

NOTICE AND ORDERS

DESIGNATION OF OOREDOO Q.S.C. AND VODAFONE QATAR Q.S.C. AS DOMINANT SERVICE PROVIDERS IN SPECIFIED RELEVANT MARKETS

CRARAC 09/05/2016 A

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1 Introduction

In line with the requirements under the Telecommunications Law and international best practice, the Communications Regulatory Authority (**Authority**) regularly reviews the competitive dynamics in the telecommunications sector in order to determine the need for (ex-ante) regulatory intervention. This is referred to as the Market Definition and Dominance Designation (**MDDD**) process. The MDDD is updated periodically to ensure that any resulting regulation remains supported by and in line with the underlying market dynamics.

The Notice and Orders (**Notice and Orders**) issued by the Communications Regulatory Authority (**Authority**) specifies the Dominance Designation following a review of the degree of market power or dominance of any Service Providers (**SPs**) in the telecommunications sector in the State of Qatar. By this Notice and Orders, the Authority formally designates Ooredoo Q.S.C. (**Ooredoo**) and Vodafone Qatar Q.S.C. (**Vodafone**) as Dominant Service Providers (**DSP**) in certain Relevant Markets according to the methodology (Notice of Market Definition and Dominance Designation and for Ex Post Competition Policy Investigations published on 21 October 2015)¹.

In doing so, the Authority takes into account the presence of new market entrants and evaluates whether market forces are sufficient to safeguard the interest of customers and the public. The initial designation of QTel (which subsequently became Ooredoo) as DSP in specified Relevant Markets in Qatar took place by decision ICTRA 02/08A on 24 June 2008. Subsequently ictQATAR designated QTel and Vodafone as DSPs in specified Relevant Markets in Qatar by Notice and Order ICTRA 2011/10/31 on 31 October 2011.

This Notice and Orders follows public consultations carried out by the Authority including: (1) “Public Consultation on Preliminary Results from the Phase I activities (CRA 2015/05/12NC); and (2) Market Definition and Dominance Designation in Qatar, Dominance assessment in Relevant Markets (Phase II). CRARAC 1/02/16 Non-Confidential
This Notice and Orders also follows the decision of 9 July 2015, Market Definition and Dominance Designation in Qatar – Market definition and review of Candidate markets with competing infrastructure Final Decision (Phase 1).

2 Legal Basis

The legal basis for defining ‘Relevant Markets’ and designating ‘Dominant Service Providers’ is derived from a number of Decrees, Laws and By-Laws as set out below.

Decree Law 34 of 2006

Decree Law 34 of 2006 on the promulgation of the Telecommunications Law (**Telecommunications Law**) calls for licensing of Network and Service Providers (Article 9) on the one hand, and Spectrum licenses on the other (Article 15).

¹ Notice of Market Definition and Dominance Designation and for Ex Post Competition Policy Investigations published on 21 October 2015 <http://www.cra.gov.qa/sites/default/files/MDDD%20Methodology%20Notice.pdf>

Telecommunications Law

The Telecommunications Law explicitly provides for the designation of DSPs in Articles 19.5, 23, 27, 40 and 42.

Article 40(1) of the Telecommunications Law entitles the Authority to review the state of competition in the telecommunications markets in the State and exercise its authorities, functions and powers to consolidate competition in the provision of telecommunications services.

Article 40(2) of the Telecommunications Law entitles the Authority to update the competitive policy and related regulations to reflect the state of competition in those markets, and this must be for the purpose of relying on market forces, where sufficient to safeguard the interests of customers and the public.

Article 40(3) of the Telecommunications Law entitles the Authority to determine the criteria that must be applied in the designation of SPs as having Significant Market Power (SMP), or dominance in identified telecommunications markets and implementing such criteria in any designation process.

Article 42 of the Telecommunications Law provides a legislative framework for the MDDD process, including the requirements of an order specifying the designation.

