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S T A T U S R E P O R T
O N E C
T E L E C O M M U N I C A T I O N
P O L I C Y

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I. BACKGROUND

Information is the basic input of the emerging service economy, linking industry, services and markets together. Access to information has become the key to prosperity and growth and new information technology and telecommunications services are being developed daily. The emerging service economy depends increasingly on telecommunications as its basic infrastructure, providing the means to transport and trade a range of other services. The economic benefits for Europe of 1992 will thus depend in large measure on completing the internal market for the telecommunications sector.

But the cost of 'non-Europe' has been high in telecommunications. By the early 1980s Europe was lagging in two respects:

- (i) in information technology and in particular the highly integrated circuit components - the famous chips - which form the heart of this new 'intelligent' technology;
- (ii) with regard to the updating of regulation, to open up the telecoms sector and realise these new opportunities.

The Commission's June 1987 Green Paper on telecommunications¹ set out to overcome these lags by proposing a programme for the Community in the light of national developments - a programme of regulatory change to meet the twin challenges of 1992 and technological development.

This review of the Green Paper briefly sets out that programme and also reports on progress in its implementation.

¹ Towards a Dynamic European Economy - Green Paper on the Development of the Common Market for Telecommunications Services and Equipment, COM(87)290, Brussels, 30 June 1987

II. THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS SECTOR

Developing Europe's telecommunications infrastructure into the 1990s will prove central to achieving the full benefits from completing the internal market, to improving Europe's position in global economic competition, and to strengthening Community cohesion - constituting priority Community goals reaffirmed in the European Single Act. The Commission's study of the economics of 1992 confirmed that the development of the Common Market for telecommunications services and equipment now promises major savings to the economy along with improved competitiveness - from a combined equipment and services market of around 80 billion ECUs in the EC, gains of up to 10 billion ECUs are there to be realised from the Green Paper proposals.²

Since 1984 the Community has made substantial progress, implementing a policy:

- to promote an advanced European telecommunications infrastructure;
- to stimulate the Community-wide market for services and equipment;
- to contribute to the competitiveness of European industry and services.

In pursuing these objectives, the Commission has achieved rapid agreement by Council on the:

- future development of telecommunications in the Community and common infrastructure projects, in particular concerning the principal future stages of network development - the Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN), digital mobile communications, and the introduction of future broadband communications;
- creation of a Community-wide market for terminals and equipment, concerning in particular the promotion of Europe-wide open standards, in order to give equal opportunity to all market participants;
- the launch of a programme of pre-competitive and 'pre-normative' R&D covering the technologies required for integrated broadband communications (the RACE programme);
- promoting the introduction and development of advanced services and networks in the less-favoured peripheral regions of the Community;
- building up common European positions with regard to international discussions in this area.

² The Economics of 1992 - an assessment of the potential effects of completing the internal market of the European Community. Brussels March 1988.

III. THE GREEN PAPER OF 1987

The Green Paper launched a wide-ranging consultation process regarding the fundamental adjustment of the institutional and regulatory conditions facing the telecommunications sector. These global transformations are being forced by technological changes including the convergence of telecommunications and computing technology, and the growing integration of spoken, written and audio-visual communication. Telecommunications took 140 years to develop from a single service to a dozen by the early 1980s. The new technological capabilities will now lead to a dramatic growth and multiplication of services and applications within a single decade.

Mastering this transformation requires readjustments in the organization of the sector in all Member States, the form of which must take into account the particular position of European countries and the requirements of completing the internal market. The search for common positions in the complex field of future regulation of the telecommunications sector must incorporate a number of major requirements:

- differing regulatory traditions between Member States
- Treaty obligations, in particular regarding the free movement of goods, the freedom to provide services, competition rules, and the common commercial policy
- external relations, in particular with Europe's major trading partners
- social perceptions of new technologies concerning the social consequences of the new technologies and associated regulatory policies.

With these points in mind, the Green Paper proposed the positions set out in Figure 1.

In order to carry out a coherent updating of the system of regulation, the Green Paper envisaged the implementation of the action lines defined by Council in December 1984, along with six new action lines.

