

Brussels, 12 December 2023 (OR. en)

16704/23

Interinstitutional File: 2023/0046(COD)

TELECOM 391 COMPET 1267 MI 1124 CODEC 2480

WORKING DOCUMENT

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
No. Cion doc.:	6845/23
Subject:	Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on measures to reduce the cost of deploying gigabit electronic communications networks and repealing Directive 2014/61/EU (Gigabit Infrastructure Act)

Delegations will find in the Annex, for information, the initial 4-column table on the above mentioned proposal.

16704/23 PB/ek 1 TREE.2.B **EN**

Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on measures to reduce the cost of deploying gigabit electronic communications networks and repealing **Directive 2014/61/EU (Gigabit Infrastructure Act)**

2023/0046(COD) 05-12-2023

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
Formula				
1	2023/0046 (COD)	2023/0046 (COD)	2023/0046 (COD)	
Proposa	l Title			
2	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on measures to reduce the cost of deploying gigabit electronic communications networks and repealing Directive 2014/61/EU (Gigabit Infrastructure Act)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on measures to reduce the cost of deploying gigabit electronic communications networks, amending Regulation (EU) 2015/2120 and repealing Directive 2014/61/EU (Gigabit Infrastructure Act)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on measures to reduce the cost of deploying gigabit electronic communications networks and repealing Directive 2014/61/EU (Gigabit Infrastructure Act)	
Formula				
3	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE	

16704/23 PB/ek TREE.2.B

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	EUROPEAN UNION,	EUROPEAN UNION,	EUROPEAN UNION,	
Citation	1			
4	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 114 thereof,	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 114 thereof,	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 114 thereof,	
Citation	2			
5	Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,	Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,	Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,	
Citation	3			
6	After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,	After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,	After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,	
Citation	4			
7	Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ¹ , 1. OJ C., p.	Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ¹ , 1. OJ C., p.	Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ¹ , 1. OJ C., p.	
Citation	5			

PB/ek 3
TREE.2.B

PB/ek

EN

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
8	Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ¹ , 1. OJ C., p.	Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ¹ , 1. OJ C,, p.	Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ¹ , 1. OJ C., p.	
Citation	6			
9	Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,	Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,	Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,	
Formula				
10	Whereas:	Whereas:	Whereas:	
Recital 1				
11	(1) The digital economy has been changing the internal market profoundly over the last decade. The Union's vision is a digital economy that delivers sustainable economic and social benefits based on excellent and secure connectivity for everybody and everywhere in Europe. A high-quality digital infrastructure based on very high capacity networks underpins almost all sectors of a modern and innovative economy. It is of strategic importance to social	(1) The digital economy has been changing the internal market profoundly over the last decade. The Union's vision is a digital economy that delivers sustainable economic and social benefits based on excellent, <i>reliable</i> and secure connectivity for everybody and everywhere in Europe <i>including in rural</i> , <i>remote and scarcely populated regions as well as in transport corridors</i> . A high-quality digital infrastructure based on very high capacity networks underpins	(1) The digital economy has been changing the internal market profoundly over the last decade. The Union's vision is a digital economy that delivers sustainable economic and social benefits based on excellent and secure connectivity for everybody and everywhere in Europe. A high-quality digital infrastructure based on very high capacity networks underpins almost all sectors of a modern and innovative economy. It is of strategic importance to social	

Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
and territorial cohesion and overall for the Union's competitiveness and digital leadership. Therefore, people as well as the private and public sectors should have the opportunity to be part of the digital economy.	almost all sectors of a modern and innovative economy. It <u>can</u> provide for innovative services, more efficient business operations and smart, sustainable, digital societies, while contributing to achieving the Union climate targets set in the Commission communication of 11 December 2019 entitled 'the European Green Deal' and the twin digital and green transitions envisaged as the Union's main priorities. It is of strategic importance to social and territorial cohesion and overall for the Union's competitiveness, resilience, strategic autonomy and digital leadership. Digitalisation has a profound impact on the every-day social, economic, political and cultural life of all people in the Union. In that regard, limited access and insufficient network expansion can deepen social inequalities, thus creating a new digital divide between people who are able to benefit fully from an efficient and secure digital connectivity, allowing them to access a wide range of services, and people who are unable to do so. In that regard, the roll-out of very high	and territorial cohesion and overall for the Union's competitiveness and digital leadership. Therefore, people as well as the private and public sectors should have the opportunity to be part of the digital economy.	