Article 42 of the Telecommunications Law grants the Authority discretion to consult with service providers or customers or any other interested parties in the course of undertaking the determination of any market, analysis or market power designation in accordance with the provisions of this article.

Article 62 of the Telecommunications Law empowers the Authority to require service providers or others to provide information in the manner and time, necessary for exercising its powers.

Executive By-Law

The Executive By-Law 1 of 2009 (**Executive By-Law**) empowers the Authority to issue other regulations, decisions, rules, orders, instructions and notices for the implementation of the provisions of the Law and this By-Law (Article 4). The Authority also shall carry out the powers and authorities stipulated in the Law and this By-Law (Article 5) and shall take measures, actions and decisions, as it deems appropriate, to ensure that Licensees and SPs comply with the provisions of the Law and this By-Law (Article 6).

Article 72 of the Executive By-Law requires the Authority to establish the standards and methodology that it applies in determining SMP status in a relevant market. Article 72 of the Executive By-Law sets out the criteria that may be included in the methodology.

According to Article 74 of the Executive By-Law, the Authority shall, from time to time, review its designation of service providers as dominant in the relevant markets and the specific requirements imposed upon those service providers as a result of that designation.

Article 124 of the Executive By-Law obliges the Authority to establish a dispute resolution process should disagreements arise between Service Providers and other entities.

Emiri Decree No. 42 of 2014

Article 4 of the Emiri Decree No. 42 of 2014 gives the Authority all the powers necessary to encourage competition and prohibit or minimize anti-competitive practices, prevent misuse of

any person or entity of its market dominance position, and take all necessary measures to achieve this and protect the rights and interests of the public and service providers in the market, promote transparency and provide advanced, innovative and quality services at affordable prices to meet the needs of the public.

Article 15 of the Emiri Decree No. 42 of 2014 directs the Authority to determine the criteria to assess, and modify if required, the market dominance status, and lay down economic rules in this regard; develop criteria for the market definitions, follow up market conditions, competition, and the status of a dominant service provider; and develop and identify policies and regulations for all services which will foster a competitive market and serve the interests of the consumers.

3 Process

3.1 Previous MDDD rounds in 2008 and 2011

This current MDDD follows previous MDDD decisions in 2008 and 2011.

The 2008 MDDD (ICTRA 02/08) was issued on 3 April 2008. IctQATAR defined seven retail markets and eight wholesale markets which each covered all Qatar. It found that QTel (which later became Ooredoo) was dominant in all markets.

In 2011, IctQATAR issued a further MDDD (ICTRA2011/10/31). It defined seven retail markets and a further seven wholesale markets². It found that Ooredoo was dominant in all fourteen relevant markets in which it supplies services. It found that Vodafone was dominant in two relevant markets³.

3.2 Developments

The key market developments since 2011 and the resulting need for this update is motivated, amongst others, by the following:

- At the time of the 2011 MDDD, both Vodafone and Qbnb had only recently entered the Qatari telecommunications market as a SP. Since then, the sector has been characterised by the growth of two competing national (mobile) network infrastructures and a passive infrastructure in parts of Qatar. Given this, the Authority considers it important to assess the resulting impact of the competitive dynamics in the sector.
- Competition in fixed voice and broadband services and associated wholesale services has not developed sufficiently so far and Ooredoo remains the only SP on a national scale.
- Vodafone remains reliant on Ooredoo for certain wholesale services.

As part of the 2011 MDDD the Authority further identified three Relevant Markets which, at the time, were considered to be 'dynamic' and thus would be the focus of the next MDDD update (with the remaining Relevant Markets being assessed based on market shares, lack of

² Note that the wholesale markets included two markets where both QTel and Vodafone were each the only supplier in of services. These were the markets for Termination on public telecommunications networks at fixed locations on each of Ooredoo's network and Vodafone's network; and Termination on public mobile networks on each of Ooredoo's and Vodafone's networks.