Implementing the existing action lines involves:

- ensuring the long-term convergence and integrity of the network infrastructure via the RACE programme, the proposals for the introduction of digital mobile communications, the coordinated introduction of the Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN), and the STAR programme for advancing infrastructure in the regions to increase economic cohesion
- full mutual recognition of type approval for terminal equipment
- opening up access to public telecommunications procurement contracts.

FIGURE 1

The Green Paper's proposed positions

The general objective of the positions set out is the development in the Community of a strong telecommunications infrastructure and of efficient services: providing the European user with a broad variety of telecommunications services on the most favourable terms, ensuring coherence of development between Member States, and creating an open competitive environment, taking full account of the dynamic technological developments underway.

- A) *Acceptance of continued exclusive provision or special rights for the Telecommunications Administrations regarding provision and operation of the network infrastructure. Where a Member State chooses a more liberal regime, either for the whole or parts of the network, the short and long term integrity of the general network infrastructure should be safeguarded.*

Closely monitored competitive offering of two-way satellite communications systems will need further analysis. It should be allowed on a case-by-case basis, where this is necessary to develop Europe-wide services and where impact on the financial viability of the main provider(s) is not substantial.

Common understanding and definition regarding infrastructure provision should be worked out under E) below.

- B) *Acceptance of continued exclusive provision or special rights for the Telecommunications Administrations regarding provision of a limited number of basic services, where exclusive provision is considered essential at this stage for safeguarding public service goals.*

Exclusive provision must be narrowly construed and be subject to review within given time intervals, taking account of technological development and particularly the evolution towards a digital infrastructure. 'Reserved services' may not be defined so as to extend a Telecommunications Administration service monopoly in a way inconsistent with the Treaty. Currently, given general understanding in the Community, voice telephone service seems to be the only obvious candidate.

- C) *Free (unrestricted) provision of all other services ('competitive services', including in particular 'value-added services') within Member States and between Member States (in competition with the Telecommunications Administrations) for own use, shared use, or provision to third parties, subject to the conditions for use of the network infrastructure to be defined under E).*

'Competitive services' would comprise all services except basic services explicitly reserved for the Telecommunications Administrations (see B).

- D) *Strict requirements regarding standards for the network infrastructure and services provided by the Telecommunications Administrations or service providers of comparable importance, in order to maintain or create Community-wide interoperability. These requirements must build in particular on Directives 83/189/EEC and 86/361/EEC, Decision 87/95/EEC and Recommendation 86/659/EEC.*

Member States and the Community should ensure and promote provision by the Telecommunications Administrations of efficient Europe-wide and world-wide communications, in particular regarding those services (be they reserved or competitive) recommended for Community-wide provision, such as according to Recommendation 86/659/EEC.

- E) *Clear definition by Community Directive of general requirements imposed by Telecommunications Administrations on providers of competitive services for use of the network, including definitions regarding network infrastructure provision.*

This must include clear interconnect and access obligations by Telecommunications Administrations for trans-frontier service providers in order to prevent Treaty infringements.

Consensus must be achieved on standards, frequencies, and tariff principles, in order to agree on the general conditions imposed for service provision on the competitive sector. Details of this Directive on Open Network Provision (O N P) should be prepared in consultation with the Member States, the Telecommunications Administrations and the other parties concerned, in the framework of the Senior Officials Group on Telecommunications (SOG-T).

- F) *Free (unrestricted) provision of terminal equipment within Member States and between Member States (in competition with Telecommunications Administrations), subject to type approval as compatible with Treaty obligations and existing Directives. Provision of the first (conventional) telephone set could be excluded from unrestricted provision on a temporary basis.*

Receive Only Earth Stations (ROES) for satellite down-links should be assimilated with terminal equipment and be subject to type approval only.

