

**CHAPTER 13**  
**TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

**Article 13.1: Definitions**

For the purposes of this Chapter:

**commercial mobile services** means public telecommunications services supplied through mobile wireless means;

**cost-oriented** means based on cost, and may include a reasonable profit, and may involve different cost methodologies for different facilities or services;

**end-user** means a final consumer of or subscriber to a public telecommunications service, including a service supplier other than a supplier of public telecommunications services;

**enterprise** means an enterprise as defined in Article 1.3 (General Definitions) and a branch of an enterprise;

**essential facilities** means facilities of a public telecommunications 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 supply a service;

**interconnection** means linking with suppliers providing public telecommunications 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;

**international mobile roaming service** means a commercial mobile service provided pursuant to a commercial agreement between suppliers of public telecommunications services that enables end-users to use their home mobile handset or other device for voice, data or messaging services while outside the territory in which the end-user's home public telecommunications network is located;

**leased circuit** means a telecommunications facility between two or more designated points that is set aside for the dedicated use of, or availability to, a user

and supplied by a supplier of a fixed telecommunications service;

**licence** means any authorisation that a Party may require of a person, in accordance with its laws and regulations, in order for that person to offer a telecommunications service, including concessions, permits or registrations;

**major supplier** means a supplier of public telecommunications services that has the ability to materially affect the terms of participation (having regard to price and supply) in the relevant market for public telecommunications services as a result of:

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

**network element** means a facility or equipment used in supplying a fixed public telecommunications service, including features, functions and capabilities provided by means of that facility or equipment;

**non-discriminatory** means treatment no less favourable than that accorded to any other user of like public telecommunications services in like circumstances, including with respect to timeliness;

**number portability** means the ability of end-users of public telecommunications services to retain, at the same location, the same telephone numbers when switching between the same category of suppliers of public telecommunications services;

**physical co-location** means physical access to and control over space in order to install, maintain or repair equipment, at premises owned or controlled and used by a major supplier to provide public telecommunications services;

**public telecommunications network** means telecommunications infrastructure used to provide public telecommunications services between defined network termination points;

**public telecommunications service** means any telecommunications service that a Party requires, explicitly or in effect, to be offered to the public generally. These services may include telephone and data transmission typically involving transmission of customer-supplied information between two or more defined points without any end-to-end change in the form or content of the customer's information;

**reference interconnection offer** means an interconnection offer extended by a major supplier and filed with, approved by or determined by a telecommunications regulatory body that sufficiently details the terms, rates and conditions for interconnection so that a supplier of public telecommunications

services that is willing to accept it may obtain interconnection with the major supplier on that basis, without having to engage in negotiations with the major supplier concerned;

**telecommunications** means the transmission and reception of signals by any electromagnetic means, including by photonic means;

**telecommunications regulatory body** means a body or bodies responsible for the regulation of telecommunications;

**user** means a service consumer or a service supplier; and

**virtual co-location** means an arrangement whereby a requesting supplier that seeks co-location may specify equipment to be used in the premises of a major supplier but does not obtain physical access to those premises and allows the major supplier to install, maintain and repair that equipment.

### **Article 13.2: Scope**

1. This Chapter shall apply to:
  - (a) any measure relating to access to and use of public telecommunications services;
  - (b) any measure relating to obligations regarding suppliers of public telecommunications services; and
  - (c) any other measure relating to telecommunications services.
2. This Chapter shall not apply to any measure relating to broadcast or cable distribution of radio or television programming, except that:
  - (a) Article 13.4.1 (Access to and Use of Public Telecommunications Services) shall apply with respect to a cable or broadcast service supplier's access to and use of public telecommunications services; and
  - (b) Article 13.22 (Transparency) shall apply to any technical measure to the extent that the measure also affects public telecommunications services.
3. Nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to:
  - (a) require a Party, or require a Party to compel any enterprise, to establish, construct, acquire, lease, operate or provide a telecommunications network or service not offered to the public

generally;<sup>1</sup>

- (b) require a Party to compel any enterprise exclusively engaged in the broadcast or cable distribution of radio or television programming to make available its broadcast or cable facilities as a public telecommunications network; or
- (c) prevent a Party from prohibiting a person who operates a private network from using its private network to supply a public telecommunications network or service to third persons.

4. Annex 13-A (Rural Telephone Suppliers – United States) and Annex 13-B (Rural Telephone Suppliers – Peru) include additional provisions relating to the scope of this Chapter.

