

Arab Country Experience in Establishing Independent Regulatory Authorities

■ ■ ■ ■ *Lessons from the Telecom Sector*
Sherine Shallah

TABLE OF CONTENTS



- I. Background
- II. Regulator Performance
- III. Conclusions
- IV. Appendix

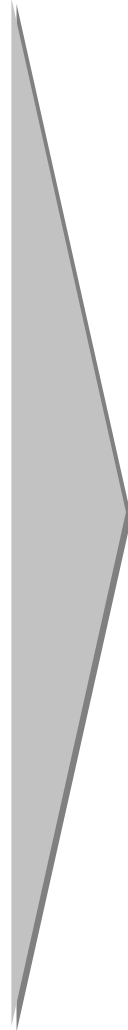


- I. Background**
- II. Regulator Performance
- III. Conclusions
- IV. Appendix

The trend to establish separate telecom regulators has swept Arab countries



	Country	Separate Regulator (Y/N)
1	<i>Algeria</i>	Y
2	<i>Egypt</i>	Y
3	Libya	N
4	<i>Morocco</i>	Y
5	Tunisia	Y
6	Yemen	N
7	<i>Bahrain</i>	Y
8	Kuwait	N
9	Oman	Y
10	Qatar	Y
11	<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	Y
12	United Arab Emirates	Y
13	<i>Jordan</i>	Y
14	Lebanon	N
15	Syria	N



Of the 15 Arab countries surveyed, 10 have a separate regulatory authority

Notes: *Italicized countries will be studied in detail in the presentation*

Arab telecom markets have been witnessing a liberalization trend



Telecom Sector Structures in Key Arab Markets

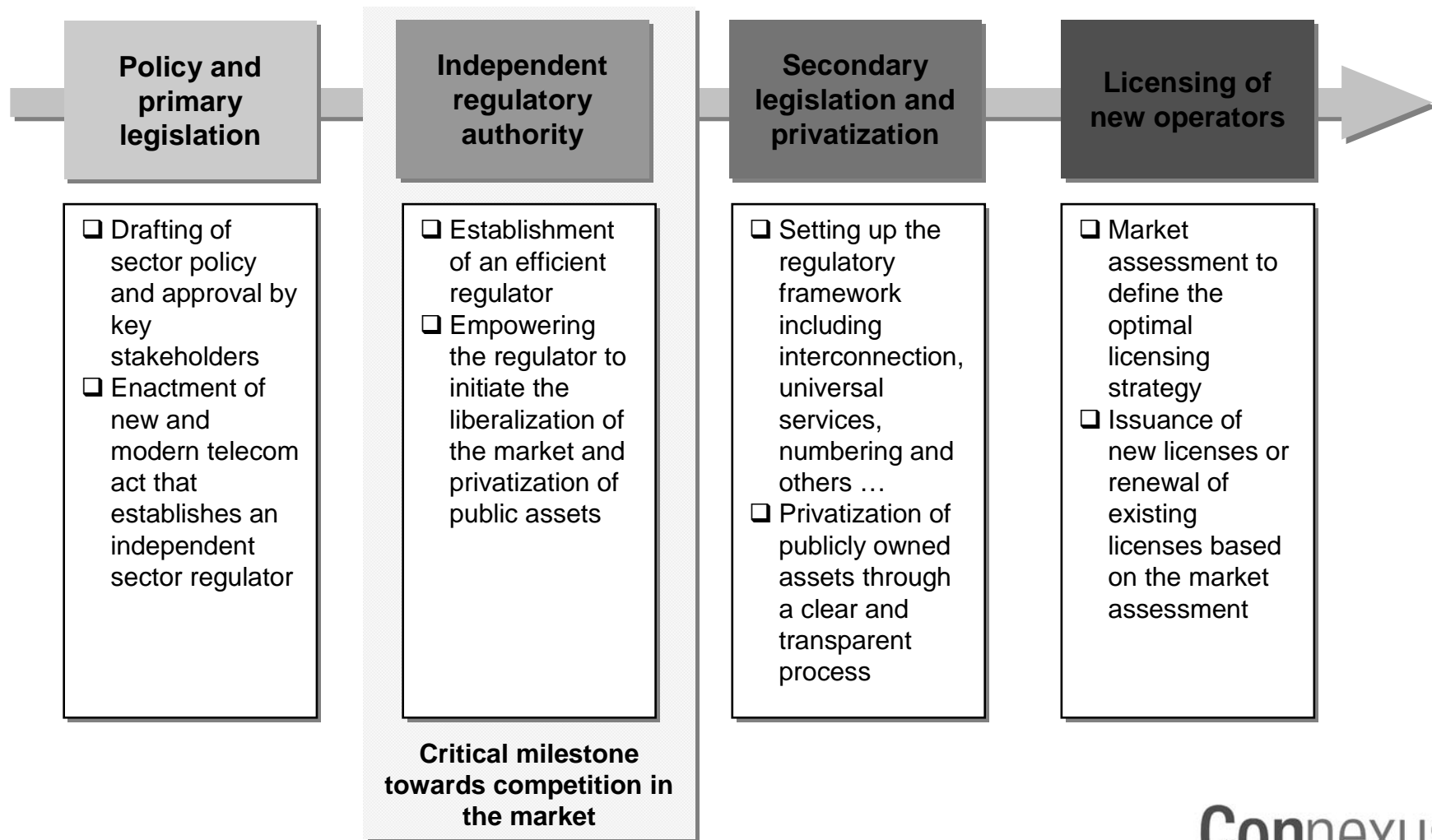
Country	Incumbent Operator	Local Voice	International Voice	Mobile	Data	Internet	Start of Liberalization	Date of Full Liberalization
Algeria	Algerie Telecom (2003)	M	M	C	M	C	2000	2005
Egypt	Telecom Egypt (1998)	M	M	D	C	C	1998	2006
Morocco	Maroc Telecom (1996)	M	PC	D	M	C	1999	2005
Bahrain	Batelco (1981)	C	C	D	M	M	2002	2004
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Telecom Company (1998)	M	PC (2)	D	C	C	2003	2006
Jordan	Jordan Telecom Company (1997)	M	M	C	C	C	1996	2005 (Open licensing regime)

■ Notes: M = Monopoly; D = Duopoly; C = Competition (more than 2 operators, free entry and exit)
 (1) De facto competition with Israeli operators
 (2) As of June 2005

The key milestone towards liberalization is the establishment of a separate regulator



Typical Liberalization Roadmap



For these countries, modernizing their telecommunications regulatory frameworks has been related to privatization efforts



