



Czech Telecommunication Office

December 2021

Telegraphically

Consultation on universal postal services

On 15 December 2021, CTU launched a [public consultation](#) of the plan to secure the provision of the universal postal services contained in the postal licence for the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2024. After settling the comments from the public consultation, CTU will take further steps according to the law and will launch an open tender for the postal licence holder for the two-year period at the beginning of the second quarter of next year.

CTU succeeded before the Supreme Administrative Court

The Supreme Administrative Court issued [an opinion of the extended panel of judges](#), which provided an unambiguous interpretation of what postal services are and who their operator is. The Supreme Administrative Court complied with the cassation complaints of CTU and has been gradually annulling the existing judgments of the Municipal Court in Prague for illegality and returning the case for further proceedings. Please note that providing postal services without notification is an administrative offence for which a fine of up to CZK 10,000,000 may be imposed. For more information, see the [CTU website](#).

Fraudsters impersonate Česká pošta and other companies

Unfortunately, the number of fraudulent messages whose senders [pretend to be Česká pošta](#) or other [private](#) companies is not decreasing. These are most often the so-called phishing attacks, to which it is best not to respond in any way, not to provide any data or even money. One of the tips given by Česká pošta is to check the correctness of the link in the e-mail message, where without clicking the link, the actual direction of the link can be found by simply hovering the mouse over the text of the link and the address will appear next to the mouse pointer.

Amendment of the Electronic Communications Act: What does it bring to undertakings?

In October, Act [No. 374/2021 Coll.](#), was published in the Collection of Laws, amending the Electronic Communications Act, most of which will come into effect on 1 January 2022. In the [November Monitoring Report](#) we reported on what the amendment brings to consumers. In the following detailed article, we will focus on an overview of the important changes that the amendment contains for business undertakings in electronic communications.

CHANGES TO DEFINITIONS

What is an electronic communications service?

The new definition of electronic communications services also includes services that were not previously electronic communications services. These are mainly number-independent interpersonal communication services, in particular various applications enabling communication, e.g. WhatsApp, Viber, Signal, Messenger, etc. These services are often not charged for and are referred to as over-the-top (OTT) services. The scope of regulation applicable to these newly included services is smaller than for “traditional” electronic communications services.

Discounts also for low-income people

In addition to access to voice service, the universal service will now also include reasonable Internet access. In layman's terms, the following discounts for people with special social needs can be used not only for calls but also for the Internet. The discount (in the amount of CZK 200) for citizens with disabilities will be preserved, but the possibility of benefiting from the discount has been extended to low-income people. A low-income person is defined similarly to the exemption from radio and television fees, i.e.:

- a) a person with an income of less than 2.15 times the minimum subsistence level, if they are individuals, or
- b) a person who lives in the same household with other persons and the sum of their income and these persons' incomes is less than 2.15 times the minimum subsistence level.

The group of persons with special social needs has thus been extended to include both categories. The affordability of the services included in universal service should therefore be ensured so that price should not be a factor preventing consumers from accessing services.

In accordance with the relevant provisions of the Act, the Czech Telecommunication Office will review the need to impose individual partial services within the universal service under the new conditions and, where appropriate, initiate proceedings to impose the obligation to provide them on the designated providers.

CHANGES IN THE OBLIGATIONS OF UNDERTAKINGS

Changes to the notification of business activities

A new electronic form will be created in the area of authorisation to carry out electronic communications business on the basis of proper notification, in accordance with the BEREC guidelines. At the same time, according to the transitional provision of the transposition amendment, business undertakings who have already notified their electronic communications business and are authorized to carry out the business activities are now obliged to submit an updated notification to CTU also on this electronic form by 1 July 2022. The form is now based on the new structure of activities subject to notification.

Changes to emergency communication obligations

The possibilities to communicate with emergency lines are being extended. Now it will not only be possible to call the relevant emergency numbers, but it will also be possible to send a text message (SMS). In the future, where technically feasible, other methods of emergency communication will be discussed.