16704/23 PB/ek 5
TREE.2.B

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
		capacity networks in rural, remote and scarcely populated regions, as well as in social housing, should be a priority for public and private investment projects, as a key aspect of social inclusion. Therefore, people as well as the private and public sectors should have the opportunity to be part of the digital economy.		
Recital 2				
12	(2) The rapid evolution of technologies, the exponential growth in broadband traffic and the increasing demand for advanced very high-capacity connectivity have further accelerated during the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, the targets laid down in the Digital Agenda in 2010¹ have mostly been met, but they have also become obsolete. The share of households having access to 30 Mbps internet speeds has increased from 58.1% in 2013 to 90% in 2022. Availability of only 30 Mbps is no longer future-proof and not aligned with the new objectives set in Directive (EU) 2018/1972 of the European Parliament and of the Council² for ensuring connectivity	(2) The rapid evolution of technologies, the exponential growth in broadband traffic and the increasing demand for advanced very high-capacity connectivity have further accelerated during the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, the targets laid down in the Digital Agenda in 2010¹ have mostly been met, but they have also become obsolete. The share of households having access to 30 Mbps internet speeds has increased from 58.1% in 2013 to 90% in 2022. Availability of only 30 Mbps is no longer future-proof and not aligned with the new objectives set in Directive (EU) 2018/1972 of the European Parliament and of the Council² for ensuring connectivity	(2) The rapid evolution of technologies, the exponential growth in broadband traffic and the increasing demand for advanced very high-capacity connectivity have further accelerated during the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, the targets laid down in the Digital Agenda in 2010¹ have mostly been met, but they have also become obsolete. The share of households having access to 30 Mbps internet speeds has increased from 58.1% in 2013 to 90% in 2022. Availability of only 30 Mbps is no longer future-proof and not aligned with the new objectives set in Directive (EU) 2018/1972 of the European Parliament and of the Council² for ensuring connectivity	

16704/23 PB/ek 6
TREE.2.B

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	and widespread availability of very high capacity networks. Therefore, in the Decision (EU) 2022/2481 of the European Parliament and Council³, the EU set updated targets for 2030 that better correspond to the expected connectivity needs of the future where all European households should be covered by a gigabit network, with all populated areas covered by 5G. 1. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, 19.05.2010, COM(2010)245. 2. Directive (EU) 2018/1972 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 establishing the European Electronic Communications Code (OJ L 321, 17.12.2018, p. 36). 3. Decision (EU) 2022/2481 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 establishing the Digital Decade Policy Programme 2030 (OJ L 323, 19.12.2022, p. 4).	and widespread availability of very high capacity networks. Therefore, in the Decision (EU) 2022/2481 of the European Parliament and Council³, the EU set updated targets for 2030 that better correspond to the expected connectivity needs of the future where all European households should be covered by a gigabit network, with all populated areas covered by next-generation wireless high-speed networks with a performance of at least equivalent to that of 5G. 1. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, 19.05.2010, COM(2010)245. 2. Directive (EU) 2018/1972 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 establishing the European Electronic Communications Code (OJ L 321, 17.12.2018, p. 36). 3. Decision (EU) 2022/2481 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 establishing the Digital Decade Policy Programme 2030 (OJ L 323, 19.12.2022, p. 4).	and widespread availability of very high capacity networks. Therefore, in the Decision (EU) 2022/2481 of the European Parliament and Council³, the EU set updated targets for 2030 that better correspond to the expected connectivity needs of the future where all European households should be covered by a gigabit network, with all populated areas covered by 5G. 1. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, 19.05.2010, COM(2010)245. 2. Directive (EU) 2018/1972 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 establishing the European Electronic Communications Code (OJ L 321, 17.12.2018, p. 36). 3. Decision (EU) 2022/2481 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 establishing the Digital Decade Policy Programme 2030 (OJ L 323, 19.12.2022, p. 4).	
Recital 3	3			
13	(3) To achieve those targets, there	(3) To achieve those targets, there	(3) To achieve those targets, there	

7 **EN** 16704/23 PB/ek

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	is a need for policies to speed up and lower the costs of the deployment of very high-capacity fixed and wireless networks across the Union, including proper planning, coordination and the reduction of administrative burdens.	is a need for policies to speed up. simplify and lower the costs of the deployment and use of very high- capacity fixed and wireless networks across the Union, including proper planning, enhanced coordination and the reduction setting-up of nationwide simplified and streamlined permit procedures as a way of reducing of administrative burdens on both operators and national administrations.	is a need for policies to speed up and lower the costs of the deployment of very high-capacity fixed and wireless networks across the Union, including proper planning, coordination and the reduction of administrative burdens.	
Recital 3	1 3a			
13a		(3a) Blending space and terrestrial infrastructure is important for the connectivity rollout to better prepare for the next wave of digital infrastructure enabling the Union to take the lead. Recent technical progress has allowed satellite based communications constellations to emerge and gradually offer high-speed and low latency connectivity services, enable connectivity across the Union and around the globe, for citizens and business, including, but not limited to, providing access to affordable high-speed broadband that can		

16704/23 PB/ek 8
TREE.2.B

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
		help remove communication dead zones and increase cohesion across the Union, including its outermost regions, rural, remote and scarcely populated areas. In that regard, the resources provided by Regulation (EU) 2023/588 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and in particular the potential commercial internet access capabilities of the future satellite constellation should be included in the planning and deploying of very high capacity fixed and wireless networks across the Union and contribute, where possible, to the deployment of very high capacity networks. 1. Regulation (EU) 2023/588 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2023 establishing the Union Secure Connectivity Programme for the period 2023-2027 (OJ L 79, 17.3.2023, p. 1).		
Recital 4	1			
14	(4) Directive 2014/61/EU, which was adopted in response to the need for policies to lower the costs of broadband deployment, included measures on infrastructure sharing,	(4) Directive 2014/61/EU, which was adopted in response to the need for policies to lower the costs of broadband deployment, included measures on infrastructure sharing,	Deleted	