Telecom Sector Structures in Key Arab Markets

Country	Modern Telecom Law	Separate Telecom Regulator	Start of Liberalization	Date of Full Liberalization
Algeria	2000	2001	2000	2005
Egypt	1998	1999	1998	2006
Morocco	1997	1998	1999	2005
Bahrain	2002	2002	2002	2004
Saudi Arabia	2001	2001	2003	2006
Jordan	1995 - 2002	1996	1996	2005 (Open licensing regime)



I. Background

II. Regulator Performance

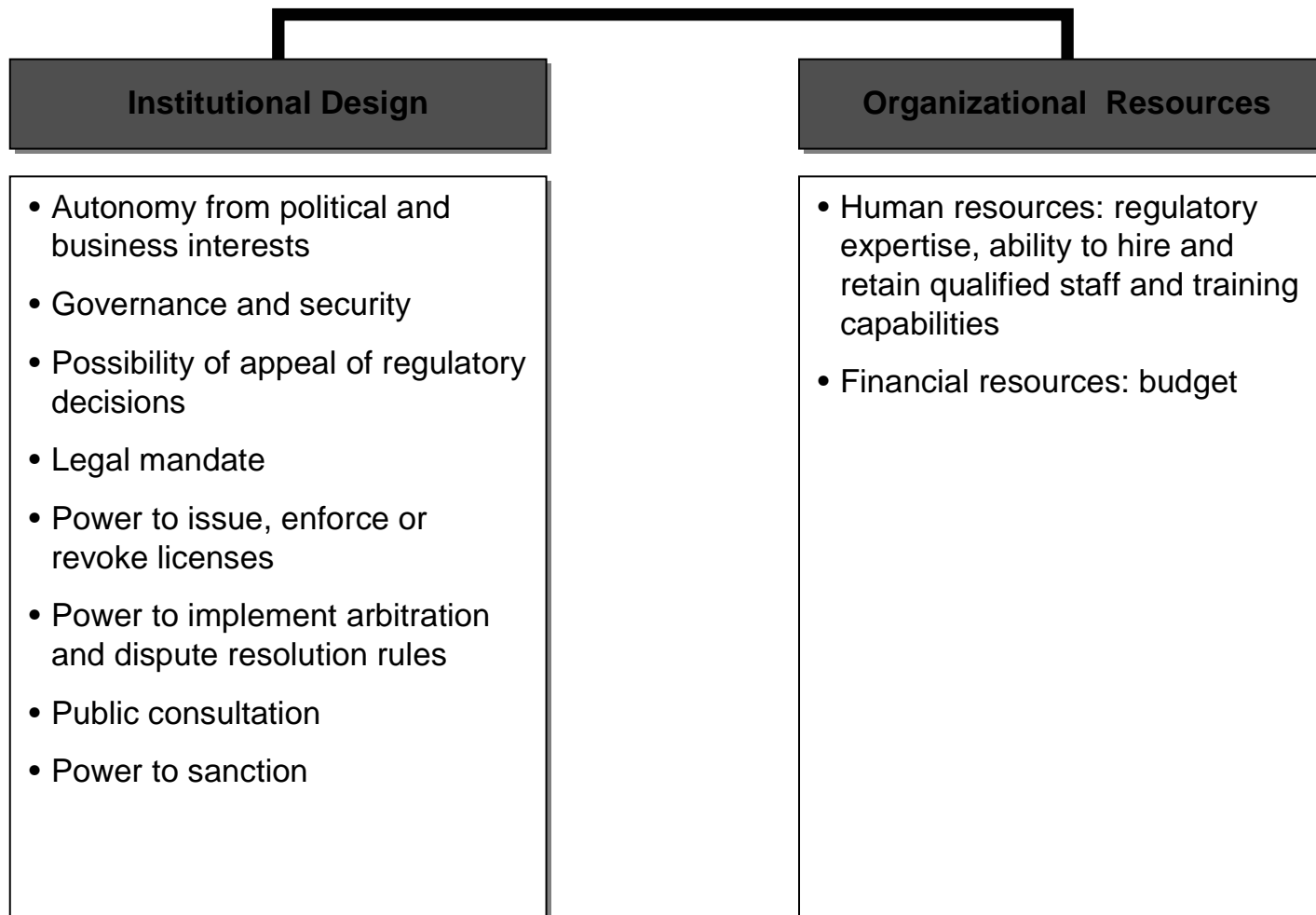
III. Conclusions

IV. Appendix

To be effective, a regulator has to be adequately designed and sufficiently endowed



Effectiveness of the Regulator



The institutional design should provide autonomy and security, and be supported by a legal mechanism that allows the appeal of decisions



Institutional Design

Autonomy from political & business interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Regulator is independent from operators, i.e. at equal distance from all operators, including incumbent operator<input type="checkbox"/> Regulator maintains rule-based and transparent relations with political authorities, with no overlap of jurisdictions between ministry and regulatory authority
Governance and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Decision-making body is safe from arbitrary dismissal
Possibility of appeal of regulator decisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Legislation outlines mechanism to contest regulator decisions
Legal mandate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Primary legislation provides clear mandate for regulator

The institutional design should also give the regulator the power to issue and amend licenses, solve disputes and sanction



Institutional Design

Power to issue, enforce or revoke licenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Regulator issues, amends, suspends and terminates licenses<input type="checkbox"/> Regulator monitors compliance with license terms
Power to implement arbitration & dispute resolution rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Regulator serves as arbitrator and has the power to interfere to solve disputes among operators
Public consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Regulator consults with concerned players before issuing major decisions or regulations
Power to sanction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Regulator has the power to impose sanctions on operators that breach their licenses, or legislation

To be effective, a regulator has to also be endowed with sufficient human and financial resources



Organizational Resources

Human Resources

- Qualified regulators are appointed to lead
- Qualified staff are hired, which requires flexible rules for hiring and retaining qualified staff
- Regulator has minimal staff legacy from ministry or incumbent
- Regulator is able to contract out for expertise and external assistance
- For example, in Jordan, civil service legislation that limits the flexibility to hire and retain qualified staff

Financial Resources

- Regulator has adequate and sustainable funding
- Regulator is financially independent

Algeria's telecom regulator, *Autorité de Régulation de la Poste et des Télécommunications* (ARPT) has been effective at regulating the monopoly in the sector



Interconnection Regulation

- Orascom Telecom Algeria (OTA) contested to ARPT that termination charges for international calls to its network should not be higher than the standard interconnection charge with Algerie Telecom, and that Algerie Telecom should take that into consideration when negotiating with foreign operators
- ARPT decided that Algerie Telecom should lower the termination charge, and that both parties negotiate with foreign operators over international termination charges (Decision 3 of 06/03)