### **Article 13.3: Approaches to Regulation**

1. The Parties recognise the value of competitive markets to deliver a wide choice in the supply of telecommunications services and to enhance consumer welfare, and that economic regulation may not be needed if there is effective competition or if a service is new to a market. Accordingly, the Parties recognise that regulatory needs and approaches differ market by market, and that each Party may determine how to implement its obligations under this Chapter.

2. In this respect, the Parties recognise that a Party may:

- (a) engage in direct regulation either in anticipation of an issue that the Party expects may arise or to resolve an issue that has already arisen in the market;
- (b) rely on the role of market forces, particularly with respect to market segments that are, or are likely to be, competitive or that have low barriers to entry, such as services provided by telecommunications suppliers that do not own network facilities;<sup>2</sup>  
or

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<sup>1</sup> For greater certainty, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to require a Party to authorise an enterprise of another Party to establish, construct, acquire, lease, operate or supply public telecommunications services, unless otherwise provided for in this Agreement.

<sup>2</sup> Consistent with this subparagraph, the United States, based on its evaluation of the state of competition of the U.S. commercial mobile market, has not applied major supplier-related measures pursuant to Article 13.7 (Treatment by Major Suppliers of Public Telecommunications Services), Article 13.9.2 (Resale), Article 13.11 (Interconnection with Major Suppliers), Article 13.13 (Co-Location by Major Suppliers) or Article 13.14 (Access to Poles, Ducts, Conduits and Rights-of-Way Owned or Controlled by Major Suppliers) to the commercial mobile market.

- (c) use any other appropriate means that benefit the long-term interest of end-users.

3. When a Party engages in direct regulation, it may nonetheless forbear, to the extent provided for in its law, from applying that regulation to a service that the Party classifies as a public telecommunications service, if its telecommunications regulatory body or other competent body determines that:

- (a) enforcement of the regulation is not necessary to prevent unreasonable or discriminatory practices;
- (b) enforcement of the regulation is not necessary for the protection of consumers; and
- (c) forbearance is consistent with the public interest, including promoting and enhancing competition between suppliers of public telecommunications services.

#### **Article 13.4: Access to and Use of Public Telecommunications Services<sup>3</sup>**

1. Each Party shall ensure that any enterprise of another Party has access to and use of any public telecommunications service, including leased circuits, offered in its territory or across its borders, on reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions.

2. Each Party shall ensure that any service supplier of another Party is permitted to:

- (a) purchase or lease, and attach terminal or other equipment that interfaces with a public telecommunications network;
- (b) provide services to individual or multiple end-users over leased or owned circuits;
- (c) connect leased or owned circuits with public telecommunications networks and services or with circuits leased or owned by another enterprise;<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> For greater certainty, this Article does not prohibit any Party from requiring an enterprise to obtain a licence to supply any public telecommunications service within its territory.

<sup>4</sup> In Viet Nam, networks authorised to establish for the purpose of carrying out, on a non-commercial basis, voice and data telecommunications between members of a closed user group can only directly interconnect with each other where approved in writing by the telecommunications regulatory body. Viet Nam shall ensure that upon request an applicant receives the reasons for the denial of an authorisation. Viet Nam shall review this requirement to obtain written approval within two years of the date of entry into force of this Agreement.

- (d) perform switching, signalling, processing and conversion functions; and
- (e) use operating protocols of their choice.

3. Each Party shall ensure that an enterprise of any Party may use public telecommunications services for the movement of information in its territory or across its borders, including for intra-corporate communications, and for access to information contained in databases or otherwise stored in machine-readable form in the territory of any Party.

4. Notwithstanding paragraph 3, a Party may take measures that are necessary to ensure the security and confidentiality of messages and to protect the privacy of personal data of end-users of public telecommunications networks or services, provided that those measures are not applied in a manner that would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on trade in services.

5. Each Party shall ensure that no condition is imposed on access to and use of public telecommunications networks and services, other than as necessary to:

- (a) safeguard the public service responsibilities of suppliers of public telecommunications networks and services, in particular their ability to make their networks or services generally available to the public; or
- (b) protect the technical integrity of public telecommunications networks or services.

6. Provided that they satisfy the criteria set out in paragraph 5, conditions for access to and use of public telecommunications networks and services may include:

- (a) a requirement to use a specified technical interface, including an interface protocol, for connection with those networks or services;
- (b) a requirement, when necessary, for the interoperability of those networks and services;
- (c) type approval of terminal or other equipment that interfaces with the network and technical requirements relating to the attachment of that equipment to those networks; and
- (d) a licensing, permit, registration or notification procedure which, if adopted or maintained, is transparent and provides for the processing of applications filed thereunder in accordance with a Party's laws or regulations.