- G) *Separation of regulatory and operational activities of Telecommunications Administrations. Regulatory activities concern in particular licensing, control of type approval and interface specifications, allocations of frequencies, and general surveillance of network usage conditions;*
- H) *Strict continuous review of operational (commercial) activities of Telecommunications Administrations according to Articles 85, 86 and 90, EEC Treaty. This applies in particular to practices of cross-subsidization of activities in the competitive services sector and of activities in manufacturing;*
- I) *Strict continuous review of all private providers in the newly opened sectors according to Articles 85 and 86, in order to avoid the abuse of dominant positions;*
- J) *Full application of the Community's common commercial policy to telecommunications. Notification by Telecommunications Administrations under Regulation 17/62 of all arrangements between them or with Third Countries which may affect competition within the Community. Provision of information to the extent required for the Community, in order to build up a consistent Community position for GATT negotiations and relations with Third Countries.*
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The six new action lines of the Green Paper were:

1. Creation of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute
2. Common definition of an agreed set of conditions for Open Network Provision (ONP) to service providers and users
3. Common development of Europe-wide services
4. Common definition of a coherent European position regarding the future development of satellite communications in the Community
5. Common definition of telecommunications services and equipment with regard to relations with non-EC countries
6. Common analysis of the social impact.

IV. PROGRESS TO DATE IN IMPLEMENTATION

Annex 1 gives an overview of decisions taken to date and proposals currently in discussion.

Progress in the main areas has been as follows :

1. Opening of the terminal equipment market to competition

The Commission issued a Directive on 16th May 1988 to open up EC-wide the market for terminal equipment to competition within its mandate under EC-competition law, based on Article 90 of the Treaty³. This Directive was subsequently the subject of a complaint put forward by a number of Member States. However, on 19th March 1991, the European Court of Justice gave a historic ruling which fully confirmed the main elements of the approach adopted, that is to say the principle of full abolition of all monopoly rights in the sector, the legal instrument used and the principle of separation of operations and regulations, while requesting modifications on some minor points.

This ruling by the European Court of Justice will be a cornerstone of the further development of EC telecommunications policy.

2. Opening of the services market to competition

On 7 December 1989, the Commission and the EC Council of Ministers reached a unanimous compromise on the approach to be taken to the introduction of competition into the services market and Open Network Provision (ONP). This compromise is based on the following elements:

- rapid and full introduction of competition for all value-added (enhanced) services;
- progressive liberalization of (basic) data communication services;
- simple resale (non-voice) allowed from 1 January 1993, with possibility of extension of transition period to 1 January 1996 in Member States with undeveloped public data networks;
- Member States to be able to require providers of data communication services to meet obligations such as quality and coverage - but Commission to scrutinize these obligations to ensure they are based on objective criteria, are non-discriminatory and are proportionate to the objective of general economic interest which motivates the imposition of obligations.
- General principle that technical interfaces and service features will be subject to standards of a *voluntary* nature. Reserve power for Commission to make reference to standards *mandatory* only to the extent necessary to ensure basic interoperability.

The Commission adopted the Directive on competition in the markets for telecommunications services on 28 June 1990⁴, on the same day as the adoption of the ONP Framework Directive by the Council.

³ Commission Directive of 16th May 1988 on competition in the markets in telecommunications terminal equipment (88/301/EEC, O.J. 1990 L 131/73) OJ L Official Journal of the European Communities / L series

3. Implementation of the principle that tariffs should follow overall cost-trends

The Council, in its Resolution of 30th June 1988, made clear that Telecommunication Administrations will have to move towards a greater cost orientation for tariffs. The Commission will be conducting a review of progress achieved on this objective early in 1992.

4. Separation of regulatory and operational activities

The principle is now generally recognized and integrated in all Member States' reform projects, albeit in varying forms. As regards the separation of terminal equipment approval authorities, this is included in the terminal equipment Directives. As regards authorization of services, this is included in the Commission Directive on competition in the telecommunications services market.

5. Definition of Open Network Provision (ONP)

As mentioned, the EC Council of Ministers adopted the ONP framework directive on 28 June 1990⁵. ONP is directly linked to the development of a Europe-wide market for services, and an essential element thereof (see 2.).

The basic principles of ONP are the opening and harmonization of conditions of access to the network infrastructure and to certain services, for service providers and for users. This harmonization is to apply in the three areas of technical interfaces, usage conditions and tariff principles. This will open the way for the development of pan-European services, in which service providers will be able to make use of the network in the different Member States according to common principles and forms of access.

In accordance with the ONP framework Directive, ONP is being initially defined for leased lines and the voice telephony service through the adoption of specific Directives. A proposal for an ONP Directive on Leased Lines was transmitted to the Council in February 1991⁶ and a common position was reached in December 1991, with final adoption to be expected early this year.