Egypt's National Telecom Regulatory Authority (NTRA) has been bound in its efforts to effectively open up the telecom market by political and social pressures



Tariff Rebalancing

- The provision of local and long distance voice services does not fall under the exclusivity of Telecom Egypt
- However, the tariffs for local voice services are very low, making it unattractive for other operators to compete with Telecom Egypt in this market
- At the same time, the low tariffs force Telecom Egypt to increase its tariffs in other market segments to compensate, affecting its ability to compete in those segments (particularly with the end of its exclusivity on international in 2006)
- The decision to change tariffs should be issued by the Council of Ministers, and NTRA lacks the political commitment to push for it in the face of mounting social pressure

The inability of Morocco's *Agence Nationale de Réglementation des Télécommunications* (ANRT) to impose sanctions has reduced its effectiveness



Competition Regulation

- In 2001, Maroc Telecom decided to offer 10% discount to all its subscribers calling from fixed line to Maroc Telecom GSM
- Meditel criticized this as anticompetitive and insisted that same discount be applied for all calls from fixed to GSM
- ANRT reviewed case and ruled that it was abuse of dominant position
- ANRT forced Maroc Telecom to give up scheme
- The fact that ANRT could only suspend Maroc Telecom's license, with no power to impose penalties, was restrictive

Bahrain's Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (TRA) was given broad powers to achieve rapid liberalization of the market



Big Bang Liberalization

- In the same year (2002), Bahrain issued a modern telecommunications law, established a telecommunications regulator and issued the first telecommunications license
- TRA was given all the necessary powers and prerogatives to liberalize the country's telecom market within the set timeframe

The Saudi Arabian Communications and Information Technology Commission (CITC) has been weak in enforcing compliance from the incumbent



Competition Regulation

- Council of Ministers in Decision 171 of 2002: Liberalize fixed telecommunications in 2008
- STC interpretation: fixed includes international
- CITC interpretation: fixed includes local and long distance voice, but excludes international
- STC appealed to CITC, CITC rejected
- STC appealed to Minister, Minister rejected
- STC appealed to Grievance Court, and lost it this year
- Case has been raised since August 2003

The Jordanian Telecom Regulatory Commission (TRC) was put to test several times, one of which was in June of 2003



Interconnection Regulation of Incumbent

- In June 2003, TRC was reviewing Jordan Telecom Company's (JTC) interconnection tariffs
- TRC decided that JTC's international transit rates were higher than costs and best international practice according to EU benchmarks
- TRC noted that the profit on international outgoing traffic was subsidizing the access deficit and the ISP call deficit
- TRC decided to determine JTC's international transit rates on a retail-minus basis

We rate the telecom regulators in the selected Arab countries against the categories of institutional design



Effectiveness of Regulator – Institutional Design

	Algeria	Egypt	Morocco	Bahrain	Saudi Arabia	Jordan
Autonomy from political & business interests	r	r	a	a	r	h
	Complete separation from sector ministry	Sector minister chairs NTRA	PM chairs board, some board members also on Maroc Telecom board		Sector minister chairs CITC	Complete separation from sector ministry
Governance and Security	e	e	a	r	v	h
	Seven members governed by a Director General, could be dismissed by President	15 members, Only executive director full-time, 2-year appointments made by minister	15 part-time members, 10 members from government, Members assigned for 5 renewable years	5 members, one Chairman, appointed and dismissed through COM decree (4 yrs)	9 members, only governor full-time, Length of tenure and conditions for dismissal not spelled out	5 full-time members, and limited conditions for dismissal
Possibility of appeal of regulator decisions	v	e	a	a	r	h
		-	To administrative courts		To sector minister or Board of Grievances	To courts
Legal mandate	a	a	h	h	h	h

Source: Adapted from Mohammad Mustafa, *Benchmarking Regulators*, World Bank Note n.247

4 Most effective
0 Least effective

We rate the telecom regulators in the selected Arab countries against the categories of institutional design (ctd.)



Effectiveness of Regulator – Institutional Design

	Algeria	Egypt	Morocco	Bahrain	Saudi Arabia	Jordan
Power to issue, enforce or revoke licenses	a	a	a	h	a	h
			Makes recommendations to Government		Council of Ministers approves fixed and mobile licenses	
Power to implement arbitration & dispute resolution rules	h	h	a	h	h	h
Public consultation	e	e	e	h	a	h
Power to sanction	h	r	v	h	a	h

Source: Adapted from Mohammad Mustafa, *Benchmarking Regulators*, World Bank Note n.247

4 Most effective
0 Least effective

We also review their organizational resources and rate them accordingly



Effectiveness of Regulator – Organizational Resources

	Algeria	Egypt	Morocco	Bahrain	Saudi Arabia	Jordan
Human Resources	R Regulator mainly staffed with public sector legacy	r Regulator still amateur, staff inherited mostly from the Ministry, Telecom Egypt and other market players	h Regulator staffed with qualified personnel	h Regulator staffed adequately to liberalize market within tight timeframe	a Regulator staff closely linked to Ministry and telecom incumbent	h Regulator has track record
Financial Resources	H Funding from spectrum revenues, share from license proceeds, fee for service, and operator contributions to universal service	R Funding from government budget, license proceeds, donations, fee for service, loans, penalties, returns on investments, proceeds from sale of "Telecom Egypt", budget surplus carried year-to-year	A Funding from service remunerations, license fees, collected revenues, loans; budget controlled by ANRT administrative council	H Funding from license fees, fees charges for services and fines (funding from State budget for first year only)	H Funding from license fees, fee for service, penalties, surplus accrues to government treasury	A Funding from license proceeds, penalties, grants, government budget, bid proceeds, other sources approved by COM, surplus accrues to state treasury

Source: Adapted from Mohammad Mustafa, *Benchmarking Regulators*, World Bank Note n.247

4 Most effective
0 Least effective



I. Background

II. Regulator Performance

III. Conclusions

IV. Appendix

The overall results of the rating show that the Jordanian and Bahraini telecom regulators are the most effective



Effectiveness of Regulator – Overall

	Algeria	Egypt	Morocco	Bahrain	Saudi Arabia	Jordan
Regulatory Effectiveness (TOTAL)	r	r	a	h	a	h

<p>Political control has forced regulator to make ill-advised decisions and erodes regulatory certainty</p>	<p>Political control has limited ability and willingness of NTRA to carry out its mandate</p>	<p>Effective and dynamic, but still subject to political control which reduces its effectiveness</p>	<p>Professional and effective but relatively new</p>	<p>Professional and effective but has not managed to enforce compliance from incumbent</p>	<p>Professional and effective</p>
---	---	--	--	--	-----------------------------------