## **Article 13.5: Obligations Relating to Suppliers of Public Telecommunications Services**

### *Interconnection*<sup>5</sup>

1. Each Party shall ensure that suppliers of public telecommunications services in its territory provide, directly or indirectly within the same territory, interconnection with suppliers of public telecommunications services of another Party.
2. Each Party shall provide its telecommunications regulatory body with the authority to require interconnection at reasonable rates.
3. In carrying out paragraph 1, each Party shall ensure that suppliers of public telecommunications services in its territory take reasonable steps to protect the confidentiality of commercially sensitive information of, or relating to, suppliers and end-users of public telecommunications services obtained as a result of interconnection arrangements and that those suppliers only use that information for the purpose of providing these services.

### *Number Portability*

4. Each Party shall ensure that suppliers of public telecommunications services in its territory provide number portability without impairment to quality and reliability, on a timely basis, and on reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> For greater certainty, the term “interconnection”, as used in this Chapter, does not include access to unbundled network elements.

<sup>6</sup> With respect to certain Parties, this paragraph shall apply as follows:

- (a) for Brunei Darussalam, this paragraph shall not apply until such time as it determines, pursuant to periodic review, that it is economically feasible to implement number portability in Brunei Darussalam;
- (b) for Malaysia, this paragraph shall apply only with respect to commercial mobile services until such time as it determines that it is economically feasible to apply number portability to fixed services; and
- (c) for Viet Nam, this paragraph shall apply to fixed services at such time as it determines that it is technically and economically feasible. Within four years of the date of entry into force of this Agreement for Viet Nam, it shall conduct a review for it to determine the economic feasibility of applying number portability to fixed services. With respect to commercial mobile services, this paragraph shall apply to Viet Nam no later than 2020.

## *Access to Numbers*

5. Each Party shall ensure that suppliers of public telecommunications services of another Party established in its territory are afforded access to telephone numbers on a non-discriminatory basis.<sup>7</sup>

### **Article 13.6: International Mobile Roaming**

1. The Parties shall endeavour to cooperate on promoting transparent and reasonable rates for international mobile roaming services that can help promote the growth of trade among the Parties and enhance consumer welfare.

2. A Party may choose to take steps to enhance transparency and competition with respect to international mobile roaming rates and technological alternatives to roaming services, such as:

- (a) ensuring that information regarding retail rates is easily accessible to consumers; and
- (b) minimising impediments to the use of technological alternatives to roaming, whereby consumers when visiting the territory of a Party from the territory of another Party can access telecommunications services using the device of their choice.

3. The Parties recognise that a Party, when it has the authority to do so, may choose to adopt or maintain measures affecting rates for wholesale international roaming services with a view to ensuring that those rates are reasonable. If a Party considers it appropriate, it may cooperate on and implement mechanisms with other Parties to facilitate the implementation of those measures, including by entering into arrangements with those Parties.

4. If a Party (the first Party) chooses to regulate rates or conditions for wholesale international mobile roaming services, it shall ensure that a supplier of public telecommunications services of another Party (the second Party) has access to the regulated rates or conditions for wholesale international mobile roaming services for its customers roaming in the territory of the first Party in circumstances in which:<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> For Viet Nam, this paragraph shall not apply with respect to blocks of numbers that have been allocated prior to entry into force of this Agreement.

<sup>8</sup> For greater certainty, no Party shall, solely on the basis of any obligations owed to it by the first Party under a most-favoured-nation provision, or under a telecommunications-specific non-discrimination provision, in any existing international trade agreement, seek or obtain for its suppliers the access to regulated rates or conditions for wholesale international mobile roaming services that is provided under this Article.

- (a) the second Party has entered into an arrangement with the first Party to reciprocally regulate rates or conditions for wholesale international mobile roaming services for suppliers of the two Parties;<sup>9</sup> or
- (b) in the absence of an arrangement of the type referred to in subparagraph (a), the supplier of public telecommunications services of the second Party, of its own accord:
  - (i) makes available to suppliers of public telecommunications services of the first Party wholesale international mobile roaming services at rates or conditions that are reasonably comparable to the regulated rates or conditions;<sup>10</sup> and
  - (ii) meets any additional requirements<sup>11</sup> that the first Party imposes with respect to the availability of the regulated rates or conditions.

The first Party may require suppliers of the second Party to fully utilise commercial negotiations to reach agreement on the terms for accessing such rates or conditions.

5. A Party that ensures access to regulated rates or conditions for wholesale international mobile roaming services in accordance with paragraph 4 shall be deemed to be in compliance with its obligations under Article 10.4 (Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment), Article 13.4.1 (Access to and Use of Public Telecommunications Services), and Article 13.7 (Treatment by Major Suppliers of Public Telecommunications Services) with respect to international mobile roaming services.