Obligations when changing Internet access service provider

In addition to the right to port a telephone number, the Act also newly introduces the right to change the provider of an Internet access service. The Act newly defines, for example, the maximum permissible period of interruption of the service provided during a change, namely as no more than one working day. CTU is preparing a decree that will regulate the technical and organizational conditions for the undertakings in the process of changing the Internet access service provider. The decree will set deadlines for each step of the process, which will be binding upon business undertakings.

In addition, the Act newly establishes a subscriber's right to a lump-sum refund in case that the process of telephone number porting or service provider change is delayed or the change is misused due to a breach of an obligation by the receiving or abandoned service provider. The right to a lump-sum refund is also given in case of failure to meet the agreed repair and installation deadlines. The amount of the refund will be determined by an implementing decree prepared by the Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic. In the case of the right to port a telephone number, the Act also newly provides for the right of the subscriber to port their telephone number within a specified period of time (but at least 1 month from the date of termination of the commitment), even if they have previously terminated their contract for the provision of the service, as well as the obligation of the abandoned provider to reactivate the service on the telephone number that was not successfully ported.

New obligations to customers - information, quality of service

The Act regulates the information obligations of undertakings towards customers, namely prior to the conclusion of a contract, at the time of its conclusion (see contract summary template in [Section 63\(5\)](#) of the amendment to the Act), but also during the term of the contract. The contract summary template should include a unique identification of the undertaking, contact details for defects and claims, the main features of the electronic communications service provided, the prices for activation of the service and any periodic payments, the term of the contract and the conditions for renewal and termination of the contract commitment, and other relevant information.

CHANGES IN THE SPECTRUM

Strengthening harmonization

For example, a block allocation period of at least 20 years is envisaged, compared to the current 15 years. The procedure for the review of radio licences (block allocations) is also modified in order to enhance harmonization and technological development.

Alternative use of frequencies

In the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan, CTU may provide for alternative radio spectrum utilisation, in particular where insufficient market demand for use of the band is identified or where frequencies are not being used. This is an opportunity to make the best use of the spectrum by undertakings and citizens.

Spectrum sharing

In view of the increasing use of frequencies by radio stations and applications, and at the same time the increasing occupancy of some frequency bands, the amendment strengthens the tools for more efficient use of frequencies and opportunities for new users.

Strengthening the ability to determine wholesale access to spectrum

This provision may be an interesting opportunity for other frequency users, including, for example, Industry 4.0. CTU Council Chair may, in a decision on the granting, amendment or extension of the validity period of radio frequency block allocations, set limits on the scope of the radio spectrum, impose an obligation of wholesale access and/or national or regional roaming, reserve certain radio spectrum for new operators if this is appropriate and justified with regard to the specific situation on the national market.

New regulation of the use of radio frequencies for satellite networks or systems

The amendment to the Electronic Communications Act newly regulates the procedures for authorizing frequencies for satellite networks and the roles of CTU and undertakings in these processes.

NETWORK AND SERVICE SECURITY

Obligation to ensure security and integrity

The amendment of the Electronic Communications Act provides for many new features in the network and service security. The basic principle is that an entity providing a publicly available electronic communication service is obliged to ensure the security, confidentiality and integrity of its network and the security of the services it provides. The security provided must be appropriate to the level of risk present in order to prevent or minimize the impact of security incidents on end users and on networks and services. The security of a network and service means its ability to withstand with sufficient reliability any interference that compromises the availability, reliability, integrity or confidentiality of that network and service, the stored, transmitted or processed data or related services offered by or accessible through that electronic communications network or service.

Roles of CTU

Where CTU has identified a significant threat to the security and integrity of a public communications network or electronic communications service, it shall decide on the obligation of the person concerned providing the public communications network or publicly available electronic communication service, to implement measures, including deadlines for their implementation, to address the security incident or to prevent its occurrence. Should the measure concern an unspecified group of obliged persons, CTU may set the relevant conditions by a measure of general nature.

OTHER

Modification of the process of authorisation for the use of numbers with special economic value

The Act also reintroduces the requirement that numbers of so-called special economic value - i.e. symmetrical or easy to remember numbers - should be allocated through best offer selection

mechanisms. The Czech Telecommunication Office has therefore prepared and consulted with the public a draft of a new measure of general nature which sets out the procedure for selecting and granting authorisations to use such numbers in these cases.