4 Most effective
0 Least effective

The lessons learned can be summarized in that regulatory effectiveness has highly affected by political commitment and social pressure



Lessons Learned

	Algeria	Egypt	Morocco	Bahrain	Saudi Arabia	Jordan
Regulatory Effectiveness (TOTAL)	r	r	a	h	a	h

Lessons Learned

<p>Despite the President's strong commitment to liberalization that pushed the regulator forward, social pressures reduced its overall effectiveness</p>	<p>With no strong political commitment for liberalization, the regulator remains reluctant to tackle controversial issues, such as tariff rebalancing</p>	<p>Initially a model for regulators in the region with strong commitment from the King, the later transfer of some of the regulator's powers to the Ministry reduced its effectiveness</p>	<p>Big bang approach to liberalization made regulator both efficient and effective</p>	<p>Incremental approach to liberalization kept regulator cautious, thus less effective</p>	<p>Strong commitment from King for liberalization strengthened regulator</p>
--	---	--	--	--	--

4 Most effective
0 Least effective

Arab countries face a lot of challenges in developing the effectiveness of their regulatory authorities



Institutional Design

- Delineate clearly scope of ministry and regulator's powers
- Obtain "buy-in" from stakeholders
- Build alliances: consumer associations, user groups, academia, media, and internationally with other regulators, ITU, EC, WB, OECD
- Seek commitment from highest political power
- Commit to rapid tariff rebalancing
- Clean up the radio spectrum and allocate for commercial use
- Correct information asymmetry with existing operators
- Enforce cost accounting for operators with significant market power
- Exploit loopholes in exclusivity agreements
- Know which battles to fight and when

Organizational Resources

- Build up regulatory capabilities and expertise
- Lobby for flexibility to hire and retain qualified staff
- Contract with qualified consultants
- Train human resources
- Review and streamline internal procedures
- Improve resource management
- Ask for external assistance where needed



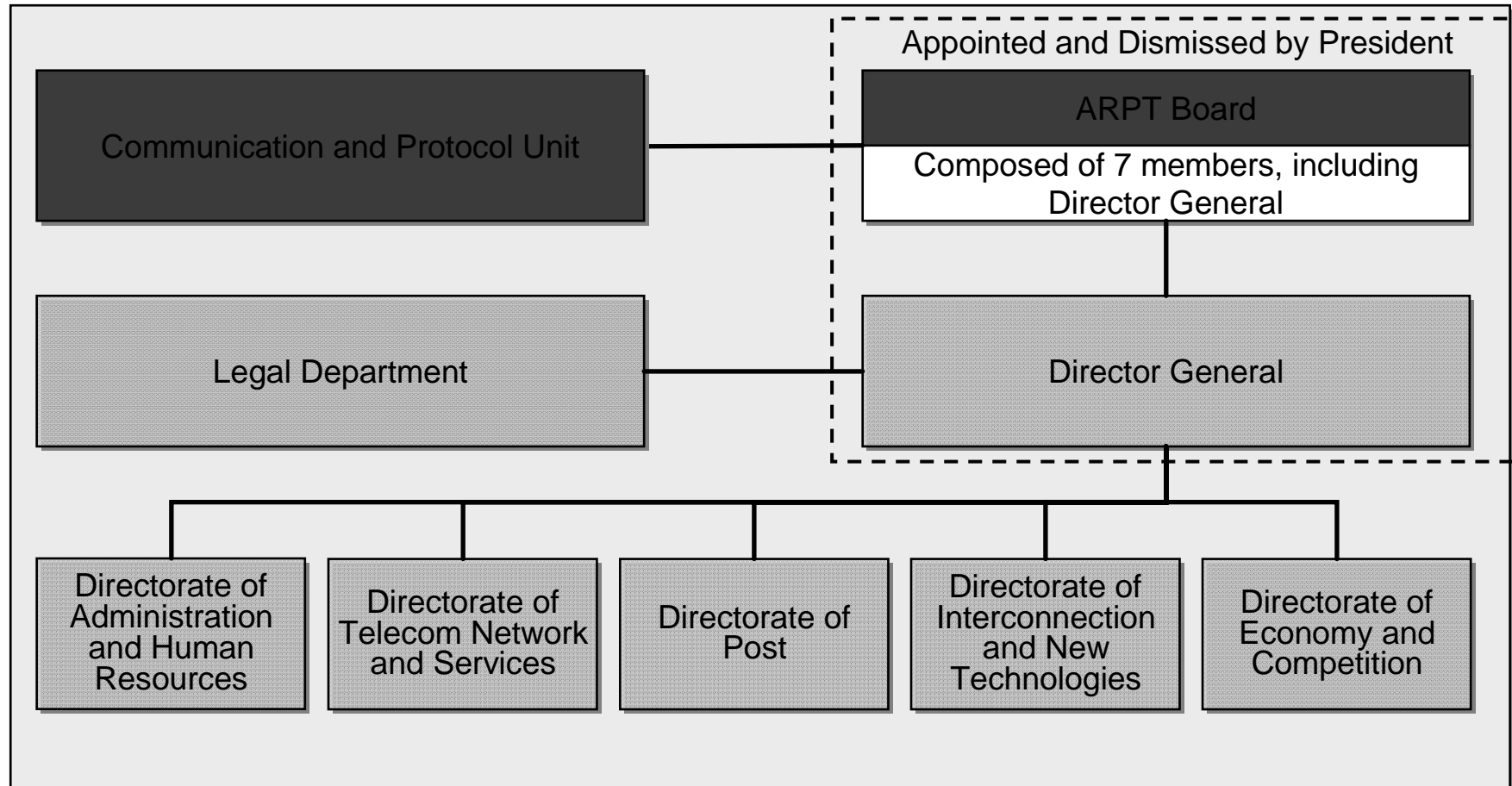
- I. Background
- II. Regulator Performance
- III. Conclusions
- IV. Appendix**

Algeria's telecommunications regulatory authority (ARPT) is structured as a board and five directorates



Governance and Organizational Structure

ARPT



The ARPT Board proposes regulations, oversees license awards, manages frequency and numbering, settles disputes and sanctions