³ These were the markets for Termination on public telecommunications networks at fixed locations on Vodafone's network; and Termination on public mobile networks on Vodafone's networks

countervailing buying power and the likelihood of further entry)⁴. These markets included the markets for:

- Retail national voice services from a mobile device,
- Retail mobile broadband services and
- Retail outgoing international call services from a fixed location or mobile device.

In June 2014 the Authority issued a policy statement (**2014 Policy Statement**) setting out its overall approach to regulation of the sector going forward.⁵ This, amongst others, stated the Authority's focus should be on regulating wholesale markets and prevailing bottlenecks. This is particularly relevant in markets which are characterised by competing national networks, as is the case for mobile voice and broadband services in Qatar, as there may be no bottlenecks in these markets. With that Policy, the Authority highlighted that:

- Ex-ante regulation at the wholesale level should be considered sufficient to tackle potential competition problems on the related downstream market(s).
- Regulation shall shift its focus from the retail markets to wholesale markets, as part of a move towards less intrusive and lighter forms of regulation, so supporting market innovation.
- The proposed shift to wholesale regulation implies shifting the level of regulation to a higher point in the value chain, focusing on economic bottlenecks, where inputs are not replicable from a technological or economic point of view.

Such a change in focus does not mean that retail regulation will disappear immediately: instead, the shift will be gradual, with wholesale regulation as the Authority's main tool to achieve its objectives to the benefit of customers, providers and of the national economic system.

In preparation for this MDDD update, the Authority has also reviewed its **MDDD methodology**. This review was based on the obligation recognized by Article 72 of the Executive By-Law 1 of 2009 (**Executive By-Law**) requiring the Authority to establish the standards and methodology to be applied in determining SMP status in a relevant market.

The Authority put forward a consultation (CRA 2014/06/25 of 25 June 2014) in which it asked stakeholders' views on the introduction of the TCT in the market definition stage of an MDDD. In that consultation, the Authority proposed:

- To review the "Notice of the Standards, Methodology and Analysis to be applied in the Review of Market Definition and Dominance Designation in the Telecommunication Sector in Qatar" (ICTRA 2011/03/31b) for the Market definition, including the assessment of the Markets susceptible for ex-ante regulation. More specifically, The Authority set out that it would consider the adoption of the TCT used in the European Union.
- To reduce the number of the Retail Markets subject to ex-ante regulation, relying on the wholesale reference offers to support the development of competition.
- To use ex-post regulation to monitor the markets and the Service Providers behavior.
- To analyze the existence of "sub-markets".

⁴ This "Shortcut Process" is outlined in the Authority's Notice and Orders on the Methodology and Standards for Determining Market Power 2011 (Notice and Orders 2011)

⁵ <http://cra.gov.qa/sites/default/files/Policy%20Statement-Regulating%20for%20the%20future-En.pdf>

- To clarify the content of the current M10 “Wholesale physical network infrastructure access” market and to perform an investigation into international connectivity.

The above consultation was followed-up by a secondary consultation in November 2014 (CRA-RAC-14-153 of 30 November 2014) asking stakeholders to elaborate further on their perspective of the TCT. Specifically, the Authority asked SPs to specify their views on departing from the 2010 methodology, on whether they think the TCT is appropriate as a new framework and whether there are further changes they would like to see in the market definition stage.

In parallel, the Authority consulted on and published a **Competition Policy**⁶, setting out, among others, the approach it will take to examining allegations of anti-competitive behavior by SPs.

3.3 Current MDDD Process

The current MDDD process was conducted in two phases:

- **Phase I** – During this initial phase, the Authority developed a list of Candidate Markets as per the defined. Phase I concluded with the issuing of the Final Decision in July 2015 (CRA 2015/RAC/09) in which the Authority concluded there was a need to amend some of the markets to better reflect the dynamics in the sector.
- **Phase II** – During the second phase, the Authority applied the TCT to the Candidate Markets.

