

**Trade in Services**

**AUSTRALIA**

**Schedule of Specific Commitments**

**Supplement 3**

(This is authentic in English only)

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This text supplements the entries relating to the Telecommunication services section contained on pages 24 to 25 of document GATS/SC/6.

**AUSTRALIA - SCHEDULE OF SPECIFIC COMMITMENTS**

Modes of supply: 1) Cross-border supply 2) Consumption abroad 3) Commercial presence 4) Presence of natural persons

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations on market access	Limitations on national treatment	Additional commitments
<p>2.COMMUNICATION SERVICES</p> <p>C.<u>Telecommunications services</u></p> <p>Covers the following sub-sectors from the Services Sectoral Classification List and related CPC numbers 7521,7522,7523, 7529**</p>			

(a) Voice telephone services	(1) None	(1) None	The attached reference paper on regulatory principles is incorporated as additional commitments by Australia.
(b) Packet-switched data transmission services	(2) None	(2) None	
(c) Circuit-switched data transmission services	(3) Primary supply of satellite services limited to two service providers (licensed general carriers) until 30 June 1997.	(3) None	
(d) Telex services	Primary supply of public mobile cellular telecommunications services limited to three service providers (licensed mobile carriers) until 30 June 1997.		
(e) Telegraph services			
(f) Facsimile services	The Government has introduced legislation aimed at implementing an unlimited number of basic telecommunications carrier licences from 1 July 1997 and no sector specific foreign equity limits for new carriers. Australia binds itself to the outcome of this Parliamentary process in terms of numbers of carrier licences and foreign equity applying to new carrier licences. An entity holding a new carrier licence must be a public body or a constitutional corporation under Australian law.		
(g) Private leased circuit services			
(o) <u>Other</u> Digital Cellular services Paging services Personal Communications Services			

<p>Trunked Radio System services</p> <p>Mobile Data Services</p> <p>Services covered by the Broadcasting Services Act 1992 are excluded from the basic telecommunications sector</p>	<p>The first licensed general carrier, Telstra, is government owned. Legislation permitting the sale of one third of the government's equity in Telstra comes into effect on 1 May 1997. Foreign equity will be limited to 35% of this one third (about 11.7% of total equity) with a limit of 5% of the one third (about 1.7% of total equity) available to individual or associated group foreign investors.</p> <p>There are no limits on total foreign equity in Optus (holder of general carrier and mobile licence). However, foreign investment policy requirements for Optus are such that there are certain limits on the share of equity which any individual foreign shareholder may hold. There is a requirement for majority Australian ownership of Vodafone (holder of a mobile carrier licence). Measures shall be maintained to ensure that these arrangements continue to apply after 30 June 1997.</p> <p>(4)Unbound except as indicated in horizontal section.</p>	<p>The Chairman and directors of Optus must be Australian citizens, other than those directors (who must comprise the minority) appointed by the two current major foreign investors.</p> <p>(4)Unbound except as indicated in horizontal section.</p>	
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REFERENCE PAPER

Scope

The following are definitions and principles on the regulatory framework for the basic telecommunications services.

Definitions

Users mean service consumers and service suppliers.

Essential facilities mean facilities of a public telecommunications transport network or service that:

- (a) are exclusively or predominantly provided by a single or limited number of suppliers; and
- (b) cannot feasibly be economically or technically substituted in order to provide a service.

A major supplier is a supplier which has the ability to materially affect the terms of participation (having regard to price and supply) in the relevant market for basic telecommunications services as a result of:

- (a) control over essential facilities; or
- (b) use of its position in the market.

1. Competitive safeguards

1.1 Prevention of anti-competitive practices in telecommunications

Appropriate measures shall be maintained for the purpose of preventing suppliers who, alone or together, are a major supplier from engaging in or continuing anti-competitive practices.

