enforcement	Commercial outcomes
<i>CRF sets...</i>	<i>CRF sets...</i>	<i>CRF sets...</i>	<i>CRF sets...</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic structure • Overarching principles • Roles of different actors • Link to competition law concepts • Oversight and quality control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed rules • Core building blocks (definitions) • Each of the main processes (market reviews) • Processes for peer-review, consultation, appeals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many rules 'hard-coded' into the regime • Closed list of categories for new rules • Limits on when a rule can be set • Limits on <i>why</i> a rule can be set (purpose) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Binding objectives and duties that must be in mind during enforcement • Limits on actions (proportionate, reasonable) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Bundled terms of supply</i> • <i>Regulated consumer contract</i> • <i>Regulated wholesale content supply</i> • <i>Outsourcing/asset sharing</i> • <i>Regulated wholesale network access</i>

Optimism vs realism

Civil service staff numbers (FTE) by department, December 2015



Source: Institute for Government analysis of ONS, Public Sector Employment (table 9), 2015 Q4.

- DG CNECT has 754 people doing electronic communications regulation
- DCMS has around 30, most of whom are not experts in regulation *per se*

Specific risks: less accountability and a less expert, more politicised system

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- Critical long-term question: how will this complex system change when ‘European legislation’ is replaced by ‘UK Government policy’? Will it be worse or better?
 - The answer is likely to be *‘it will change in a variety of unpredictable ways’*
- UK Gov’t is likely to be better than the European Commission at:
 - **Responsiveness to UK-specific issues:** this has been an issue in the past
 - **Coordination across different regulated sectors:** this hasn’t, really
- But UK Gov’t is at material risk of being worse than the European Commission at:
 - **Basic system design:** UK was the pioneer but the UK civil service hasn’t needed these skills for decades
 - **Economics:** Does the Department have the resources in regulatory economics to be good at this?
 - **Legislating flexibly:** UK/common law model had to become flexible to accommodate Europe. What now?
 - **Avoiding political influence:** inherently more likely (inevitable) with Ministers making decisions
 - **Consistency with other jurisdictions UK operators care about:** e.g. IRE, FRE, GER, NED, SPA, ITA
 - **Responding to global trends:** inefficiencies of dealing with one market, risk of ‘going it alone’ on issues
 - **Spectrum:** particularly international harmonisation and bargaining as a bloc
 - **Expert accountability and peer review:** in effect, Ofcom will answer to no one but the CAT
- These problems are replicated in other parts of the system affecting UK telecoms:
 - **Competition:** CMA has to do extra work to handle international mergers, big antitrust cases (Google, Apple)
 - **Privacy/DP:** Safe harbours, managing cross-border enforcement, etc