Geographical surveys of network reach

Provision is also made for geographical surveys of the reach of electronic communication networks enabling the provision of Internet access services. CTU must carry out such a survey at least once every three years. In doing so, it will continue to collect data through the dedicated electronic data collection system (ESD). The scope of the data to be collected will comply with the requirements of the Guidelines on Geographic Surveys developed by the Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications – BEREC.

Option for undertakings with significant market power to offer commitments

Undertakings with significant market power may newly offer commitments in relation to access or interconnection conditions which CTU may, after a detailed assessment and public consultation, make binding. This circumstance may have an impact on the scope of obligations imposed on undertakings with significant market power on the basis of relevant market analyses.

New rules for marketing calls

Under the amendment to the Electronic Communications Act ([Act No. 374/2021 Coll.](#) effective from 1 January 2022), CTU, in cooperation with the Office for Personal Data Protection and the Ministry of Industry and Trade, has prepared a [joint Interpretative Opinion](#) on the new legislation for marketing calls, with answers to the most frequently asked questions. According to the transitional provisions of this amendment (Article II, Points [15](#) and [16](#)), the change to these rules does not come into effect until 1 July 2022. In the meantime, the conditions under [Section 96\(1\)](#) of the Electronic Communications Act, in wording effective until 31 December 2021, apply to marketing calls. This transitional period creates a window of opportunity to obtain the consent of subscribers who will be interested in marketing calls, as providers of electronic communications services are obliged to inform subscribers about the changes and about their option to provide consent to be contacted for marketing purposes.

Measurement of coverage: Commitments fulfilled, but also some remaining problems

The criteria [of the auction of frequencies for LTE networks](#) imposed a commitment on the operators to cover 100% of the length of railway corridors and motorways by spring 2021. These commitments have been met by the operators; more information can be found in both measurement reports, [here](#) and [here](#). However, CTU has identified some persistent problems. Measurements were carried out during the summer, followed by evaluation and publication of the results.

One of these problems is the “fragmented coverage” of the corridors, which includes isolated uncovered areas or areas with poorer signal quality. This results in a situation where mobile phones may not be able to maintain continuous communication, reducing users' subjective assessment of coverage.

The second, more fundamental and persistent problem is the influence of car design. As CTU has repeatedly pointed out, for example [in this press release](#) and elsewhere, as well as during negotiations, the construction of the railway car and its permeability to electromagnetic waves has a significant effect. The differences between cars deployed on Czech railways are up to ten thousand-fold. Even if the coverage of railway corridors in the sense of the relevant definition is at 100% (see inset box), passengers' access to mobile network services will be significantly limited without additional technical measures. It is therefore necessary to ensure it, for example, by using repeaters, which CTU has been promoting in this context for a long time.

Even on motorways there are occasional uncovered or less covered areas. This also means that mobile phones may not be able to maintain continuous communication and users may therefore perceive the whole area as uncovered. The measuring vehicle travelled all the motorways in both directions and was detecting the signal strength one second at a time. In this way, CTU obtained measurement results with a density of approximately every 25 metres.

For the presentation and visualization of the measurements, the measured results of both measurements are processed and presented in an application that is public and available at: <http://qos.ctu.cz/>

DEFINITION OF 100% COVERAGE

Under the terms of the LTE frequency auction, 100% coverage of railway transit corridors means the availability of service in more than 80% of the 100x100m squares defined by CTU that the corridor intersects. 100% coverage of a motorway means the availability of service in 90% of the 100x100m squares defined by CTU that the motorway intersects.

TV and radio fees: Please contact Czech Television (ČT) and Czech Radio (ČRo) directly

Within its official activities, CTU has noted some complaints or enquiries from applicants regarding their obligation to pay the receiver fee (specifically the radio and television fee, sometimes [inaccurately referred to](#) as the so-called licence fee), as they generally believe that since transmission in the area of television and radio broadcasting falls within the field of electronic communications, CTU is also competent to deal with this issue.

However, radio and television broadcasting in the form of providing individual programmes is not an electronic communications service, and therefore the fee cannot be considered a fee associated with the provision of electronic communications services under the Electronic Communications Act. For this reason, CTU cannot influence the amount of such fees or the settlement of disputed issues concerning the payment thereof.