6. Each Party shall provide to the other Parties information on rates for retail international mobile roaming services for voice, data and text messages offered to consumers of the Party when visiting the territories of the other Parties. A Party shall provide that information no later than one year after the date of entry into force of this Agreement for the Party. Each Party shall update that information

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<sup>9</sup> For greater certainty, access under this subparagraph to the rates or conditions regulated by the first Party shall be available to a supplier of the second Party only if such regulated rates or conditions are reasonably comparable to those reciprocally regulated under the arrangement referred to in this subparagraph. The telecommunications regulatory body of the first Party shall, in the case of disagreement, determine whether the rates or conditions are reasonably comparable.

<sup>10</sup> For the purposes of this subparagraph, rates or conditions that are reasonably comparable means rates or conditions agreed to be such by the relevant suppliers or, in the case of disagreement, determined to be such by the telecommunications regulatory body of the first Party.

<sup>11</sup> For greater certainty, such additional requirements may include, for example, that the rates provided to the supplier of the second Party reflect the reasonable cost of supplying international mobile roaming services by a supplier of the first Party to a supplier of the second Party, as determined through the methodology of the first Party.

and provide it to the other Parties on an annual basis or as otherwise agreed. Interested Parties shall endeavour to cooperate on compiling this information into a report to be mutually agreed by the Parties and to be made publicly available.

7. Nothing in this Article shall require a Party to regulate rates or conditions for international mobile roaming services.

#### **Article 13.7: Treatment by Major Suppliers of Public Telecommunications Services**

Each Party shall ensure that a major supplier in its territory accords suppliers of public telecommunications services of another Party treatment no less favourable than that major supplier accords in like circumstances to its subsidiaries, its affiliates or non-affiliated service suppliers regarding:

- (a) the availability, provisioning, rates or quality of like public telecommunications services; and
- (b) the availability of technical interfaces necessary for interconnection.

#### **Article 13.8: Competitive Safeguards**

1. Each Party shall maintain appropriate measures for the purpose of preventing suppliers of public telecommunications services that, alone or together, are a major supplier in its territory from engaging in or continuing anti-competitive practices.

2. The anti-competitive practices referred to in paragraph 1 include in particular:

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

#### **Article 13.9: Resale**

1. No Party shall prohibit the resale of any public telecommunications

service.<sup>12</sup>

2. Each Party shall ensure that a major supplier in its territory:
  - (a) offers for resale, at reasonable rates<sup>13</sup>, to suppliers of public telecommunications services of another Party, public telecommunications services that the major supplier provides at retail to end-users; and
  - (b) does not impose unreasonable or discriminatory conditions or limitations on the resale of those services.<sup>14</sup>
3. Each Party may determine, in accordance with its laws and regulations, which public telecommunications services must be offered for resale by major suppliers pursuant to paragraph 2, based on the need to promote competition or to benefit the long-term interests of end-users.
4. If a Party does not require that a major supplier offer a specific public telecommunications service for resale, it nonetheless shall allow service suppliers to request that the service be offered for resale consistent with paragraph 2, without prejudice to the Party's decision on the request.

#### **Article 13.10: Unbundling of Network Elements by Major Suppliers**

Each Party shall provide its telecommunications regulatory body or another appropriate body with the authority to require a major supplier in its territory to offer to public telecommunications service suppliers access to network elements on an unbundled basis on terms and conditions, and at cost-oriented rates, that are reasonable, non-discriminatory and transparent for the supply of public telecommunications services. Each Party may determine the network elements required to be made available in its territory, and the suppliers that may obtain those elements, in accordance with its laws and regulations.

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<sup>12</sup> Brunei Darussalam may require that licensees who purchase public telecommunications services on a wholesale basis only resell their services to an end-user.

<sup>13</sup> For the purposes of this Article, each Party may determine reasonable rates through any methodology it considers appropriate.

<sup>14</sup> Where provided in its laws or regulations, a Party may prohibit a reseller that obtains, at wholesale rates, a public telecommunications service available at retail to only a limited category of subscribers from offering the service to a different category of subscribers.

## **Article 13.11: Interconnection with Major Suppliers**

### *General Terms and Conditions*

1. Each Party shall ensure that a major supplier in its territory provides interconnection for the facilities and equipment of suppliers of public telecommunications services of another Party:

- (a) at any technically feasible point in the major supplier's network;
- (b) under non-discriminatory terms, conditions (including technical standards and specifications) and rates;
- (c) of a quality no less favourable than that provided by the major supplier for its own like services, for like services of non-affiliated service suppliers, or for its subsidiaries or other affiliates;
- (d) in a timely manner, on terms and conditions (including technical standards and specifications), and at cost-oriented rates, that are transparent, reasonable, having regard to economic feasibility, and sufficiently unbundled so that the suppliers do not have to pay for network components or facilities that they do not require for the service to be provided; and
- (e) on 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.