During **Phase II**, the Authority has applied the TCT to the Candidate Markets. To the extent that markets meet the TCT, the Authority has then assessed competition in each Relevant Market, with a view to identifying any Dominant Service Providers (DSPs), and determining the regulatory remedies for DSPs.

On February 1, 2016 the Authority consulted on its preliminary results from the Phase II activities (CRARAC 1/02/16). On March 17, 2016 responses were received from Ooredoo, QNBN and Vodafone.

With these Notice and Orders the Authority concludes Phase II of the MDDD process. These Notice and Orders are supported by an economic analysis which includes responses to SPs submissions to the draft Notice and Orders alongside the Authorities final position. This document is issued simultaneously with these Notice and Orders.

4 ORDER SPECIFYING RELEVANT MARKETS

With Phase II the Authority has reached conclusions regarding the Candidate Markets susceptible to ex ante regulation. (i.e. designating them as Relevant Markets) as summarized in the table below:

⁶ http://cra.gov.qa/sites/default/files/Competition%20Policy%20-%20%20Document_0.pdf

Table 1. Retail and Wholesale Candidate and Relevant Markets

Market Definition Candidate Market	Relevant Market
Retail service markets	
M1 - Retail national fixed voice and broadband services	
• M1a - Retail fixed access services	Yes
• M1b - Retail national fixed call services	Yes
• M1c - Retail fixed broadband services	Yes
M2 - Retail international outgoing call services	
• M2a - Retail international outgoing call services at a fixed location – Residential customers	Yes
• M2b - Retail international outgoing call services at a fixed location – Business customers	Yes
• M2c - Retail international outgoing call services from a mobile device – Residential customers	No
• M2d - Retail international outgoing call services from a mobile device – Business customers	No
M3 – Retail national leased lines services	Yes
M4 – Retail international leased lines services	Yes
M5 – Retail national mobile voice and broadband services	
• M5a – Retail national mobile voice and broadband services – Residential customers	No
• M5b – Retail national mobile voice and broadband services – Business customers	No
Wholesale service markets	
M6 - Wholesale call origination on public telecommunications networks at a fixed location	Yes
M7 - Wholesale termination on individual telecommunications networks at a fixed location	Yes
M8 - Wholesale physical access to network infrastructure	
• M8a - Physical access to SPs’ mobile sites, masts, towers, including relevant ancillary facilities/services and colocation space	No
• M8b - Physical access to SPs’ dark fiber and copper, including relevant ancillary facilities/services and colocation space	Yes
• M8c - Physical access to SPs’ ducts, including relevant ancillary facilities/services and colocation space	Yes
• M8d - Functional access to international gateway facilities required to gain international connectivity (including, but not limited to, physical access to the facilities, colocation space, cross-connects and other relevant ancillary facilities and/or services).	Yes
M9 - Wholesale broadband access at a fixed location	Yes
M10 - National trunk segment of (national and international) wholesale leased lines services	Yes
M11 - Terminating segment of (national and international) wholesale leased lines services	Yes
M12 - International transit segment of international wholesale leased lines services	No
M13 - Wholesale access and origination on public mobile networks	No
M14 - Wholesale termination on individual mobile networks	Yes

These wholesale and retail markets include all ancillary services that are provided as an adjunct to or in support of these services, including but not limited to mediation hooks, access to OSS/BSS, number translation systems, databases, relevant network and planning information, colocation space, access to facilities, and so on.

5 ORDER DESIGNATING OOREDOO AND VODAFONE AS DOMINANT IN SPECIFIED RELEVANT MARKETS

Designation of Ooredoo as having a Dominant Position in specified Relevant Markets

The Authority hereby concludes that Ooredoo is a DSP in the following Relevant Markets

Retail Markets:

M1 - Retail national fixed voice and broadband services:

- M1a - Retail fixed access services.
- M1b - Retail national fixed call services.
- M1c - Retail fixed broadband services.

M2 - Retail international outgoing call services:

- M2a - Retail international outgoing call services at a fixed location – Residential customers.
- M2b - Retail international outgoing call services at a fixed location – Business customers.