Duties and Responsibilities of Board



- Propose telecom regulations
- Supervise the award of new licenses
- Authorize utilization of certain networks
- Manage the radio frequency plan and frequency distribution
- Approve numbering plan
- Remedy or sanction operator behavior not in line with telecom law or license conditions
- Arbitrate in disputes among operators and between operators and customers
- Settle interconnection disputes
- Manage ARPT international exposure
- Prepare annual report of activities
- Advise the Minister of Post and Telecommunication
- Maintain relations with state institutions
- Approve ARPT internal regulations
- Approve ARPT action and investment plans
- Control ARPT annual budget
- Supervise and approve accounts
- Write the annual progress report
- Define ARPT communication protocol
- Confirm nomination (by DG) of department chiefs
- Perform the annual external audit

The ARPT Director General liaises between the Board and the directorates



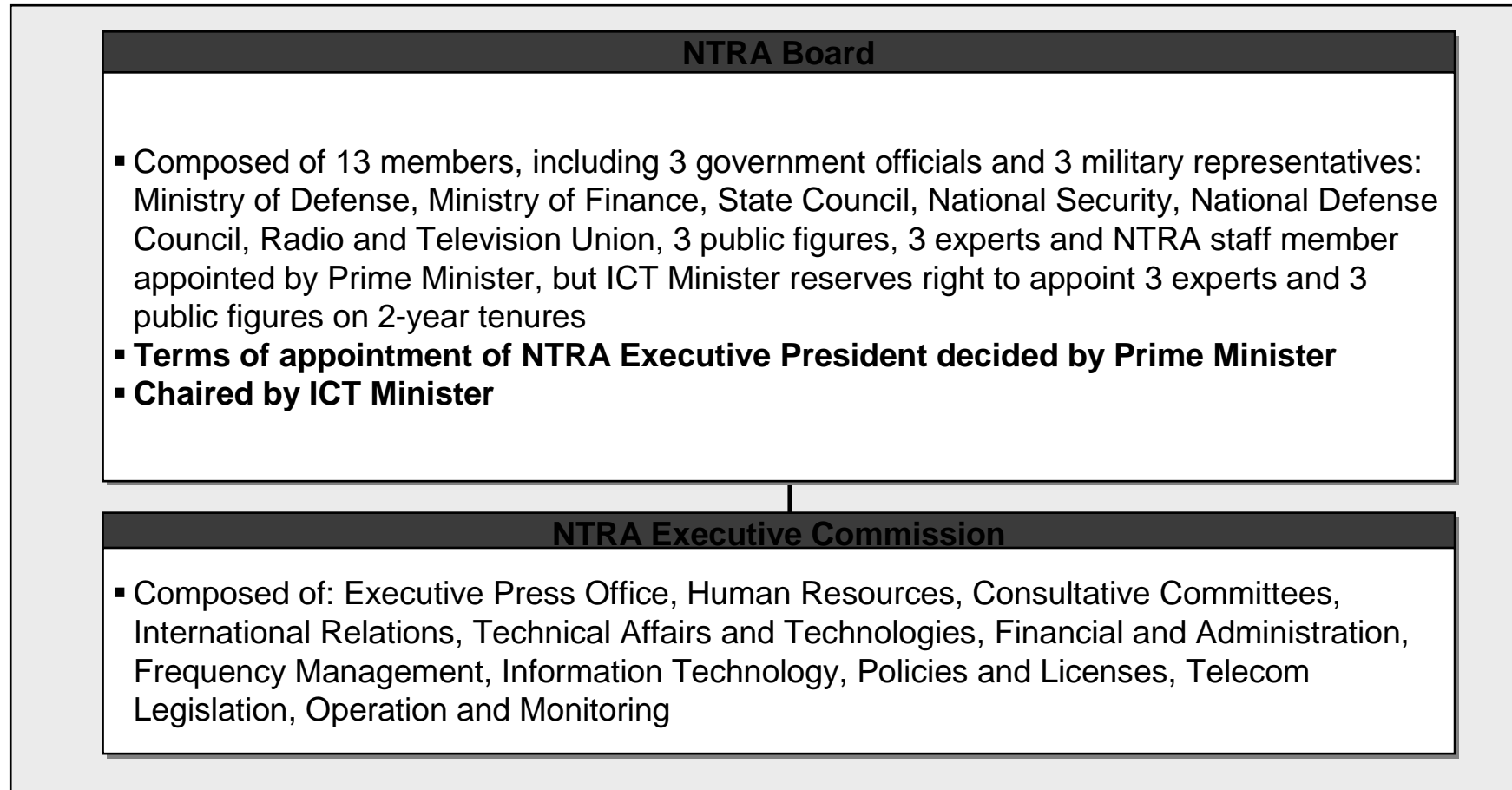
Duties and Responsibilities of Director General

- Apply ARPT strategy and general policy
- Define and Apply ARPT managerial orientations
- Supervise ARPT daily activity
- Report all reviews, point of views and recommendations as required by the law
- Power to sign on behalf of ARPT
- Propose candidates for the Director General position and hire candidates for the other positions
- Prepare and present to the Board the functional and investment budgets
- Control expenses and report benefits within the scope of work
- Participate in Board meetings and assume secretarial duties
- Organize ARPT public meetings (debates, seminars, press conferences,...)
- Manage relations with external institutions and organizations (ITU, funding agencies,...)
- Propose to the board general policy as well as specialized policies on annual basis
- Ensure compliance with legislation

Egypt's National Telecom Regulatory Authority (NTRA) is structured as a decision-making board and an executive body



Governance and Organizational Structure



NTRA sets regulations for license issues, interconnection, universal service, frequency utilization, numbering and fair competition