PB/ek 9
TREE.2.B

PB/ek

EN

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	civil works coordination and the reduction of administrative burdens. To further facilitate the roll-out of very high capacity networks, including fibre and 5G, the European Council, called in its Conclusions on Shaping Europe's Digital Future of 9 June 2020, called for a package of additional measures to support current and emerging network deployment needs, including by reviewing Directive 2014/61/EU.	civil works coordination and the reduction of administrative burdens. To further facilitate the roll-out of very high capacity networks, including fibre and 5G, the European Council, called in its Conclusions on Shaping Europe's Digital Future of 9 June 2020, called for a package of additional measures to support current and emerging network deployment needs, including by reviewing Directive 2014/61/EU.		
Recital 5				
15	(5) The roll-out of very high capacity networks (as defined in Directive (EU) 2018/1972) across the Union requires substantial investment, a significant proportion of which is the cost of civil engineering works. Sharing physical infrastructure would limit the need for costly civil engineering works and make advanced broadband roll-out more effective.	(5) The roll-out of very high capacity networks (as defined in Directive (EU) 2018/1972) across the Union requires substantial investment, a significant proportion of which is the cost of civil engineering works. Sharing physical infrastructure would limit the need for costly civil engineering works and make advanced broadband roll-out more effective.	(5) The roll-out of very high capacity networks (as defined in Directive (EU) 2018/1972) across the Union requires substantial investment, a significant proportion of which is the cost of civil engineering works. Sharing physical infrastructure would limit the need for costly civil engineering works and make advanced broadband roll-out more effective.	
Recital 6				
16	(6) A major part of the costs of	(6) A major part of the costs of	(6) A major part of the costs of	

10 **EN** 16704/23 PB/ek

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	deploying very high capacity networks can be attributed to inefficiencies in the roll-out process related to: (i) the use of existing passive infrastructure (such as ducts, conduits, manholes, cabinets, poles, masts, antenna installations, towers and other supporting constructions); (ii) bottlenecks related to the coordination of civil works; (iii) burdensome administrative procedures to grant permits; and (iv) bottlenecks in in-building deployment of networks, which lead to high financial barriers, particularly in rural areas.	deploying very high capacity networks can be attributed to inefficiencies in the roll-out process related to: (i) the use of existing passive infrastructure (such as ducts, conduits, manholes, cabinets, poles, masts, antenna installations, towers and other supporting constructions); (ii) bottlenecks related to the coordination of civil works <i>carried out by network operators or public authorities</i> ; (iii) burdensome <i>and lengthy</i> administrative procedures to grant permits; and (iv) bottlenecks in in-building deployment of networks, which lead to high financial barriers, particularly in rural areas.	deploying very high capacity networks can be attributed to inefficiencies in the roll-out process related to: (i) the use of existing passive infrastructure (such as ducts, conduits, manholes, cabinets, poles, masts, antenna installations, towers and other supporting constructions); (ii) bottlenecks related to the coordination of civil works; (iii) burdensome administrative procedures to grant permits; and (iv) bottlenecks in in-building deployment of networks, which lead to high financial barriers, particularly in rural areas.	
Recital	7			
17	(7) Directive 2014/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ , which was adopted in response to the need to lower the costs of broadband deployment, included measures on infrastructure sharing, civil works coordination and the reduction of administrative burdens. To further facilitate the roll-out of very high capacity networks, including fibre	(7) Directive 2014/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ , which was adopted in response to the need to lower the costs of broadband deployment, included measures on infrastructure sharing, civil works coordination and the reduction of administrative burdens. To further facilitate the roll-out of very high capacity networks, including fibre	(7) Directive 2014/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ , which was adopted in response to the need to lower the costs of broadband deployment, included measures on infrastructure sharing, civil works coordination and the reduction of administrative burdens. To further facilitate the roll-out of very high capacity networks, including fibre	

11 **EN** 16704/23 PB/ek

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	and 5G, the European Council, in its Conclusions on Shaping Europe's Digital Future of 9 June 2020, called for a package of additional measures to support current and emerging network deployment needs, including by reviewing Directive 2014/61/EU. 1. Directive 2014/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on measures to reduce the cost of deploying high-speed electronic communications networks (OJ L 155, 23.5.2014, p. 1).	and 5G, the European Council, in its Conclusions on Shaping Europe's Digital Future of 9 June 2020, called for a package of additional measures to support current and emerging network deployment needs, including by reviewing Directive 2014/61/EU. 1. Directive 2014/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on measures to reduce the cost of deploying high-speed electronic communications networks (OJ L 155, 23.5.2014, p. 1).	and 5G, the European Council, in its Conclusions on Shaping Europe's Digital Future of 9 June 2020, called for a package of additional measures to support current and emerging network deployment needs, including by reviewing Directive 2014/61/EU. 1. Directive 2014/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on measures to reduce the cost of deploying high-speed electronic communications networks (OJ L 155, 23.5.2014, p. 1).	
Recital 8				
18	(8) The measures set out in Directive 2014/61/EU contributed to less costly deployments of high-speed electronic communications networks. However, these measures should be strengthened to further reduce costs and speed up network deployment.	(8) The measures set out in Directive 2014/61/EU contributed to less costly deployments of high-speed electronic communications networks. However, these measures should be strengthened and streamlined to further reduce costs and speed up network deployment.	(8) The measures set out in Directive 2014/61/EU contributed to less costly deployments of high-speed electronic communications networks. However, these measures should be strengthened to further reduce costs and speed up network deployment.	
Recital 9				
19	(9) Measures aiming to make using public and private existing infrastructures more efficient and	(9) Measures aiming to make using public and private existing infrastructures more efficient and	(9) Measures aiming to make using public and private existing infrastructures more efficient and	