These fees are paid directly to Czech Radio and Czech Television, i.e. without any intermediation by the electronic communications service provider. These institutions should also be contacted for questions and complaints.

Comprehensible information on the obligation to pay this fee, including answers to frequently asked questions, can be found for TV fees [here](#); for radio fees, the information website is available [here](#).

Checked by CTU in November...

...compliance with the conditions of General Authorisation No. [VO-R/12/03.2021-3](#) for the use of radio frequencies and for the operation of equipment for broadband data transmission in the 2.4 GHz - 71 GHz band

CTU carried out a total of 35 inspections. Defects were identified in 29 cases, consisting in the use of indoor frequencies outside a building and failure to comply with other terms of the general authorisation, which were resolved by a call to rectify the identified deficiencies and which will subsequently be addressed in administrative proceedings.

... compliance with the conditions of an individual licence for the use of frequencies

CTU carried out 7 inspections of compliance with the conditions of the individual licence for the use of frequencies, focusing primarily on radio and TV transmitters. In 6 cases, a violation of the conditions of the individual licence was detected and the operators will be subject to administrative proceedings.

...the use of radio frequencies without authorisation

CTU carried out 23 inspections focusing on the use of frequencies without authorisation. 13 inspections revealed use of frequencies without individual licence; the cases were referred for resolution in administrative proceedings.

... sources of interference with the operation of electronic communications equipment and networks, the provision of electronic communications services or the operation of radiocommunications services

In November, CTU closed 10 cases of interference with GSM, LTE and UMTS public mobile communication networks (in 3 cases the source of interference was an active element of TV signal reception), 5 cases of interference with radio signal reception, 3 cases of interference of amateur service device, and 9 cases of interference of various devices (PPS station, short-range devices, wireless city information system, etc.).

... sources of interference with TV reception

In November, CTU closed a total of 110 cases of TV signal reception interference. The investigation of complaints about poor TV reception revealed that in 58 cases the defect was in the viewer's equipment (most often a technical fault of the receiving antenna), in 8 cases it was due to reception of signal in a non-covered area, in 28 cases the interference stopped or occurred sporadically. Six interference reports were cancelled by their submitters during the investigation of the interference. In nine cases, a source of interference was detected, and in all cases the source of interference was a mobile operator's base station (see below).

... pilot operation of LTE base stations in the 800 MHz band

As of 30 November 2021, 208 base stations were in pilot operation, and 16,919 stations were in permanent operation. In November, an LTE base station was identified as a source of TV signal interference in two cases.

... pilot operation of 5G/LTE base stations in the 700 MHz band

As of 30 November 2021, 305 base stations were in pilot operation, and 150 stations were in permanent operation. In November, a 5G/LTE base station was identified as a source of TV signal

interference in seven cases. In November, CTU sent a letter via data mailbox to 166 municipalities in whose region the pilot operation of 5G base stations was launched, [with information](#) on how to proceed in the event of TV reception interference.

2,824 - the number of decisions issued in November on the matter, of which 2,778 decisions concerned a dispute over payment (payment of the price for services).

1,070 – the number of administrative proceedings initiated in November concerning subscriber disputes between the person carrying out the communication activity and the subscriber. These are the disputes over payments and objections to the settlement of a complaint about the billing of the price or the provided publicly available electronic communications service.

Radio spectrum management

STUDY OF THE CONDITIONS FOR EXTENSION OF FREQUENCIES FOR WI-FI 6E AND WI-FI 7 STARTED

At its 57th hybrid meeting in Berlin, the CEPT/ECC adopted a draft work item on the study of the technical conditions for the operation of WAS/RLAN applications in the 6425-7125 MHz band. In Europe, the 5945-6425 MHz band is already harmonized for Wi-Fi 6E applications, which mainly can be used in homes or businesses for high-speed connectivity. However, this range does not allow the full use of Wi-Fi technology, for example in terms of the availability of a number of very wide radio channels. Considering the studies already underway for IMT/5G in this frequency band, Europe's preparations for the WRC-23 World Radiocommunication Conference will also be taken into account in the future. The Czech Republic presented a draft work item on behalf of the coalition of 7 European countries. The first meeting of the CEPT expert working group on this item is planned for March 2022.