Duties and Responsibilities

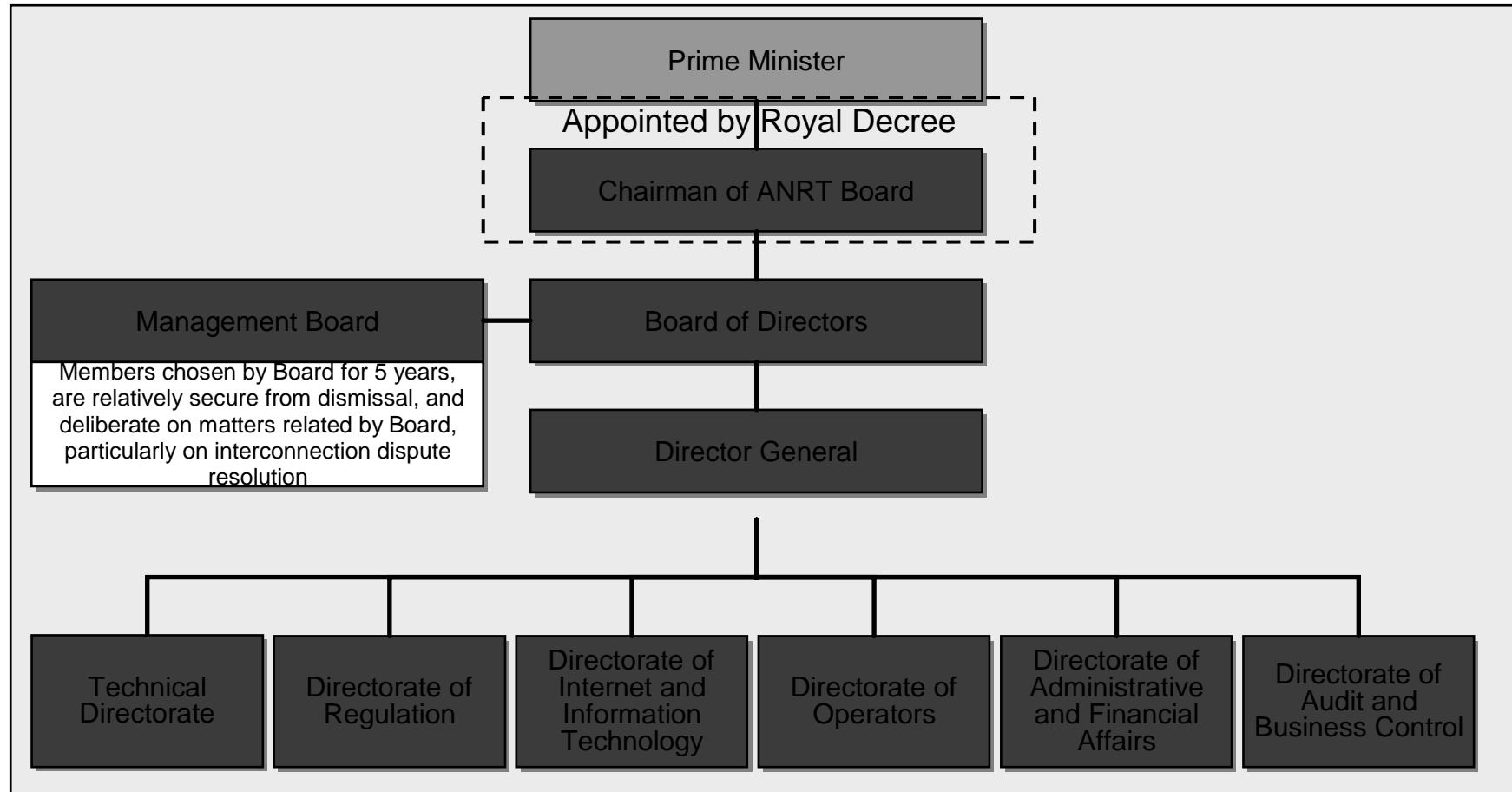


- Set rules and regulations for license issuances
- Set interconnection terms and review interconnection agreements
- Ensure that telecom services reach all areas
- Protect national security and higher interests of the state
- Design spectrum management plan in coordination with special council composed of official government and military representatives, review it, amend it and manage spectrum
- Ensure compliance with the provisions of prevailing agreements and resolutions of international and regional organizations
- Monitor processes of technical and economic efficiency programs for all telecom services
- Maintain full transparency
- Provide advanced and adequate telecom services all over Egypt at affordable prices (universal service obligations)
- Promote, encourage and enforce fair competition among different vendors, infrastructure and service providers
- Protect the public interest and user rights
- Ensure optimization of scarce resources, mainly the frequency spectrum and numbering

Morocco's telecom regulator (ANRT) is structured as six directorates headed by a Director General that is governed by a board



Governance and Organizational Structure



ANRT has wide powers, but not the power to sanction in case of license breach



Duties and Responsibilities



- Prepare and follow up on, in coordination with other relevant ministerial departments, tender documents related to public telecom networks
- Determine the procedure to resolve interconnection disputes
- Type approval of terminal equipment
- Determine investigative procedures
- Determine procedures to manage and monitor the utilization of the radio frequency spectrum
- Determine numbering procedures
- Allocate numbers according to the numbering plan
- Authorize establishment and utilization of independent networks
- Give opinion on the award of licenses
- Set equipment standards
- Propose maximum tariffs for universal service considerations
- In case of license breach, suspend licenses
- Resolve disputes

The ANRT Director General oversees ANRT directorates



Duties and Responsibilities of Director General



- Accomplish or authorize all activities and operations related the ANRT objectives, in accordance with decisions of the Board of Directors and Management Board
- Recruit and nominate ANRT personnel
- Control expenses as per the law, contract or market
- Manage ANRT finances
- Represent ANRT with the State and other public institutions
- Represent ANRT in judicial contexts to defend ANRT interests, and report to President of the Board
- Prepare an annual report on ANRT activities to present to the Prime Minister and publish in the Official Bulletin
- Delegate one or more of the above powers to other ANRT directors

The Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (TRA) of Bahrain is managed by a Board that is appointed and could be dismissed by the Council of Ministers



Governance and Organizational Structure

- TRA is managed by a Board of Directors consisting of five members, one of whom is the Chairman of the Board
- Board members are appointed through a decree based on the proposal of the Council of Ministers, the decree also designates the Chairman of the Board
- The term of office of the members of the Board is four years
- No Board member is dismissed before the expiry of his term of office except by virtue of a decree based on a proposal by the Council of Ministers.