### *Options for Interconnecting with Major Suppliers*

2. Each Party shall ensure that a major supplier in its territory provides suppliers of public telecommunications services of another Party with the opportunity to interconnect their facilities and equipment with those of the major supplier through the following options:

- (a) a reference interconnection offer or another standard interconnection offer containing the rates, terms and conditions that the major supplier offers generally to suppliers of public telecommunications services; or
- (b) the terms and conditions of an interconnection agreement that is in effect.

3. In addition to the options provided in paragraph 2, each Party shall ensure that suppliers of public telecommunications services of another Party have the opportunity to interconnect their facilities and equipment with those of the major supplier through the negotiation of a new interconnection agreement.

### *Public Availability of Interconnection Offers and Agreements*

4. Each Party shall make publicly available the applicable procedures for interconnection negotiations with a major supplier in its territory.
5. Each Party shall provide means for suppliers of another Party to obtain the rates, terms and conditions necessary for interconnection offered by a major supplier. Those means include, at a minimum, ensuring:
  - (a) the public availability of interconnection agreements that are in effect between a major supplier in its territory and other suppliers of public telecommunications services in its territory;
  - (b) the public availability of rates, terms and conditions for interconnection with a major supplier set by the telecommunications regulatory body or other competent body; or
  - (c) the public availability of a reference interconnection offer.

Services for which those rates, terms and conditions are made publicly available do not have to include all interconnection-related services offered by a major supplier, as determined by a Party under its laws and regulations.

### **Article 13.12: Provisioning and Pricing of Leased Circuits Services by Major Suppliers**

1. Each Party shall ensure that a major supplier in its territory provides to service suppliers of another Party leased circuits services that are public telecommunications services in a reasonable period of time on terms and conditions, and at rates, that are reasonable and non-discriminatory, and based on a generally available offer.
2. Further to paragraph 1, each Party shall provide its telecommunications regulatory body or other appropriate bodies the authority to require a major supplier in its territory to offer leased circuits services that are public telecommunications services to service suppliers of another Party at capacity-based and cost-oriented prices.

### **Article 13.13: Co-Location by Major Suppliers**

1. Subject to paragraphs 2 and 3, each Party shall ensure that a major supplier in its territory provides to suppliers of public telecommunications services of another Party in the Party's territory physical co-location of equipment necessary for interconnection or access to unbundled network elements based on a generally

available offer, on a timely basis, and on terms and conditions and at cost-oriented rates, that are reasonable and non-discriminatory.

2. Where physical co-location is not practical for technical reasons or because of space limitations, each Party shall ensure that a major supplier in its territory provides an alternative solution, such as facilitating virtual co-location, based on a generally available offer, on a timely basis, and on terms and conditions and at cost-oriented rates, that are reasonable and non-discriminatory.

3. A Party may determine, in accordance with its laws and regulations, which premises owned or controlled by major suppliers in its territory are subject to paragraphs 1 and 2. When the Party makes this determination, it shall take into account factors such as the state of competition in the market where co-location is required, whether those premises can be substituted in an economically or technically feasible manner in order to provide a competing service, or other specified public interest factors.

4. If a Party does not require that a major supplier offer co-location at certain premises, it nonetheless shall allow service suppliers to request that those premises be offered for co-location consistent with paragraph 1, without prejudice to the Party's decision on such a request.

#### **Article 13.14: Access to Poles, Ducts, Conduits and Rights-of-way Owned or Controlled by Major Suppliers<sup>15</sup>**

1. Each Party shall ensure that a major supplier in its territory provides access to poles, ducts, conduits, and rights-of-way or any other structures as determined by the Party, owned or controlled by the major supplier, to suppliers of public telecommunications services of another Party in the Party's territory on a timely basis, on terms and conditions and at rates, that are reasonable, non-discriminatory and transparent, subject to technical feasibility.

2. A Party may determine, in accordance with its laws and regulations, the poles, ducts, conduits, rights-of-way or any other structures to which it requires major suppliers in its territory to provide access in accordance with paragraph 1. When the Party makes this determination, it shall take into account factors such as the competitive effect of lack of such access, whether such structures can be substituted in an economically or technically feasible manner in order to provide a competing service, or other specified public interest factors.