16704/23 PB/ek

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	reduce costs and obstacles in carrying out new civil engineering works should contribute substantially to ensuring a fast and extensive deployment of very high capacity networks. These measures should maintain effective competition without harming the safety, security and smooth operation of the existing infrastructure.	reduce costs and obstacles in carrying out new civil engineering works should contribute substantially to ensuring a fast and extensive deployment of very high capacity networks, in particular in rural, remote or scarcely populated areas or in transport corridors. These measures should maintain effective competition without harming the safety, security, and smooth operation of the existing infrastructure and public health and environment, and should be based on adequate methodologies and scientific data.	reduce costs and obstacles in carrying out new civil engineering works should contribute substantially to ensuring a fast and extensive deployment of very high capacity networks. These measures should maintain effective competition without harming the safety, security and smooth operation of the existing infrastructure.	
Recital	10		<u> </u>	
20	(10) Some Member States have adopted measures to reduce the costs of broadband roll-out, including by going beyond the provisions of Directive 2014/61/EU. However, those measures are still very different across Member States and have led to different results across the Union. Scaling up some of those measures across the Union and taking new reinforced measures could significantly contribute to the better functioning of the digital	(10) Some Member States have adopted measures to reduce the costs of broadband roll-out, including by going beyond the provisions of Directive 2014/61/EU. However, those measures are still very different across Member States and have led to different results across the Union. Scaling up some of those measures across the Union and taking new reinforced measures could significantly contribute to the better functioning of the digital	(10) Some Member States have adopted measures to reduce the costs of broadband roll-out, including by going beyond the provisions of Directive 2014/61/EU. However, those measures are still very different across Member States and have led to different results across the Union. Scaling up some of those measures across the Union and taking new reinforced measures could significantly contribute to the better functioning of the digital	

16704/23 PB/ek 13
TREE.2.B EN

Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
single market. Moreover,	single market. Moreover,	single market. Moreover,	
differences in regulatory	differences in regulatory	differences in regulatory	
requirements and inconsistent	requirements and inconsistent	requirements and inconsistent	
implementation of Union rules	implementation of Union rules	implementation of Union rules	
sometimes prevent cooperation	sometimes prevent cooperation	sometimes prevent cooperation	
across utility companies. The	across utility companies. The	across utility companies. The	
differences may also raise barriers	differences may also raise barriers	differences may also raise barriers	
to entry for new undertakings	to entry for new undertakings	to entry for new undertakings	
providing or authorised to provide	providing or authorised to provide	providing or authorised to provide	
public electronics communications	public electronics communications	public electronics communications	
networks or associated facilities, as	networks or associated facilities, as	networks or associated facilities, as	
defined in Directive (EU)	defined in Directive (EU)	defined in Directive (EU)	
2018/1972 ('operators'). These	2018/1972 ('operators'). These	2018/1972 ('operators'). These	
differences may also close off new	differences may also close off new	differences may also close off new	
business opportunities, hindering	business opportunities, hindering	business opportunities, hindering	
the development of an internal	the development of an internal	the development of an internal	
market for the use and deployment	market for the use and deployment	market for the use and deployment	
of physical infrastructures for very	of physical infrastructures for very	of physical infrastructures for very	
high capacity networks. Moreover,	high capacity networks. Moreover,	high capacity networks. Moreover,	
the measures notified in the	the measures notified in the	the measures notified in the	
national roadmaps and	national roadmaps and	national roadmaps and	
implementation reports adopted by	implementation reports adopted by	implementation reports adopted by	
Member States under Commission	Member States under Commission	Member States under Commission	
Recommendation (EU) 2020/1307 ¹	Recommendation (EU) 2020/1307 ¹	Recommendation (EU) 2020/1307 ¹	
neither cover all the areas of	neither cover all the areas of	neither cover all the areas of	
Directive 2014/61/EU nor address	Directive 2014/61/EU nor address	Directive 2014/61/EU nor address	
all issues in a consistent and	all issues in a consistent and	all issues in a consistent and	
complete manner. This is despite	complete manner. This is despite	complete manner. This is despite	
how essential it is to take action	how essential it is to take action	how essential it is to take action	
across the whole roll-out process	across the whole roll-out process	across the whole roll-out process	
and across sectors to achieve a	and across sectors to achieve a	and across sectors to achieve a	
coherent and significant impact.	coherent and significant impact.	coherent and significant impact.	
1. Commission Recommendation (EU)	Member States should be	1. Commission Recommendation (EU)	
1. Commission Recommendation (EU)		1. Commission Recommendation (EU)	