The next ONP Directive will concern the voice telephony network and services and is to be transmitted to Council shortly.

In the areas of packet-switched data services and ISDN, a list of standards which constitutes the basis for harmonised access and/or services features in the context of ONP has been published in the Official Journal⁷.

⁴ Commission Directive of 28 June 1990 on competition in the markets for telecommunications services, 90/388/EEC . O.J. 1990 L 192/10.

⁵ Council Directive 90/387/EEC on the establishment of the internal market for telecommunications services through the implementation of Open Network Provision (ONP), O.J. 1990 L 192/1.

⁶ Proposal for a Council Directive on the application of Open Network Provision to leased lines, COM(91) 30 final.23.5.91

⁷ OPEN NETWORK PROVISION (ONP) reference list of standards for packet switched public data networks and ISDN in the context of Open Network Provision (90/C/ 327/12 ; OJ C327/19, 29.12.90).

The Commission has submitted to Council a Recommendation on the supply of technical interfaces, conditions of usage and tariff principles applying to provision of packet-switched data services complying with open network principles, calling in particular on Member States to ensure that at least one such service be provided on their territory. This recommendation should be adopted by the Council during the first half of 1992.

The Commission has submitted a similar Recommendation in respect of ISDN.

6. Establishment of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute

The proposal of the Green Paper for the creation of a European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) has resulted in a major reform of the European standards-setting process in the sector. ETSI was founded in April 1988 in Sophia-Antipolis near Nice, France.

ETSI has developed an extensive operation, which is already playing a determining role on the European telecommunications standards scene.

7. Full mutual recognition of type approval for terminal equipment

The Directive was adopted by Council in April 1991. It will enter into force in all Member States by November of this year⁸.

8. Introduction of value-added tax to telecommunications

Due to the difficulties inherent in VAT harmonisation, the approach in this area is currently under re-consideration.

9. Guidelines for the application of competition rules

Guidelines⁹ were issued in July 1991 for the application of competition rules to the telecommunications sector, in order to ensure fair market conditions for all market participants.

⁸ Council Directive of 29th April 1991 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning telecommunications terminal equipment, including the mutual recognition of their conformity (91/263/EEC OJ L128/1, 23.05 91)

⁹ Guidelines on the application of EEC competition rules in the telecommunications sector, (OJ C233, 6 9 1991)

10. Opening of public procurement

The Council has adopted on 17 September 1990 a Directive extending the rules already in application for public procurement to sectors previously excluded and in particular telecommunications¹⁰. It provides essentially that in respect of supply contracts above 600 000 ECUs sufficient publicity should be given through publication of a tender notice in the Official Journal of the European Communities and that the contracts should be attributed according to transparent criteria normally to the most economically advantageous or lowest priced tender. The Directive aims at ensuring that there will be no discrimination in favour of "national champions" and that a real Community market for network equipment will be established.

11. Satellites

The European Commission has issued on 20 November 1990 its Green Paper on satellite communications¹¹. It set out the Commission's vision of the future environment for satellite communications in Europe and submitted this vision to public comments by all interested parties.

According to the satellite Green Paper, four major changes of the regulatory environment are necessary before the potential of the provision of satellite communications services by both public and private providers can be fully exploited in Europe:

- full liberalisation of the earth segment, including the abolition of all exclusive or special rights in this area (both for receive only and transmit/receive terminals);
- free (unrestricted) access to space segment capacity, on an equitable, non-discriminatory, and cost-oriented basis;
- full commercial freedom for space segment providers, including direct marketing of satellite capacity to service providers and users;
- harmonisation measures as far as is required for the provision and use of Europe-wide services.

In November 1991, the Council adopted a Council Resolution, confirming the major goals of the Green Paper¹². Implementation is to proceed in 1992.