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<sup>15</sup> Chile may comply with this obligation by maintaining appropriate measures for the purpose of preventing a major supplier in its territory from denying access to poles, ducts, conduits and rights-of-way, owned or controlled by the major supplier.

### **Article 13.15: International Submarine Cable Systems<sup>16, 17</sup>**

Each Party shall ensure that any major supplier who controls international submarine cable landing stations in the Party's territory provides access to those landing stations, consistent with the provisions of Article 13.11 (Interconnection with Major Suppliers), Article 13.12 (Provisioning and Pricing of Leased Circuits Services by Major Suppliers) and Article 13.13 (Co-Location by Major Suppliers), to public telecommunications suppliers of another Party.

### **Article 13.16: Independent Regulatory Bodies and Government Ownership**

1. Each Party shall ensure that its telecommunications regulatory body is separate from, and not accountable to, any supplier of public telecommunications services. With a view to ensuring the independence and impartiality of telecommunications regulatory bodies, each Party shall ensure that its telecommunications regulatory body does not hold a financial interest<sup>18</sup> or maintain an operating or management role<sup>19</sup> in any supplier of public telecommunications services.

2. Each Party shall ensure that the regulatory decisions and procedures of its telecommunications regulatory body or other competent authority related to provisions contained in this Chapter are impartial with respect to all market participants.

3. No Party shall accord more favourable treatment to a supplier of telecommunications services in its territory than that accorded to a like service supplier of another Party on the basis that the supplier receiving more favourable treatment is owned by the national government of the Party.

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<sup>16</sup> For Chile, this provision shall apply when its telecommunications regulatory body obtains the authority to implement this provision. Nonetheless, Chile shall ensure reasonable and non-discriminatory access to international submarine cable systems including landing stations in its territory.

<sup>17</sup> For Viet Nam, co-location for international submarine landing stations owned or controlled by the major supplier in the territory of Viet Nam excludes physical co-location.

<sup>18</sup> This paragraph shall not be construed to prohibit a government entity of a Party other than the telecommunications regulatory body from owning equity in a supplier of public telecommunications services.

<sup>19</sup> Viet Nam's telecommunications regulatory body assumes the role of representing the government as owner of certain telecommunications suppliers. In this context, Viet Nam shall comply with this provision by ensuring that any regulatory actions with respect to those suppliers do not materially disadvantage any competitor.

### **Article 13.17: Universal Service**

Each Party has the right to define the kind of universal service obligation it wishes to maintain. Each Party shall administer any universal service obligation that it maintains in a transparent, non-discriminatory and competitively neutral manner, and shall ensure that its universal service obligation is not more burdensome than necessary for the kind of universal service that it has defined.

### **Article 13.18: Licensing Process**

1. If a Party requires a supplier of public telecommunications services to have a licence, the Party shall ensure the public availability of:

- (a) all the licensing criteria and procedures that it applies;
- (b) the period that it normally requires to reach a decision concerning an application for a licence; and
- (c) the terms and conditions of all licences in effect.

2. Each Party shall ensure that, on request, an applicant receives the reasons for the:

- (a) denial of a licence;
- (b) imposition of supplier-specific conditions on a licence;
- (c) revocation of a licence; or
- (d) refusal to renew a licence.

### **Article 13.19: Allocation and Use of Scarce Resources**

1. Each Party shall administer its procedures for the allocation and use of scarce telecommunications resources, including frequencies, numbers and rights-of-way, in an objective, timely, transparent and non-discriminatory manner.

2. Each Party shall make publicly available the current state of frequency bands allocated and assigned to specific suppliers<sup>20</sup> but retains the right not to provide detailed identification of frequencies that are allocated or assigned for specific government uses.

3. For greater certainty, a Party's measures allocating and assigning spectrum

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<sup>20</sup> For Peru, the commitment to make publicly available assigned bands shall apply only to bands used to provide access to end-users.

and managing frequency are not *per se* inconsistent with Article 10.5 (Market Access) either as it applies to cross-border trade in services or through the operation of Article 10.2.2 (Scope) to an investor or covered investment of another Party. Accordingly, each Party retains the right to establish and apply spectrum and frequency management policies that may have the effect of limiting the number of suppliers of public telecommunications services, provided that the Party does so in a manner that is consistent with other provisions of this Agreement. This includes the ability to allocate frequency bands, taking into account current and future needs and spectrum availability.

4. When making a spectrum allocation for commercial telecommunications services, each Party shall endeavour to rely on an open and transparent process that considers the public interest, including the promotion of competition. Each Party shall endeavour to rely generally on market-based approaches in assigning spectrum for terrestrial commercial telecommunications services. To this end, each Party shall have the authority to use mechanisms such as auctions, if appropriate, to assign spectrum for commercial use.