14 16704/23 PB/ek EN TREE.2.B

		Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
		2020/1307 of 18 September 2020 on a common Union toolbox for reducing the cost of deploying very high capacity networks and ensuring timely and investment-friendly access to 5G radio spectrum, to foster connectivity in support of economic recovery from the COVID-19 crisis in the Union (OJ L 305, 21.9.2020, p. 33).	encouraged to continue implementing the best practices set out in the Commission Recommendation (EU) 2020/1307 that can facilitate the implementation of this Regulation in line with the minimum harmonisation principle. 1. Commission Recommendation (EU) 2020/1307 of 18 September 2020 on a common Union toolbox for reducing the cost of deploying very high capacity networks and ensuring timely and investment-friendly access to 5G radio spectrum, to foster connectivity in support of economic recovery from the COVID-19 crisis in the Union (OJ L 305, 21.9.2020, p. 33).	2020/1307 of 18 September 2020 on a common Union toolbox for reducing the cost of deploying very high capacity networks and ensuring timely and investment-friendly access to 5G radio spectrum, to foster connectivity in support of economic recovery from the COVID-19 crisis in the Union (OJ L 305, 21.9.2020, p. 33).	
İ	Recital 1	1			
	21	(11) This Regulation aims to strengthen and harmonise rights and obligations applicable across the Union to accelerate the roll-out of very high capacity networks and cross-sector coordination. Due to the persistent fragmentation of electronic communications markets in individual national markets, undertakings providing or authorised to provide electronic communications networks are	(11) This Regulation aims to strengthen and harmonise rights and obligations applicable across the Union to accelerate the roll-out of very high capacity networks and cross-sector coordination. Due to the persistent fragmentation of electronic communications markets in individual national markets, undertakings providing or authorised to provide electronic communications networks are	(11) This Regulation aims to strengthen and harmonise rights and obligations applicable across the Union to accelerate the roll-out of very high capacity networks VHCN and cross-sector coordination. Due to the persistent fragmentation of electronic communications markets in individual national markets,, including backbone and 5G-ready-networks. This will help	

Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
unable to achieve economies of	unable to achieve economies of	undertakings providing or	
scale. This can have a strong	scale. This can have a strong	authorised to provide electronic	
downstream effect on cross-border	downstream effect on cross-border	communications networks-are	
trade and services provision, since	trade and services provision, since	unable to achieve economies of	
many services can only be	many services can only be	scale. This A lack of high quality	
provided where an adequately	provided where an adequately	connectivity in the Union can	
performant network is in place	performant network is in place	have a strong downstream effect on	
across the Union. While ensuring	across the Union. While ensuring	cross-border trade and services	
an improved level playing field,	an improved level playing field,	provision, since many services can	
this Regulation does not prevent	this Regulation does not prevent	only be provided where an	
national measures in compliance	national measures in compliance	adequately performant network is	
with Union law that serve to	with Union law that serve to	in place across the Union. While	
promote the joint use of existing	promote the joint use of existing	ensuring an improved level playing	
physical infrastructure or enable a	physical infrastructure or enable a	field, this Regulation does not	
more efficient deployment of new	more efficient and rapid	prevent stricter or more detailed	
physical infrastructure by	deployment of new physical	national measures rules in	
complementing the rights and	infrastructure by complementing or	compliance with Union law that	
obligations laid down in this	going beyond the rights and	serve to promote the joint use of	
Regulation. For example, Member	obligations laid down in this	existing physical infrastructure or	
States could extend provisions on	Regulation. For example, Member	enable a more efficient deployment	
civil works coordination also to	States could shorten the deadlines	of new physical infrastructure by	
privately funded projects or require	to grant or deny permits necessary	complementing or going beyond	
that more information on physical	for deployment, introduce	the rights and obligations laid	
infrastructure or planned civil	supplementary permit exemptions,	down in this Regulation and	
works is provided to a single	extend provisions on civil works	provide solutions to better	
information point in electronic	coordination also to privately	achieve its objectives. For	
format, provided that they do not	funded projects or, require that	example, Member States could	
violate Union law including the	more information on physical	extendgo beyond provisions on	
provisions of this Regulation.	infrastructure or planned civil	civil works coordination by	
	works is provided to a single	applying them also to privately	
	information point in electronic	funded projects or	
	format, expand the provisions on	requirerequiring that more	
	access to existing physical	information on physical	