M3 – Retail national leased lines services.

M4 – Retail international leased lines services.

Wholesale markets:

M6 - Wholesale call origination on public telecommunications networks at a fixed location.

M7 - Wholesale termination on its telecommunications network at a fixed location.

M8 - Wholesale physical access to network infrastructure:

- M8b - Physical access to SPs' dark fiber and copper, including relevant ancillary facilities/services and colocation space.
- M8c - Physical access to SPs' ducts, including relevant ancillary facilities/services and colocation space.
- M8d - Functional access to international gateway facilities required to gain international connectivity (including, but not limited to, physical access to the facilities, colocation space, cross-connects and other relevant ancillary facilities and/or services).

M9 - Wholesale broadband access at a fixed location.

M10 - National trunk segment of (national and international) wholesale leased lines services.

M11 - Terminating segment of (national and international) wholesale leased lines services.

M14 - Wholesale termination on its mobile network.

Designation of Vodafone as having a Dominant Position on one or more Relevant Markets

The Authority has concluded that Vodafone is a DSP on the following relevant markets:

M7 - Wholesale termination on its telecommunications network at a fixed location.

M14 - Wholesale termination on its mobile network.

6 Remedies

6.1 Applicable ex-ante regulatory remedies for DSPs

Where SPs are designated as a DSP in any Relevant Market they will be subject to obligations (Standard Obligations) that are now, or may in the future be included, in the Telecommunications Law, the Executive By-Law, related regulations, rules, orders, notices, decisions and instructions, and the telecommunications license issued. These documents together define the obligations applicable to SPs in the Relevant Markets in which they are deemed to be DSP.

The Authority may impose additional obligations (Specific Obligations) on DSPs in Relevant Markets where it is likely that these standard obligations are not sufficient to prevent an abuse of dominance, or where additional obligations may be needed to prevent market failure or outcomes that are not in the public interest, and may be required to enable effective competition to emerge.

The following tables set out the key obligations, or ex-ante regulatory remedies, which apply either automatically (**Table 2**) or which the Authority has decided to impose on DSPs (**Table 3**).

Table 2. *Standard Obligations, which apply automatically to DSPs*

Service provisioning	
Granting of interconnection and access to access seekers, whenever technically feasible, on a non-discriminatory basis (Art. 18 and 24, Telecoms Law)	
Provision of facilities and services to wholesale customers in accordance with the pricing, interconnection, access colocation, site sharing, roaming, way-leave, coordination, quality of service and other obligations prescribed by the applicable regulatory framework (Art. 11, License)	
Tariff approval requirements	
Tariff submission and pre-approval requirements (Art. 28 of the Telecoms Law; Art.3 Annexure D of License ⁷),	
Reference offers and wholesale agreements	
Preparation, update and publication of reference offers for interconnection services	(Art. 51 of By-Law)
Filing of interconnection and access agreements to the Authority (Art. 52 of By-Law)	
Requirements for interconnection and access agreements (Art. 49 of By-Law):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Non-discriminatory treatment of other SPs regarding interconnection or facilities access;• Provision of interconnection and facilities access to all SPs under substantially the same conditions and quality as DSP provides for own service provision;	

⁷ Unless the competitive market forces are solely capable of protecting the interests of customers and have eliminated the harmful threat to competition

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- Making available all necessary or reasonably required information for interconnection or facilities access;
 - Use of information received from a SP seeking interconnection or facilities access only for the purposes for which it was supplied

Information disclosure

Disclosure of Network Technical Information (No 2., Annexure I of License)

Additional requirements

Obligation on Cost Accounting and Accounting Separation (Art. 33 of the Telecoms Law).