General authorisations

Changes in the conditions for the provision of electronic communications services

On 6 December 2021, the public consultations on draft General Authorisation [No. VOS/1/XX.2021-Y](#) amending General Authorisation No. VO-S/1/07.2005-9 laying down conditions for the provision of electronic communications services, as amended, and [No. VO-S/2/XX.2021-Y](#) amending General Authorisation No. VO-S/2/07.2005-10 laying down the conditions for the provision of public communications networks and associated facilities, as amended, were closed. In particular, the provisions governing the conditions for notification of the performance of communication activities and the provisions governing the conditions for the provision of information on request pursuant to [Section 115 of the Electronic Communications Act](#) through the electronic reporting system have been repealed. Furthermore, an invalid ČSN standard was replaced by an indicative reference to a valid standard.

No comments were received in this public consultation, both general authorisations were issued on 15 December 2021 in the [Telecommunication Bulletin](#).

Measures of General Nature

Modifications to the conditions for granting authorisations for the use of numbers with special economic value

On 22 October 2021, the public consultation on the draft Measure of General Nature [No. OOP/X/YY.2021-YY](#) laying down the conditions for granting authorisations for the use of numbers with special economic value was closed.

No comments were submitted within this public consultation, and therefore on 15 December 2021, CTU issued in the [Telecommunication Bulletin](#) Measure of General Nature No. OOP/20/11.2021-13, which reflects a change in the legislation on granting of authorisations for the use of numbers with special economic value, where CTU may decide whether to grant authorisations to use these numbers on a first-come, first-served basis or on the basis of a tender. This measure of general nature shall come into effect on the fifteenth day following its publication in the Telecommunication Bulletin.

Quality parameters for publicly available electronic communications services

On 22 October 2021, the [public consultation](#) on the draft Measure of General Nature No. OOP/14/XX.2021-Y repealing Measure of General Nature No. OOP/14/04.2012-5 laying down the service quality parameters to be measured, and the content, form and manner of publishing information on the current prices, quality and conditions of the provision of publicly available electronic communication services and the measures ensuring equivalent access for disabled users, and the quality assessment procedures, was closed.

No comments were submitted within this public consultation, and therefore on 15 December 2021, CTU issued in the [Telecommunication Bulletin](#) Measure of General Nature No. OOP/14/11.2021-12, which will come into effect on 1 January 2022.

Network plans - public consultations

On 24 November 2021, CTU published on the discussion site [draft Measure of General Nature No. SP/2/XX.2021-Y](#) amending Measure of General Nature No. SP/2/05.2011-7 issuing the network plan of transmission parameters of public telephone networks and [draft Measure of General Nature No. SP/3/XX.2021-X](#) issuing the network plan of signalling of public communication networks. In both proposals, CTU takes into account the new legal regulation under Act [No. 374/2021 Coll.](#) (see the title article for more details) and regulates the issue of interconnection in the VoIP environment.

Comments on both draft measures of general nature can be submitted until 27 December 2021.

Market analyses

Market No. 3 - Wholesale market for access to mobile services

Following the closed [public consultation](#) on the draft [analysis of relevant market No. 3](#) – wholesale market for access to mobile services, CTU published a [table on the settlement](#) of the comments received on the discussion site on 16 November 2021. CTU also consulted the draft analysis with the Office for the Protection of Competition. On 18 November 2021, after the Chairman of the Office for the Protection of Competition did not raise any comment on the draft analysis and supported the CTU's efforts to ex ante regulation of the wholesale market for access to mobile services, CTU initiated the notification of the analysis of the relevant Market No. 3 to the European Commission. On 20 December 2021, the European Commission responded to the draft analysis by sending a decision to open the 2nd

phase of investigation of the wholesale mobile access market in the Czech Republic, see the [press release](#) of 21 December 2021.