16 16704/23 PB/ek EN

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
		infrastructure to privately owned buildings, as well as introduce further incentives for administrative bodies to speed up permitting procedures, give guidance on methodologies for access price setting, including through the use of cost-oriented principle where appropriate, provided that they do not violate Union law including the provisions of this Regulation.	infrastructure or planned civil works is provided to a single information point in electronic format or applying shorter deadlines, provided that they do not violate Union law including the provisions of this Regulation.	
Recital	12			
22	(12) To ensure legal certainty, including regarding specific regulatory measures imposed under Directive (EU) 2018/1972, under Title II, Chapters II to IV and Directive 2002/77/EC¹, the provisions of these directives should prevail over this Regulation. 1. Commission Directive 2002/77/EC of 16 September 2002 on competition in the markets for electronic communications networks and services (OJ L 249, 17.9.2002, p. 21).	(12) To ensure legal certainty, including regarding specific regulatory measures imposed under Directive (EU) 2018/1972, under Title II, Chapters II to IV and, Commission Directive (EU) 2002/77/EC¹, and Directive (EU) 2022/2555 of the European Parliament and the Council², the provisions of thesethose directives and national measures for their implementation should prevail over this Regulation. 1. Commission Directive 2002/77/EC of 16 September 2002 on competition in the markets for electronic communications networks and services (OJ L 249,	(12) To ensure legal certainty, including regarding specific regulatory measures imposed under Directive (EU) 2018/1972, under Part II, Title II, Chapters II to IV and Directive 2002/77/EC¹, the provisions of these directives should prevail over this Regulation. This Regulation is without prejudice to the possibility for national regulatory authorities to maintain or introduce measures falling outside the scope of this Regulation, such as access obligations for in-building wiring, in accordance with the Directive (EU) 2018/1972.	

17 16704/23 PB/ek EN

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
		17.9.2002, p. 21). 2. Directive (EU) 2022/2555 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 on measures for a high common level of cybersecurity across the Union, amending Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 and Directive (EU) 2018/1972, and repealing Directive (EU) 2016/1148 (NIS 2 Directive) (OJ L 333, 27.12.2022, p. 80).	1. [1] Commission Directive 2002/77/EC of 16 September 2002 on competition in the markets for electronic communications networks and services (OJ L 249, 17.9.2002, p. 21).	
Recital 1	3			
23	(13) It can be significantly more efficient for operators, in particular new entrants, to reuse existing physical infrastructure, including that of other utilities, to roll out very high capacity networks or associated facilities. This is the case, in particular, in areas where no suitable electronic communications network is available or where it may not be economically feasible to build new physical infrastructure. Moreover, synergies across sectors may significantly reduce the need for civil works relating to the deployment of very high capacity networks. This reuse can also reduce the social and environmental costs linked to these works, such as pollution, noise and	(13) It can be significantly more efficient for operators, in particular new entrants, to reuse existing physical infrastructure, including that of other utilities, to roll out very high capacity networks or associated facilities. This is the case, in particular, in areas where no suitable electronic communications network is available or where it may not be economically feasible to build new physical infrastructure. Moreover, synergies across sectors may significantly reduce the need for civil works relating to the deployment of very high capacity networks. This reuse can also reduce the social and environmental costs linked to these works, such as pollution, noise and	(13) It can be significantly more efficient for operators, in particular new entrants, to reuse existing physical infrastructure, including that of other utilities, to roll out very high capacity networks or associated facilities. This is the case, in particular, in areas where no suitable electronic communications network is available or where it may not be economically feasible to build new physical infrastructure. Moreover, synergies across sectors may significantly reduce the need for civil works relating to the deployment of very high capacity networks. This reuse can also reduce the social and environmental costs linked to these works, such as pollution, noise and	

16704/23 PB/ek 18
TREE.2.B EN

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	traffic congestion. Therefore, this Regulation should apply not only to operators but also to owners or holders of rights to use extensive and ubiquitous physical infrastructure suitable to host electronic communications network elements, such as physical networks for the provision of electricity, gas, water and sewage and drainage systems, and heating and transport services. In the case of holders of rights, this does not change any property rights of third parties.	traffic congestion. Therefore, this Regulation should apply not only to operators but also to owners or holders of rights to use extensive and ubiquitous physical infrastructure suitable to host electronic communications network elements, such as physical networks for the provision of electricity, gas, water and sewage and drainage systems, and heating and transport services. In the case of holders of rights, this does not change any property rights of third parties or limit the exercise of such rights.	traffic congestion. Therefore, this Regulation should apply not only to operators but also to owners or holders of rights to use extensive and ubiquitous physical infrastructure suitable to host electronic communications network elements, such as physical networks for the provision of electricity, gas, water and sewage and drainage systems, and heating and transport services. In the case of holders of rights, this does not change any property rights of third parties.	
Recital	 14			
24	(14) To improve the deployment of very high capacity networks in the internal market, this Regulation should lay down rights for undertakings providing public electronic communications networks or associated facilities (including undertakings of a public nature) to access physical infrastructure regardless of its location under fair and reasonable terms consistent with the normal exercise of property rights. The obligation to give access to the	(14) To improve the deployment of very high capacity networks in the internal market, this Regulation should lay down rights for undertakings providing public electronic communications networks or associated facilities (including undertakings of a public nature) to access physical infrastructure regardless of its location under fair and reasonable terms consistent with the normal exercise of property rights. At the same time, it is important to	(14) To improve the deployment of very high capacity networks in the internal market, this Regulation should lay down rights for undertakings providing public electronic communications networks or associated facilities (including undertakings of a public nature) to access physical infrastructure regardless of its location under fair and reasonable terms consistent with the normal exercise of property rights. The obligation to give access to the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	physical infrastructure should be without prejudice to the rights of the owner of the land or of the building in which the infrastructure is located.	ensure that the access providers have a fair return on investment, which reflects the relevant market conditions and, in particular in the case of providers of associated facilities, their different business models. Where access is provided through a contract agreed before the date of entry into force of this Regulation, and the price has already been negotiated and agreed, or included in the contract, the price should not be required to comply with fair and reasonable terms. The obligation to give access to the physical infrastructure should be without prejudice to the rights of the owner of the land or of the building in which the infrastructure is located.	physical infrastructure should be without prejudice to the rights of the owner of the land or of the building in which the infrastructure is located.	
Recital	15			
25	(15) In particular, taking into account the fast development of providers of wireless physical infrastructure such as 'tower companies', and their increasingly significant role as providers of access to physical infrastructure suitable to install elements of wireless electronic communications networks, such as	(15) In particular, taking into account the fast development of providers of wireless physical infrastructure such as 'tower companies', and their increasingly significant role as providers of access to physical infrastructure suitable to install elements of wireless electronic communications networks, such as	(15) In particular, taking into account the fast development of providers of wireless physical infrastructure such as 'tower companies', and their increasingly significant role as providers of access to physical infrastructure suitable to install elements of wireless electronic communications networks, such as	