#### **Article 13.20: Enforcement**

Each Party shall provide its competent authority with the authority to enforce the Party's measures relating to the obligations set out in Article 13.4 (Access to and Use of Public Telecommunications Services), Article 13.5 (Obligations Relating to Suppliers of Public Telecommunications Services), Article 13.7 (Treatment by Major Suppliers of Public Telecommunications Services), Article 13.8 (Competitive Safeguards), Article 13.9 (Resale), Article 13.10 (Unbundling of Network Elements by Major Suppliers), Article 13.11 (Interconnection with Major Suppliers), Article 13.12 (Provisioning and Pricing of Leased Circuits Services by Major Suppliers), Article 13.13 (Co-Location by Major Suppliers), Article 13.14 (Access to Poles, Ducts, Conduits and Rights-of-way Owned or Controlled by Major Suppliers) and Article 13.15 (International Submarine Cable Systems). That authority shall include the ability to impose effective sanctions, which may include financial penalties, injunctive relief (on an interim or final basis), or the modification, suspension or revocation of licences.

#### **Article 13.21: Resolution of Telecommunications Disputes**

1. Further to Article 26.3 (Administrative Proceedings) and Article 26.4 (Review and Appeal), each Party shall ensure that:

##### *Recourse*

- (a) enterprises have recourse to a telecommunications regulatory body or other relevant body of the Party to resolve disputes regarding the Party's measures relating to matters set out in Article 13.4 (Access

to and Use of Public Telecommunications Services), Article 13.5 (Obligations Relating to Suppliers of Public Telecommunications Services), Article 13.6 (International Mobile Roaming), Article 13.7 (Treatment by Major Suppliers of Public Telecommunications Services), Article 13.8 (Competitive Safeguards), Article 13.9 (Resale), Article 13.10 (Unbundling of Network Elements by Major Suppliers), Article 13.11 (Interconnection with Major Suppliers), Article 13.12 (Provisioning and Pricing of Leased Circuits Services by Major Suppliers), Article 13.13 (Co-Location by Major Suppliers), Article 13.14 (Access to Poles, Ducts, Conduits and Rights-of-way Owned or Controlled by Major Suppliers) and Article 13.15 (International Submarine Cable Systems);

- (b) if a telecommunications regulatory body declines to initiate any action on a request to resolve a dispute, it shall, upon request, provide a written explanation for its decision within a reasonable period of time;<sup>21</sup>
- (c) suppliers of public telecommunications services of another Party that have requested interconnection with a major supplier in the Party's territory may seek review, within a reasonable and publicly specified period of time after the supplier requests interconnection, by its telecommunications regulatory body to resolve disputes regarding the terms, conditions and rates for interconnection with that major supplier; and

*Reconsideration*<sup>22</sup>

- (d) any enterprise whose legally protected interests are adversely affected by a determination or decision of the Party's telecommunications regulatory body may appeal to or petition the body or other relevant body to reconsider that determination or decision. No Party shall permit the making of an application for reconsideration to constitute grounds for non-compliance with the determination or decision of the telecommunications regulatory body, unless the regulatory or other relevant body issues an order that the determination or decision not be enforced while the proceeding is pending. A Party may limit the circumstances under which reconsideration is available, in accordance with its laws and regulations.

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<sup>21</sup> For the United States, this subparagraph applies only to the national regulatory body.

<sup>22</sup> With respect to Peru, enterprises may not petition for reconsideration of rulings of general application, as defined in Article 26.1 (Definitions), unless provided for under its laws and regulations. For Australia, paragraph 1(d) does not apply.

### *Judicial Review*

2. No Party shall permit the making of an application for judicial review to constitute grounds for non-compliance with the determination or decision of the telecommunications regulatory body, unless the judicial body issues an order that the determination or decision not be enforced while the proceeding is pending.

### **Article 13.22: Transparency**

1. Further to Article 26.2.2 (Publication), each Party shall ensure that when its telecommunications regulatory body seeks input<sup>23</sup> for a proposal for a regulation, that body shall:

- (a) make the proposal public or otherwise available to any interested persons;
- (b) include an explanation of the purpose of and reasons for the proposal;
- (c) provide interested persons with adequate public notice of the ability to comment and reasonable opportunity for such comment;
- (d) to the extent practicable, make publicly available all relevant comments filed with it; and
- (e) respond to all significant and relevant issues raised in comments filed, in the course of issuance of the final regulation.<sup>24</sup>

2. Further to Article 26.2.1 (Publication), each Party shall ensure that its measures relating to public telecommunications services are made publicly available, including:

- (a) tariffs and other terms and conditions of service;
- (b) specifications of technical interfaces;
- (c) conditions for attaching terminal or other equipment to the public telecommunications network;
- (d) licensing, permit, registration or notification requirements, if any;
- (e) general procedures relating to resolution of telecommunications

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<sup>23</sup> For greater certainty, seeking input does not include internal governmental deliberations.