Universal service

Launch of a review of special terminal equipment devices and special prices

On 7 December 2021, [CTU launched a review](#) of the grounds on which the obligation is imposed within the universal service to provide a partial service of access for disabled persons to partial services under (a) and (b) provided not only at a fixed location, equivalent to access used by other consumers, in particular through specially equipped terminal equipment devices, pursuant to [Section 38\(2\)\(c\)](#) of Act No. 127/2005 Coll., in wording in effect from 1 January 2022. In addition, CTU [launch a review](#) of the grounds on which the obligation is imposed within the universal service to enable persons with special social needs, as referred to in Sections 44 and 45, to choose prices or price plans that differ from those provided under normal commercial conditions, so that they can access and benefit from partial services pursuant to [subsection 2\(a\) and \(b\)](#), not only at a fixed location, pursuant to Section 38(3) of Act No. 127/2005 Coll., [in wording in effect from 1 January 2022](#).

Issuing a decision on imposition of the obligation to provide special prices and price plans

On the basis of an administrative proceeding for the imposition of an obligation to provide a partial service of the so-called special prices ([Section 38\(3\) of the Electronic Communications Act](#)) as part of the universal service, the CTU Council decided on 15 December 2021 to issue a decision to impose this obligation on O2 Czech Republic a.s. The Office for the Protection of Competition had no comments on the decision and the party to the proceedings (O2 Czech Republic a.s.) did not exercise its right to acquaint itself with the documents serving as a basis for the decision within the time limit set. O2 Czech Republic a.s. is now required to ensure compliance with the obligation imposed on it from 1 January 2022.

Reviews - fixed lines and Internet access at a fixed location

On 15 December 2021, CTU [published a notice](#) of the launch of a review of whether to impose within the universal service a partial service of reasonable access to the Internet at a fixed location, including the connectivity required to use the service, and a partial [service of access to a voice service at a fixed location](#), including the connectivity required to use the service.

For the purposes of the review, CTU needs to collect data, comments and suggestions on the provision of these services. Based on the results of the individual reviews, CTU will issue a decision on whether or not to impose the obligation to provide the above-mentioned services. This plan will be subject to public consultation and if CTU finds it necessary to impose the partial service, it will publish an invitation a tender for the service provider.

Telecommunications regulation in the EU

European Commission

On 12 November, the Commission published the results of the 21 [Digital Economy and Society Index \(DESI\)](#), which tracks the progress made in EU Member States in digital competitiveness in the areas of human capital, broadband connectivity, the integration of digital technologies by businesses and digital public services. According to the 2021 DESI results, the [Czech Republic](#) ranked 18th among

27 EU Member States. The Czech Republic continues to achieve the best result in the integration of digital technologies in practice, where it ranks 15th in the EU.

On 17 November, the Commission announced the first set of [calls](#) for [proposals under the Digital Europe Programme](#) in digital technologies, cybersecurity and European Digital Innovation Hubs. In digital technologies, the grants will be targeted towards an investment of over €415 million in data spaces, artificial intelligence (AI), quantum communication infrastructure, in advancing people's digital skills, and projects that promote a safer Internet, fight child sexual abuse, and disinformation, until the end of 2022. The deadline for submitting proposals is from 17 November 2021 to 22 February 2022.

On 19 November, the Commission launched [public consultation](#) on the proposed revision of [Guidelines on State aid for broadband networks](#). The Guidelines complement the framework aim at supporting the deployment and use of broadband networks in areas suffering from insufficient connectivity services. Public consultation is open until 11 February 2022. The Commission is proposing a number of targeted changes. More specifically, the [proposed revision](#) consists of:

(1) Introducing new speed thresholds for public support to Gigabit fixed networks and new guidance on support for the deployment of mobile networks;

(2) introducing a new category of possible aid in the form of demand-side measures supporting the take-up of fixed and mobile networks; and

(3) further clarifying certain concepts which are important for the State aid assessment carried out by the Commission.

The adoption of the new Broadband Guidelines is foreseen for mid-2022.