TRA has a wide mandate to regulate the telecom sector in the country



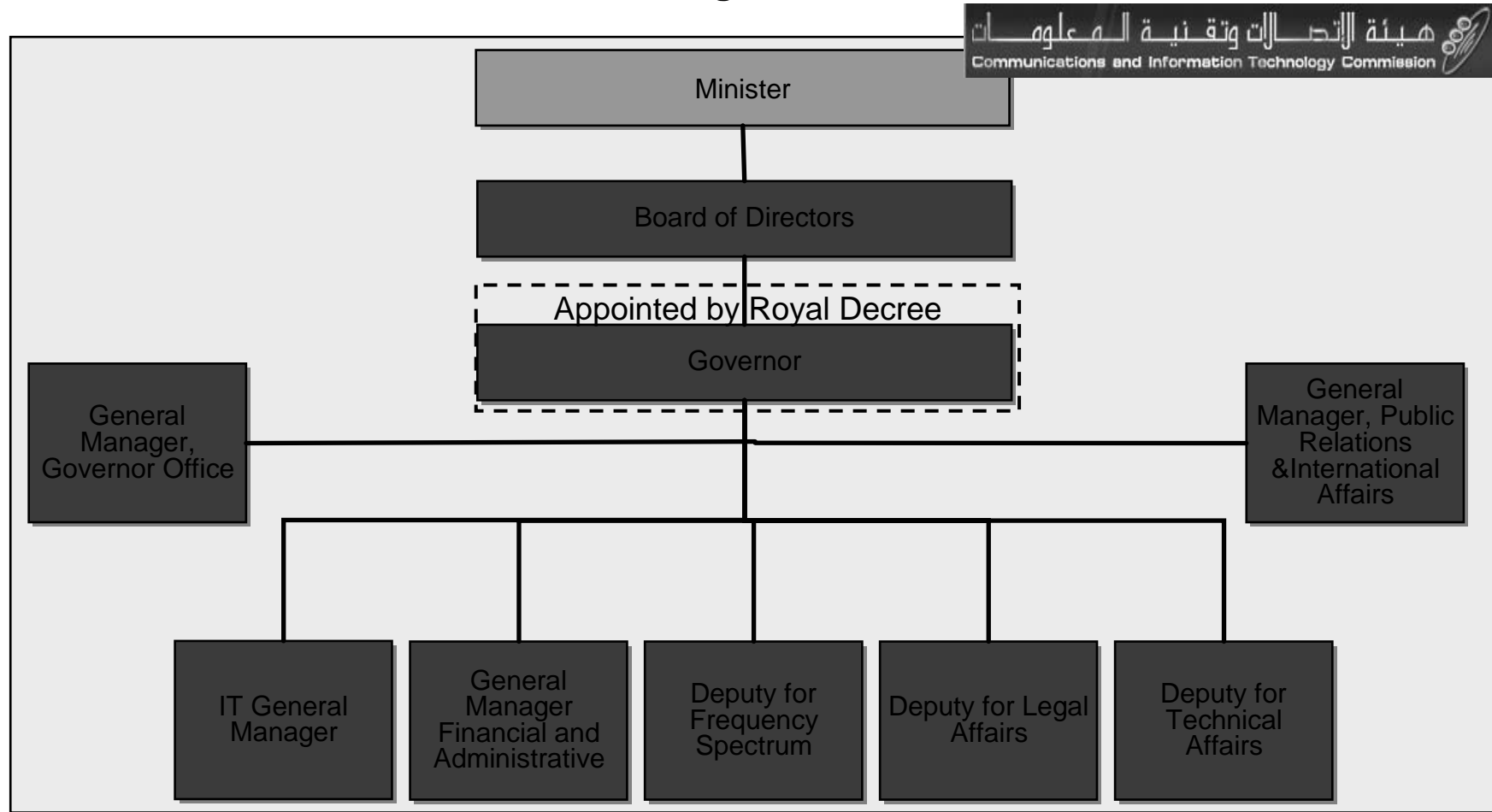
Duties and Responsibilities

- Draft regulations, orders and determinations, including those in connection with accounting separation, and Universal service
- Monitor and investigate compliance with the provisions of primary and secondary legislation
- Make final decisions as to license applications
- Monitor and enforce compliance with license terms;
- Propose and effect license modifications
- Set and collect application, initial, annual and renewal fees for licenses, and for services it provides
- Assist the authority responsible for Radiocommunications in relation to the preparation of the national frequency plan
- Co-ordinate telecommunications frequency assignments with the competent authorities of other countries in accordance with the applicable requirements of the
- International Telecommunications Union
- Publish and update a national register of telecommunications frequency allocations, and publish regulations related to telecommunications frequencies
- License telecommunications frequencies to licensed operators in accordance with the national frequency plan
- Monitor and enforce the use of telecommunications frequency
- Prepare and follow up the implementation of the national numbering plan and assigning numbers to licensed operators
- Encourage, regulate and facilitate adequate access, interconnection and interoperability
- Regulate telecom tariffs
- Adopt and publish technical specifications and standards for the import and use of telecommunications equipment
- Issue equipment type approvals
- Examine complaints and resolve disputes arising between licensees or subscribers, and take the necessary related measures

Saudi Arabia's Communications and Information Technology Commission (CITC) has a complex structure



Governance and Organizational Structure



CITC has a broad mandate



Duties and Responsibilities



- Issue licenses
- Monitor the implementation of license terms and conditions
- Propose conditions related to Universal Service and Universal Access
- Implement approved policies, plans and programs for developing the telecom sector
- Prepare Bylaws for the Act, ensuring clarity, equity, effectiveness and adequacy
- Establish National Plan for Frequency Spectrum after coordination with the concerned parties and refer it to the Ministry for submission to the Council of Ministers
- Allocate the frequency bands assigned to civil and commercial usage and ensure the effective use of the frequencies
- Propose the fees for usage of assigned frequencies and refer them to the Ministry
- Propose regulations related to the telecommunications sector and their amendments
- Review issues associated with the sector that are raised by the concerned parties, and in particular by the licensed operators or users including the disputes involving network access and interconnection, and take the necessary decisions concerning such issues within the scope of its authority
- Establish bases for determination of the rates of telecommunications services as required by competition
- Establish, manage and supervise the National Numbering Plan
- Coordinate with Ministry regarding representation in relevant domestic, regional and international bodies in the telecom sector

The CITC Board oversees all decisions and regulations



Duties and Responsibilities of Board



- Approve internal, financial, administrative and technical Bylaws of the Commission
- Determine the fees obtained by the Commission against any activities or services it provides to operators
- Approve granting of licenses that are within its jurisdiction
- Approve National Numbering Plan and supervise its implementation
- Approve business plan and operational plans of the Commission within the framework of the Government general plan
- Approve purchasing and selling of real estate & properties, required to achieve the Commission's objectives
- Approve Commission's budget proposal and its final accounts, the Auditor's Report and the Annual Report for submission according to the Act
- Conclude agreements and various types of contracts within the limits of the Board's authority and delegate the Commission's personnel for concluding such agreements
- Form committees and empower them with necessary authorization to carry out their tasks
- Approve salary structure for the Commission's staff who are subject to the Labor and Workmen Law
- Supervise the technical, administrative and financial work of the Commission