Meeting requests regarding interconnection and access which relate to DSP's charges or calculation of costs or the requirements of accounting separation (Art. 18 of Telecoms Law)

No excessive fees (Art. 29 of Telecoms Law)

Prohibition of abuse of dominance (Art. 41 and 43 of Telecoms Law; Art. 75 of the By-Law; and Annexure I of License)⁸

6.2 Remedies on DSPs

The Specific Obligations imposed in each market are summarized in Table 3 below. For the avoidance of doubt these are in addition to the Standard Obligations automatically applied to DSPs (as set out in **Table 2** above), and other regulatory obligations imposed on SPs unrelated to dominance (such as, competition policy, mobile site sharing, open access requirements and regular reporting requirements to the Authority), and remedies imposed on DSPs which are not specific to a particular market (such as the requirement for Ooredoo to prepare and submit Regulatory Accounting System for all its activities).

These remedies include:

Reporting requirements

The requirements for all DSPs to provide to the Authority on a quarterly basis, operational and financial data for each identified market in this MDDD process.

Retail Tariff (RTI)

The requirements for a DSP for tariff approval are governed by the Retail Tariff Instruction.

Regulatory Accounting System (RAS) - Obligations on Accounting Separation and Cost Accounting

The requirement for Ooredoo to prepare and submit on an annual basis regulatory accounts and cost accounting information covering all services it is currently offering (independent of whether it is a DSP in the Relevant Market The RAS should provide the Authority and Ooredoo with both:

- A separated set of accounts (Accounting Separation) that clearly shows revenue, cost, transfer charge (when needed) and profitability of the services
- Cost elements for wholesale and retail products (Cost Accounting) which will be used as the basis upon which the Authority will make decisions with regard to wholesale charges and retail tariff approvals. The Cost Accounting should be organized to clearly demonstrate the non-discrimination between Ooredoo Retail Arms and OLO. This means that Ooredoo must develop cost models showing that the same cost per unit have been attributed to Ooredoo Retail Arms and to OLOs. This is strictly

⁸ This includes , amongst others, the requirement to avoid exclusionary conduct, forbear from tying if it leads to an abuse of a dominant position, avoid anti-competitive discounts, refrain from anti-competitive refusals to supply, avoid predatory/below cost pricing, avoid cross-subsidization, avoid price-squeezing and predatory network alteration, refrain from monopolizing the use of scarce facilities and resources and performing any actions that have the effect of substantially lessening competition in any telecommunications market.

required for each wholesale product sold to the OLO, including both recurring services (for example, duct access rental, termination charges, etc.) and one-time services (for example, Installation Fees, Route Area Request, Supervision Charge, etc.).

Ooredoo is expected to use the RAS data as evidence to support all and any submissions on cost and on retail tariff approval, unless different instructions are issued by the Authority.

The Authority has in the past received sufficient financial information from Vodafone to establish Vodafone's mobile termination rates. Vodafone further has to submit the MDDD indicator data on quarterly basis. The Authority considers that these reporting requirements jointly address the main information needs from Vodafone in the context of its dominance findings. As such, both these requirements will continue to apply going forward. If the need arises the Authority may consider a RAS obligation on Vodafone.

Wholesale charge regulation

The requirement to offer cost-oriented charges for all wholesale services falling in markets in which a SP is found to be dominant.

Preparation of Reference Offer

The requirement for DSPs - upon request of the Authority - to prepare, update and publish reference offers for wholesale access and interconnection services falling in markets in which they are found to be dominant.

For the avoidance the Authority confirms it will not require Ooredoo to prepare a reference offer for dark fiber at this point at time. The Authority is of the view that Ooredoo shall implement duct access as well as active wholesale access products such as VULA/Bitstream and wholesale leased lines. However, if this set of wholesale products are not offered, in a workable fashion within one year from the date of this order the Authority will consider additional remedies.