PB/ek 16704/23

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
opera beyon author commopera netwo electri provi which the of in the	the definition of 'network rator' should be extended and undertakings providing or orised to provide electronic munications networks and rators of other types of works, such as transport, gas or tricity, to include undertakings riding associated facilities, and thus become subject to all abbligations and benefits set out are Regulation, except the risions regarding in-building sical infrastructure and access.	5G, the definition of 'network operator' should be extended beyond undertakings providing or authorised to provide electronic communications networks and operators of other types of networks, such as transport, gas or electricity, to include undertakings providing associated facilities, which thus become subject to all the obligations and benefits set out in the should also fall under the scope of this Regulation, except the provisions regarding inbuilding physical infrastructure and access. The provisions regarding the fair and reasonable terms and conditions for granting access should not apply to associated facilitates when they operate as a wholesale only model, which offers physical access to more than one host undertaking providing or authorised to provide public electronic communication networks, unless national regulatory authorities substantiate the need to impose market remedies as a result of a market analysis. In order to ensure continuity of service and predictability for the planned deployments of associated	5G, the definition of 'network operator' should be extended beyond undertakings providing or authorised to provide electronic communications networks and operators of other types of networks, such as transport, gas or electricity, to include undertakings providing associated facilities, which thus become subject to all the obligations and benefits set out in the Regulation, except the provisions regarding in-building physical infrastructure and access.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
		facilities, owners of land where associated facilities have been installed, should be required to negotiate access to land with undertakings providing or authorised to provide those associated facilities under fair and reasonable terms and conditions, including price, in accordance with national contract law.		
Recital 1	.5a			
25a			(15a) Member states can extend the obligations set out in this Regulation to bodies that do not fall in its scope, such as organisational units not endowed by law with legal personality, which do have legal capacity and can fully participate in economic transactions, or undertakings enjoying a concession from public bodies.	
Recital 1	.6			
26	(16) In view of their low degree of differentiation, the physical facilities of a network can often host a wide range of electronic communications network elements	(16) In view of their low degree of differentiation, the physical facilities of a network can often host a wide range of electronic communications network elements	(16) In view of their low degree of differentiation, the physical facilities of a network can often host a wide range of electronic communications network elements	

Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
at the same time without affecting	at the same time without affecting	at the same time without affecting	
the main service provided and with	the main service provided and with	the main service provided and with	
minimum adaptation costs. These	minimum adaptation costs. These	minimum adaptation costs. These	
elements include those capable of	elements include those capable of	elements include those capable of	
delivering broadband access	delivering broadband access	delivering broadband access	
services at speeds of at least 100	services at speeds of at least 100	services at speeds of at least 100	
Mbps in line with the technological	Mbps in line with the technological	MbpsVHCN in line with the	
neutrality principle. Therefore,	neutrality principle. Therefore,	technological neutrality principle.	
physical infrastructure, that is	physical infrastructure, that is	Therefore, physical infrastructure,	
intended to only host other	intended to only host other	that is intended to only host other	
elements of a network without	elements of a network without	elements of a network without	
becoming an active network	becoming an active network	becoming an active network	
element itself, such as dark fibre,	element itself, such as dark fibre,	element itself , such as dark fibre ,	
can in principle be used to	can in principle be used to	can in principle be used to	
accommodate electronic	accommodate electronic	accommodate electronic	
communications cables, equipment	communications cables, equipment	communications cables, equipment	
or any other element of electronic	or any other element of electronic	or any other element of electronic	
communications networks,	communications networks,	communications networks,	
regardless of its current use or its	regardless of its current use or its	regardless of its current use or its	
ownership, security concerns or	ownership, security concerns or	ownership, security concerns or	
future business interests of the	future business interests of the	future business interests of the	
infrastructure's owner. The	infrastructure's owner. The	infrastructure's owner. The	
physical infrastructure of public	physical infrastructure of public	physical infrastructure of public	
electronic communications	electronic communications	electronic communications	
networks can in principle also be	networks can in principle also be	networks can in principle also be	
used to accommodate elements of	used to accommodate elements of	used to accommodate elements of	
other networks. Therefore, in	other networks. Therefore, in	other networks. Therefore, in	
appropriate cases, public electronic	appropriate cases, public electronic	appropriate cases, public electronic	
communications network operators	communications network operators	communications network operators	
may give access to their networks	may give access to their networks	may give access to their networks	
so that other networks can be	so that other networks can be	so that other networks can be	
deployed. Without prejudice to the	deployed. Without prejudice to the	deployed. Without prejudice to the	
pursuit of the specific general	pursuit of the specific general	pursuit of the specific general	