1.2 Safeguards

The anti-competitive practices referred to above shall include in particular:

- (a) engaging in anti-competitive cross-subsidization;
- (b) using information obtained from competitors with anti-competitive results; and
- (c) not making available to other services suppliers on a timely basis technical information about essential facilities and commercially relevant information which are necessary for them to provide services.

2. Interconnection

2.1 This section applies to linking with suppliers providing public telecommunications transport networks or services in order to allow the users of one supplier to communicate with users of another supplier and to access services provided by another supplier, where specific commitments are undertaken.

## 2.2 Interconnection to be ensured<sup>1</sup>

Interconnection with a major supplier will be ensured at any technically feasible point in the network. Such interconnection is provided.

- (a) under non-discriminatory terms, conditions (including technical standards and specifications) and rates and of a quality no less favourable than that provided for its own like services or for like services of non-affiliated service suppliers or for its subsidiaries or other affiliates<sup>2</sup>;
- (b) in a timely fashion, on terms, conditions (including technical standards and specifications) and cost-oriented rates<sup>3</sup> that are transparent, reasonable, having regard to economic feasibility, and sufficiently unbundled so that the supplier need not pay for network components or facilities that it does not require for the service to be provided; and
- (c) upon request, at points in addition to the network termination points offered to the majority of users, subject to charges that reflect the cost of construction of necessary additional facilities.

## 2.3 Public availability of the procedures for interconnection negotiations

The procedures applicable for interconnection to a major supplier will be made publicly available.

## 2.4 Transparency of interconnection arrangements

It is ensured that a major supplier will make publicly available either its interconnection agreements or a reference interconnection offer.

1 The interconnection regime to apply in Australia from 1 July 1997 (subject to Parliamentary passage of the necessary legislation) will provide access on terms and conditions which are fair and reasonable to all parties and which do not unfairly discriminate between users. Access rights will be guaranteed by legislation and the terms and conditions of access will be established primarily through processes of commercial negotiation or by reference to access undertakings given by access providers which may draw upon an industry code of practice. Any code of practice and each access provider's undertaking will be subject to approval by the independent regulator.

2 Non-discrimination is taken to mean on an MFN and National Treatment basis. In the fully competitive market in Australia, the rate at which interconnection is provided is determined by negotiation. Both negotiating parties have recourse to an independent arbitrator which will make a decision based on transparent criteria to ensure that rates are fair and reasonable in the circumstances.

3 The independent arbitrator may resolve any dispute on what costs are relevant in determining rates (see footnote 2).

2.5 Interconnection: dispute settlement

A service supplier requesting interconnection with a major supplier will have recourse, either:

- (a) at any time or
- (b) after a reasonable period of time which has been made publicly known

to an independent domestic body, which may be a regulatory body as referred to in paragraph 5 below, to resolve disputes regarding appropriate terms, conditions and rates for interconnection within a reasonable period of time, to the extent that these have not been established previously.

3. Universal service

Any Member has the right to define the kind of universal service obligation it wishes to maintain. Such obligations will not be regarded as anti-competitive *per se*, provided they are administered in a transparent, non-discriminatory and competitively neutral manner and are not more burdensome than necessary for the kind of universal service defined by the Member.

4. Public availability of licensing criteria

Where a licence is required, the following will be made publicly available:

- (a) all the licensing criteria and the period of time normally required to reach a decision concerning an application for a licence; and
- (b) the terms and conditions of individual licences.

The reasons for the denial of a licence will be made known to the applicant upon request.

5. Independent regulators

The regulatory body is separate from, and not accountable to, any supplier of basic telecommunications services. The decisions of and the procedures used by regulators shall be impartial with respect to all market participants.

6. Allocation and use of scarce resources

Any procedures for the allocation and use of scarce resources, including frequencies, numbers and rights of way, will be carried out in an objective, timely, transparent and non-discriminatory manner. The current state of allocated frequency bands will be made publicly available, but detailed identification of frequencies allocated for specific government uses is not required.