Table 3 Specific Obligations on DSPs in each market

Markets	DSP(s)	Remedies
Retail service markets		
M1 - Retail national fixed voice and broadband services		
• M1a - Retail fixed access services	Ooredoo	RTI
• M1b - Retail national fixed call services	Ooredoo	RTI
• M1c - Retail fixed broadband services	Ooredoo	RTI
M2 - Retail international outgoing call services		
• M2a - Retail international outgoing call services at a fixed location – Residential customers	Ooredoo	RTI
• M2b - Retail international outgoing call services at a fixed location – Business customers	Ooredoo	RTI
• M2c - Retail international outgoing call services from a mobile device – Residential customers	n/a	n/a
• M2d - Retail international outgoing call services from a mobile device – Business customers	n/a	n/a
M3 - Retail national leased lines services		
	Ooredoo	RTI
M4 - Retail international leased lines services		
	Ooredoo	RTI
M5 - Retail national mobile voice and broadband services		
• M5a - Retail national mobile voice and broadband services – Residential customers	n/a	n/a

• M5b - Retail national mobile voice and broadband services – Business customers	n/a	n/a
Wholesale service markets		
M6 - Wholesale call origination on public telecommunications networks at a fixed location	Ooredoo	Reference Offer and Tariff Regulation
M7 - Wholesale termination on individual telecommunications networks at a fixed location	Ooredoo, Vodafone	All: Reference Offer and Tariff Regulation; On request: Accounting Information for Vodafone.
M8 - Wholesale physical access to network infrastructure		
• M8a - Physical access to SPs' mobile sites, masts, towers, including relevant ancillary facilities/services and colocation space	n/a	n/a
• M8b - Physical access to SP's dark fiber and copper, including relevant ancillary facilities/services and colocation space	Ooredoo	Reference Offer and Tariff Regulation
• M8c - Physical access to SP's ducts, including relevant ancillary facilities/services and colocation space	Ooredoo	Reference Offer and Tariff Regulation
• M8d - Functional access to international gateway facilities required to gain international connectivity (including, but not limited to, physical access to the facilities, colocation space, cross-connects and other relevant ancillary facilities and/or services).	Ooredoo	Reference Offer and Tariff Regulation
M9 - Wholesale broadband access at a fixed location	Ooredoo	Reference Offer and Tariff Regulation
M10 - National trunk segment of (national and international) wholesale leased lines services	Ooredoo	Reference Offer and Tariff Regulation
M11 - Terminating segment of (national and international) wholesale leased lines services	Ooredoo	Reference Offer and Tariff Regulation
M12 - International transit segment of international wholesale leased lines services	n/a	n/a
M13 - Wholesale access and origination on public mobile networks	n/a	n/a
M14 - Wholesale termination on individual mobile networks	Ooredoo, Vodafone	All: Reference Offer and Tariff Regulation; On request: Accounting Information for Vodafone

7 THE APPLICABLE REVIEW PROCESS FOR FURTHER DESIGNATION OR WITHDRAWAL OF THE SAME

The Authority foresees that the findings set out in this Final Notice and Order will remain appropriate for approximately the next three to four years.

To support the Authority's ongoing assessment of the markets, the Authority requires market data to be submitted by the SPs on a quarterly, basis. Ooredoo, Vodafone and any other SP at wholesale or Retail level are therefore obliged to submit to the Authority on a quarterly basis, coinciding with their quarterly published results (no later than a week after its publication), basic Indicators on the Relevant Markets. The Authority will notify SPs of their reporting requirements. The Authority will consult on the format of reporting under the new market definitions and this will be communicated in a separate and forthcoming consultation process. Until new reporting requirements are set by the Authority the existing reporting requirements remain.

If those indicators illustrate a significant change or anomalies in market conditions in any particular market, the Authority may start an in-depth investigation in the Relevant Market(s). The SPs may address the Authority with a substantiated request for a more in-depth analysis in these markets, if they believe that market conditions have changed. Any such request must be supported with a reliable and detailed justification and has to be corroborated with facts and figures. The decision and sole discretion as whether to take action in these matters continues to rest with the Authority.

Signed



Mohammed Ali Al-Mannai
President of the Communication Regulatory Authority

Dated
May 9, 2016