¹⁰ Council Directive of 17 September 1990 on procurement procedures of entities operating in the water, energy, transport, and telecommunications sectors (90/531/EEC, O.J. L297/1, 29.10.90)

¹¹ Towards Europe-wide systems and Services - Green Paper on a common approach in the field of satellite communications in the European Community, COM(90)490 final, 20.11.1990

¹² Council Resolution of 19 December 1991 on the development of the common market for satellite communications services and equipment (92/C 8/01), (OJ C8/1, 14.1.92)

12. Mobile

In the field of mobile communications, the Council adopted in 1987 a Recommendation on the coordinated introduction of the pan-European digital cellular mobile communications system (GSM) as well as a Directive on the reservation of the necessary frequency bands. A similar Recommendation and Directive was adopted in October of last year for the pan-European radiopaging system ERMES, which should be implemented by 31 December 1992 at the latest. The Council has also adopted at the end of last year a Recommendation and a Directive on the introduction of Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) in the Community; it is planned that this cordless telephone system should be available by the end of 1992. In addition, the Commission has submitted a draft directive related to DSRR (Digital Short Range Radio).

However, while at the national levels substantial progress has been made, a general approach is still to be defined at Community level in respect of the measures which should be implemented for the liberalisation of mobile telecommunications.

13 Data protection / Protection of privacy

In September 1990, the Commission submitted to the EC's Council of Ministers a proposal for a Directive on the protection of personal data and privacy in the context of telecommunications networks¹³. The objectives, in response to the widespread concern about the potential impact of new digital networks, is to provide a basic level of protection of personal data and privacy for the European network user, while maintaining the right of the subscriber to 'information self-determination'.

This review does not include details of information on related areas, such as standards for High Definition TeleVision, where the Council reached a basic agreement at its meeting of 18-19 December 1991, nor on the Community Research programmes in the field of telecommunications, nor on the special programmes for trans-European networks which form an important part of Community action. In June 1991 the Council adopted the Decision on the second phase of the RACE programme¹⁴ up to the end of 1994 and on the specific programme concerning trans-European systems¹⁵.

The review also does not cover Community programmes in related fields such as Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). In this area, Council adopted in July 1991 a Decision on the continuation and expansion of the TEDIS programme.

For these programmes, reference should be made to specific publications.

¹³ Proposal for a Council Directive concerning the protection of personal data and privacy in the context of public digital telecommunications networks, in particular the Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) and public digital mobile networks (OJ C 5/11/90 P.12) SYN 288

¹⁴ Council Decision of 7 June 1991 adopting a specific research and technological development programme in the field of communication technologies (1990 to 1994) (91/352/EEC, OJ L 192/8, 16.07.91)

¹⁵ Council Decision of 7 June 1991 adopting a specific programme of research and technological development in the field of telematic systems in areas of general interest (1990 to 1994) (91/353/EEC : OJ L192/18, 16.07.91)

V. TOWARDS 1992

The Community's programme for implementing the Green Paper constitutes a determined effort to lead telecommunications in Europe towards the goal of a Single Europe-wide Market by 31st December 1992. The Single European Market will mean free movement of people, capital, goods *and services* throughout the Community.

DECISIONS TAKEN TO DATE

COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION OF 12 NOVEMBER 1984 concerning the implementation of harmonization in the field of telecommunications (84/549/EEC; OJ L298/49, 16.11.84)

COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION OF 12 NOVEMBER 1984 concerning the first phase of opening up access to public telecommunications contracts (84/550/EEC; OJ L298/51, 16.11.84)

COUNCIL DECISION OF 25 JULY 1985 on a definition phase for a Community action in the field of telecommunications technologies - R & D programme in advanced communications technologies for Europe (RACE) (85/372/EEC; OJ L210/24, 07.08.85)

COUNCIL RESOLUTION OF 09 JUNE 1986 on the use of videoconference and videophone techniques for intergovernmental applications (86/C 160/01, OJ C160/01, 27.06.86)

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE OF 24 JULY 1986 on the initial stage of the mutual recognition of type approval for telecommunications terminal equipment (86/361/EEC; OJ L217/21, 05.08.86)

COUNCIL REGULATION OF 27 OCTOBER 1986 instituting a Community programme for the development of certain less-favoured regions of the Community by improving access to advanced telecommunications services (STAR programme) (3300/86/EEC; OJ L305/1, 31.10.86)

COUNCIL DECISION OF 22 DECEMBER 1986 on standardisation in the field of information technology and telecommunications (87/95/EEC; OJ L36/31, 07.02.87)

COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION OF 22 DECEMBER 1986 on the coordinated introduction of the Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) in the European Community (86/659/EEC; OJ L382/36, 31.12.86)

COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION OF 25 JUNE 1987 on the coordinated introduction of public pan-European cellular digital land-based mobile communications in the Community (87/371/EEC; OJ L196/81, 17.07.87)

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE OF 25 JUNE 1987 on the frequency bands to be reserved for the coordinated introduction of public pan-European cellular digital land-based mobile communications in the European Community (87/372/EEC; OJ L196/85, 17.07.87)

COUNCIL DECISION OF 05 OCTOBER 1987 introducing a communications network Community programme on trade electronic data interchange systems (TEDIS) (87/499/EEC; OJ L285/35, 08.10.87) and COUNCIL DECISION OF 05 APRIL 1989 amending decision (87/499/EEC; OJ L97, 11/04/89)

COUNCIL DECISION OF 14 DECEMBER 1987 on a Community programme in the field of telecommunications technologies - research and development (R&D) in advanced communications technologies in Europe (RACE programme) (88/28/EEC; OJ L16/35, 21.01.88)

COMMISSION DIRECTIVE OF 16 MAY 1988 on competition in the markets in telecommunications terminal equipment (88/301/EEC; OJ L131/73, 27.05.88)

COUNCIL RESOLUTION OF 30 JUNE 1988 on the development of the common market for telecommunications services and equipment up to 1992 (88/C 257/01; OJ C257/1, 04.10.88)

COUNCIL RESOLUTION OF 27 APRIL 1989 concerning standardisation in the fields of information technology and telecommunications (89/C 117/01; OJ C117/1, 11.05.89)

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE OF 03 MAY 1989 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility (89/366/EEC; OJ L139/19, 23.05.89)

COUNCIL RESOLUTION OF 18 JULY 1989 on the strengthening of the coordination for the introduction of the Integrated Service Digital Network (ISDN) in the European Community up to 1992 (89/C 196/04; OJ C196/4, 01.08.89)

COUNCIL RESOLUTION OF 22 JANUARY 1990 concerning trans-European networks (90/C 27/05; OJ C27/8, 06.02.90)

COUNCIL RESOLUTION OF 28 JUNE 1990 on the strengthening of the European-wide cooperation on radio frequencies, in particular with regard to services with a pan-European dimension (90/C 166/02; OJ C 166/4, 07.07.90)

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE OF 28 JUNE 1990 on the establishment of the internal market for telecommunications services through the implementation of open network provision (90/387/EEC; OJ L192/1, 24.07.90)

COMMISSION DIRECTIVE OF 28 JUNE 1990 on competition in the markets for telecommunications services (90/388/EEC; OJ L192/10, 24.07.90)

COMMISSION DECISION OF 30 JULY 1990 setting up a Joint Committee on Telecommunications Services (90/450/EEC; OJ L230/25, 24.08.90)

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE OF 17 SEPTEMBER 1990 on procurement procedures of entities operating in the water, energy, transport and telecommunications sectors (90/531/EEC; OJ L297/1, 29.10.90)

COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION OF 9 OCTOBER 1990 on the coordinated introduction of Pan-European land-based public radio paging in the Community (90/543/EEC; OJ L310/23, 09.11.90)

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE OF 9 OCTOBER 1990 on the frequency bands designated for the coordinated introduction of pan-European land-based public radio paging in the Community (90/544/EEC; OJ L310/28, 09.11.90)

COUNCIL RESOLUTION OF 14 DECEMBER 1990 on the final stage of the coordinated introduction of pan-European land based public digital mobile cellular communications in the Community (GSM) (90/C 329/09; OJ C329/25, 31.12.90)

Open Network Provision (ONP) reference list of standards for packet switched public data networks and ISDN in the context of open network provision (90/C 327/12; OJ C327/19, 29.12.90)

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE OF 29 APRIL 1991 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning telecommunications terminal equipment, including the mutual recognition of their conformity (91/263/EEC; OJ L128/1, 23.05.91)