The CITC Governor liaises between the Board and the rest of CITC



Duties and Responsibilities of Governor

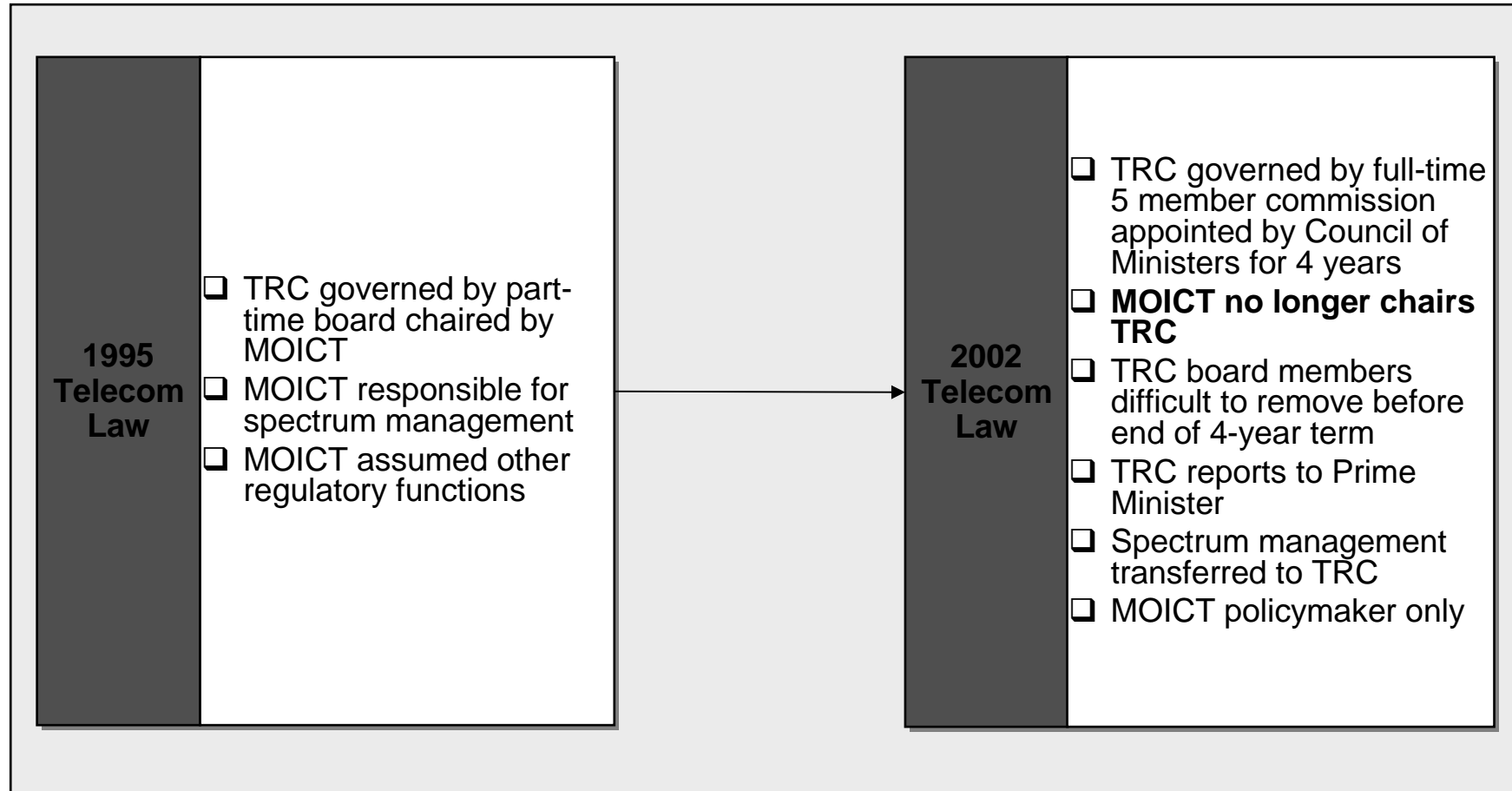


- Supervise preparation for Board meetings
- Follow up on implementation of resolutions issued by the Board
- Monitor preparation of the Commission Budget Proposal, Final Accounts and the Annual Report for submission to the Board
- Supervise CITC staff
- Issue orders for the Commission's expenses according to the approved Annual Budget
- Provide the Board with periodical reports on the operations, achievements and activities of the Commission
- Propose plans and programs of the Commission and monitor their implementation after being approved by the Board
- Represent CITC in its contacts with other agencies and before courts
- Delegate some of these authorities and functions to officials in the Commission

In Jordan, the 2002 Telecom Law replaced the 1995 Telecom Law, and changed the governance structure of the Telecom Regulatory Commission (TRC)



Modernization of Institutional Structure



TRC is governed by a Board of five full-time members that are assigned for four renewable years, and are immune from arbitrary dismissal



Governance and Organizational Structure



TRC Board of Commissioners

- Five full-time members appointed by a resolution of the Council of Ministers, upon nomination of the Prime Minister based on the recommendation of the Minister
- Member terms 4 years renewable for another 4
- Two persons representing related entities on the Board but with no voting power could be selected by the Minister upon the approval of the Prime Minister
- Safeguard for conflict of interest
- Membership terminated by Council of Ministers upon recommendation of Minister, or for:
 - Term expiry
 - Failure to attend 3 consecutive sessions or 6 over a year without a valid excuse
 - Forfeit of any membership condition
 - Crime or offense
 - Physical or mental incapability

TRC has a wide mandate to regulate the telecom sector in accordance with the policy set by the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology (MOICT)



Duties and Responsibilities

- Regulate the telecom and ICT sectors in accordance with Ministry policy
- Establish basis for sector regulation in accordance with policy
- Specify minimum level of service quality, maintaining technology neutrality
- Ensure implementation of license conditions
- Stimulate competition
- Participate in the representation of Jordan in international gatherings related to telecom
- Prepare and adopt license terms and conditions, and issue licenses
- Manage the use of the radio frequency spectrum
- Regulate network access and interconnection, including issuing interconnection guidelines, and approving and monitoring interconnection agreements
- Establish technical rules and standards for interconnection of equipment
- Issue equipment type approvals
- Prepare and publish reports, pamphlets and instructions for users
- Prepare and publish annual report on activities and achievements
- Propose draft laws

MOICT sets the sector policy and strategic plan



Duties and Responsibilities of MOICT

- Prepare general sector policy in coordination with stakeholders, and submit it to the Council of Ministers for approval
- Set biennial strategic sector plan in accordance with the policy
- Propose universal service policy, and submit it to the Council of Ministers for approval
- Design plans that encourage investment
- Follow up on the implementation of international treaties
- Oversee the representation of Jordan before official bodies, in coordination with TRC, and safeguard Jordan's interests
- Promote research and development and training programs
- Spread public awareness
- Provide facilities to allow TRC, and designated members of armed forces and security services to prepare the National Plan for Frequency Assignment and the National Register of Frequencies, coordinate between them and maintain them in the Ministry
- Prepare draft laws in consultation with TRC