On 23 November, the Commission published the [results of public consultation](#) on the formulation of a set of principles to promote and uphold the EU values in the digital space (so called Digital Principles). The consultation ran until 9 March 2021. The public consultation was announced following the [Communication on Digital Decade](#) (Digital Compass) of 9 March 2021. The public consultation aims at formulation of a set of principles which will guide the Member States in designing digital rules and regulations. The set of principles consists of:

1. Universal access to Internet services
2. Digital education and skills
3. Digital public services and administration
4. Digital health services
5. Secure and trusted online environment
6. Protection and empowerment of children and young people in the online space and others

The contributions to the public consultation are feeding into a proposal from the Commission for a joint inter-institutional statement on digital rights and principles of the European Parliament, the Council, and the Commission.

On 30 November, the Commission welcomes the [political agreement](#) reached today between the European Parliament and EU Member States on a [European Data Governance Act](#). Data Governance Act proposed in November 2020 will create the basis for a new European way of data governance in accordance with EU rules, such as personal data protection (GDPR), consumer protection and competition rules. This Act will boost data sharing and the development of common European data spaces, as announced in the [European strategy for data](#).

BEREC

The [49th BEREC Plenary meeting](#) took place on 9 and 10 December 2021.

BEREC Board of Regulators adopted the following [documents for publication](#):

- [BoR \(21\) 158](#) Draft 9th BEREC Report on transparency and comparability of international roaming tariffs
- [BoR \(21\) 159](#) Draft Report on termination rates at the European level – 30 June 2021
- [BoR \(21\) 160](#) BEREC Report on the diversification of the 5G ecosystem
- [BoR \(21\) 161](#) BEREC Regulatory Accounting in Practice Report 2021
- [BoR \(21\) 163](#) Report of the Workshop on NRA experiences with 5G
- [BoR \(21\) 164](#) Report of the Workshop on EMF – How BEREC can best promote science-based EMF exposure limits recommended by experts
- [BoR \(21\) 172](#) Report to enable comparable national broadband coverage indicators throughout Europe
- [BoR \(21\) 175](#) BEREC Work Programme 2022 and Report of the outcomes of the Public Consultation
- [BoR \(21\) 177](#) BEREC Opinion on the market and technological developments and on their impact on the application of rights of end-users in the EECC
- [BoR \(21\) 178](#) BEREC Opinion on the national implementation and functioning of the general authorisation
- [BoR \(21\) 180](#) BEREC Report on COVID-19 crisis - lessons learned regarding communication networks and services for a resilient society

Other documents approved for [public consultation](#):

- [BoR \(21\) 165](#) Draft Report on the Update to the BEREC Net Neutrality Regulatory Assessment Methodology
- [BoR \(21\) 171](#) Draft BEREC Report on a consistent approach to migration and copper switch-off

ERGP

II. plenary meeting of this year of the European regulators group for Postal Services (ERGP) was held on 26 November 2021. The ERGP has elected unanimously Mr. Petros Galides (OCECPR, Cyprus) for 2023 ERGP Chair.

The following documents were adopted [for publication](#):

- ERGP PL II (21) 23 - ERGP Report online platforms and e-retailers
- ERGP PL II (21) 9 - Report on COVID-19 pandemic impact on the future of the postal sector
- ERGP PL II (21) 24 - ERGP Report on Quality of service, consumer protection and consumer handling 2020
- ERGP PL II (21) 10 - ERGP report on contractual situation of consumers of postal services and a Report on public consultation
- ERGP PL II (21) 25 - ERGP Report on postal core indicators and Covid-19 pandemic impact
- ERGP PL II (21) 20– ERGP Report on the Cross-Border Regulation Implementation (EU)

- 2018/644
- ERGP PL II (21) 26 - Report on the harmonized measures related to standardized cross border parcel delivery
- ERGP PL II (21) 27 - ERGP Report on Green Deal impact on postal sector
- ERGP PL II (21) 42 – Communication Plan 2022

Eastern Partnership

18th [Eastern Partnership Regulators of Electronic Communications](#) (EaPeReg) Plenary Meeting took place on 3 December, 2021 in Kyiv. EaPeReg elected new Leadership for 2022. The newly elected EaPeReg Chair 2022 is Mr. Garegin Baghramyan (PSRC, Armenia) and EaPeReg Vice-Chair 2022 is Ms. Hana Továrková, CTU Council Chair.

Calendar

continuously	Discussion forum on Digital Compass
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