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE OF 03 JUNE 1991 on the frequency band to be designated for the coordinated introduction of digital European cordless telecommunications (DECT) into the Community (91/287/EEC; OJ L 144/45, 08.06.91)

COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION OF 03 JUNE 1991 on the coordinated introduction of digital European cordless telecommunications (DECT) into the Community (91/288/EEC; OJ L144/47, 08.06.91)

COUNCIL DECISION OF 07 JUNE 1991 adopting a specific research and technological development programme in the field of communication technologies (1990 to 1994) (91/352/EEC; OJ L192/8, 16.07.91)

COUNCIL DECISION OF 07 JUNE 1991 adopting a specific programme of research and technological development in the field of telematic systems in areas of general interest (1990 to 1994) (91/353/EEC; OJ L192/18, 16.07.91)

COUNCIL DECISION OF 22 JULY 1991 establishing the second phase of the Tedis programme (Trade electronic data interchange systems) (91/385/EEC; O.J L208/66, 30.07.91)

COUNCIL DECISION OF 29 JULY 1991 on the introduction of a single European emergency call number (91/396/EEC; OJ L217/31, 06.08.91)

COUNCIL RESOLUTION OF 4TH NOVEMBER 1991 on the development of the Common Market for Satellite Communications Services and Equipment (92/C 8/01, 19.12.91)

The above list does not include the three comprehensive policy documents published by the Commission in this field:

- GREEN PAPER on the development of the Common Market for Telecommunications services and equipment (COM(87)290, 30.06.87)
- GREEN PAPER on a common approach in the field of satellite communications in the European Community (COM(90)490, 20.11.90)
- GUIDELINES on the application of EEC competition rules in the telecommunications sector (91/C 233/02; OJ C233/2, 06.09.91).

Community Decisions in closely related fields have not been included, such as those relating to the field of television (standards for direct satellite television broadcasting : 86/529/EEC ; OJ L311/28) ; High Definition Television : 89/337/EEC, OJ L142/1-2, 89/630/EEC, OJ L 363/30).

Also not included are specific IT application programmes : Drive: 88/416/EEC; OJ L206/1; Delta:88/417/EEC, OJ L206/20; Aim:88/577/EEC; OJ L134/22 ; the Insis and Caddia (85/214/EEC; OJ L96/35-86/23/EEC; OJ L33/28 - 87/288/EEC; OJ L145/86) programmes; and the implementation of the information services market (programme IMPACT : 88/524/EEC, OJ L288/39). Most of the former programmes are now integrated in the general programme on telematics systems : 91/353/EEC, cited above.

Further, reports on the above initiatives are not included : eg TEDIS - 1988-89 Activity report (COM(90)361);CADDIA-Annual report(SEC(90)79 22Jan90); IMPACT - Report on Phase I activities SEC(90)1990,20 Sep 90;ISDN - Progress Report 1989 concerning the coordinated introduction of ISDN in the European community (COM(90)123);Report on the implementation of council recommendation 87/371/EEC and Directive 87/372/EEC on the coordinated introduction of the pan-European digital cellular mobile communications system.COM(90)565].

PROPOSALS UNDER DISCUSSION

PROPOSAL FOR A COUNCIL DIRECTIVE concerning the protection of personal data and privacy in the context of public digital telecommunications networks, in particular the Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) and public digital mobile networks (COM(90)314 - SYN 287 and 288, 13.09.90)

PROPOSAL FOR A COUNCIL DIRECTIVE on the application of open network provision to leased lines (COM(91)30 - SYN 328, 14.02.91)

PROPOSAL FOR A COUNCIL DECISION on the harmonisation of the international telephone access code in the Community (COM(91)165 - SYN 339, 23.05.91)

PROPOSAL FOR A COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION on the harmonised provision of a minimum set of Packet-Switched Data Services in accordance with Open Network Provision (ONP) principles (COM(91)208, 07.06.91)

PROPOSAL FOR A COUNCIL DIRECTIVE on the frequency bands to be designated for the coordinated introduction of digital short-range radio (DSSR) in the Community (COM(91)215 - SYN 345, 12.06.91)

Proposals in related fields have not been included, eg Proposal for a Council Directive on the adoption of standards for satellite broadcasting of television signals, COM(91)242, 9.07.91.