<sup>24</sup> For greater certainty, a Party may consolidate its responses to the comments received from interested persons. Viet Nam may comply with this obligation by responding to any questions regarding its decisions upon request.

disputes provided for in Article 13.21 (Resolution of Telecommunications Disputes); and

- (f) any measures of the telecommunications regulatory body if the government delegates to other bodies the responsibility for preparing, amending and adopting standards-related measures affecting access and use.

### **Article 13.23: Flexibility in the Choice of Technology**

1. No Party shall prevent suppliers of public telecommunications services from choosing the technologies they wish to use to supply their services, subject to requirements necessary to satisfy legitimate public policy interests, provided that any measure restricting that choice is not prepared, adopted or applied in a manner that creates unnecessary obstacles to trade. For greater certainty, a Party adopting those measures shall do so consistent with Article 13.22 (Transparency).

2. When a Party finances the development of advanced networks<sup>25</sup>, it may make its financing conditional on the use of technologies that meet its specific public policy interests.

### **Article 13.24: Relation to Other Chapters**

In the event of any inconsistency between this Chapter and another Chapter of this Agreement, this Chapter shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.

### **Article 13.25: Relation to International Organisations**

The Parties recognise the importance of international standards for global compatibility and interoperability of telecommunications networks and services and undertake to promote those standards through the work of relevant international organisations.

### **Article 13.26: Committee on Telecommunications**

1. The Parties hereby establish a Committee on Telecommunications (Committee) composed of government representatives of each Party.

2. The Committee shall:

- (a) review and monitor the implementation and operation of this

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<sup>25</sup> For greater certainty, “advanced networks” includes broadband networks.

Chapter, with a view to ensuring the effective implementation of the Chapter by enabling responsiveness to technological and regulatory developments in telecommunications to ensure the continuing relevance of this Chapter to Parties, service suppliers and end users;

- (b) discuss any issues related to this Chapter and any other issues relevant to the telecommunications sector as may be decided by the Parties;
- (c) report to the Commission on the findings and the outcomes of discussions of the Committee; and
- (d) carry out other functions delegated to it by the Commission.

3. The Committee shall meet at such venues and times as the Parties may decide.

4. The Parties may decide to invite representatives of relevant entities other than the Parties, including representatives of private sector entities, having the necessary expertise relevant to the issues to be discussed, to attend meetings of the Committee.

## **ANNEX 13-A**

### **RURAL TELEPHONE SUPPLIERS – UNITED STATES**

The United States may exempt rural local exchange carriers and rural telephone companies, as defined, respectively, in sections 251(f)(2) and 3(37) of the *Communications Act of 1934*, as amended, (47 U.S.C. 251(f)(2) and 153(44)), from the obligations contained in Article 13.5.4 (Obligations Relating to Suppliers of Public Telecommunications Services – Number Portability), Article 13.9 (Resale), Article 13.10 (Unbundling of Network Elements by Major Suppliers), Article 13.11 (Interconnection with Major Suppliers) and Article 13.13 (Co-Location by Major Suppliers).

## **ANNEX 13-B**

### **RURAL TELEPHONE SUPPLIERS – PERU**

1. With respect to Peru:
  - (a) a rural operator shall not be considered a major supplier;
  - (b) Article 13.5.4 (Obligations Relating to Suppliers of Public Telecommunications Services – Number Portability) shall not apply to rural operators; and
  - (c) Article 13.12 (Provisioning and Pricing of Leased Circuits Services by Major Suppliers), Article 13.13 (Co-Location by Major Suppliers) and Article 13.14 (Access to Poles, Ducts, Conduits, and Rights-of-way Owned or Controlled by Major Suppliers) shall not apply to the facilities deployed by major suppliers in rural areas.
  
2. For the purposes of this Annex, for Peru:
  - (a) rural area means a population centre:
    - (i) that is not included within urban areas, with a population of less than 3,000 inhabitants, a low population density and a lack of basic services; or
    - (ii) with a teledensity rate of less than two fixed lines per 100 inhabitants; and
  - (b) rural operator means a rural telephone company that has at least 80 per cent of its total fixed subscriber lines in operation in rural areas.