16704/23 PB/ek

23 **EN** TREE.2.B

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	interest linked to the provision of the main service, synergies between network operators should at the same time be encouraged to contribute to achieving the digital targets set out in Decision (EU) 2022/2481.	interest linked to the provision of the main service, synergies between network operators should at the same time be encouraged to contribute to achieving the digital targets set out in Decision (EU) 2022/2481.	interest linked to the provision of the main service, synergies between network operators should at the same time be encouraged to contribute to achieving the digital targets set out in Decision (EU) 2022/2481.	
Recital	17			
27	(17) In the absence of a justified exception, physical infrastructure elements owned or controlled by public sector bodies, even when they are not part of a network, can also host electronic communications network elements and should be made accessible to facilitate installing network elements of very high capacity networks, in particular wireless networks. Examples of physical infrastructure elements are buildings, entries to buildings, and any other asset, including street furniture, such as light poles, street signs, traffic lights, billboards, bus and tramway stops and metro stations. It is for Member States to identify specific buildings owned or controlled by public sector bodies in their territories where access obligations cannot apply,	(17) In the absence of a justified exception, physical infrastructure elements owned or controlled by public sector bodies or any entity exclusively entrusted with performing tasks on behalf of those public sector bodies, even when they are not part of a network, can also host electronic communications network elements and should be made accessible to facilitate installing network elements of very high capacity networks, in particular wireless networks. Examples of physical infrastructure elements are buildings, entries to buildings, rooftops and facades of buildings, and any other asset, including street furniture, such as light poles, street signs, traffic lights, billboards, bus and tramway stops and metro stations. It is for	(17) In the absence of a justified exception, physical infrastructure elements owned or controlled by public sector bodies, even when they are not part of a network, can also host electronic communications network elements and in such cases should be made accessible to facilitate installing network elements of very high eapacity networks VHCN, in particular wireless networks. Examples of physical infrastructure elements are buildings, including their rooftops and part of their facades, entries to buildings, and any other asset, including street furniture, such as light poles, street signs, traffic lights, billboards, toll frames, bus and tramway stops and metro and railway stations. It is for Member States to identify specific buildingscategories of	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	for example, for reasons of architectural, historical, religious or natural value.	Member States , in cooperation with regional and local authorities to identify specific buildings owned or controlled by public sector bodies in their territories where access obligations cannot apply, for example, for reasons of architectural, historical, religious or natural value, national security or road safety. In order to ensure public acceptance and sustainable deployment, network elements of very high capacity networks should have minimal visual impact.	physical infrastucture owned or controlled by public sector bodies in their territories where access obligations cannot apply, for example, for reasons of architectural, historical, religious or naturalenviromental value.	
Recital 1	.7a T	T		
27a		(17a) On the one hand, entire areas, especially in rural regions, could be left without connectivity due to the fact that the public sector infrastructure does not allow or is not suitable for the installation of elements of very high capacity networks. On the other hand, there are commercial buildings that are the only alternative to hosting such elements. Aiming to ensure connectivity in remote and scarcely populated areas and to bridge the digital coverage gap		

16704/23 PB/ek 25
TREE.2.B EN

Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	between rural and urban areas,		
	while keeping the interference		
	with private property to a		
	minimum, the requirements to		
	provide access to existing physical		
	infrastructure should, in very		
	limited situations, be extended to		
	commercial buildings. The		
	obligation to provide access in		
	those cases would be justified		
	provided that there is no		
	alternative to developing very high		
	capacity networks in the area concerned and subject to fair		
	conditions, including concerning		
	the remuneration for providing		
	such access. That obligation		
	would be applied only where one		
	of the following conditions is met:		
	there is no very high capacity		
	network deployed in the area		
	concerned and there is no proven		
	plan to do so within a year from		
	the request for access by the		
	network operator; there is no		
	available existing physical		
	infrastructure owned or controlled		
	by network operators or public		
	sector bodies which is technically		
	suitable to host elements of very		
	high capacity networks in the area		
	concerned; or the requesting		
	operator proves that it has failed		
	operator proves that it has fatted		

16704/23 PB/ek 26
TREE.2.B EN

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
		to obtain State aid to deploy a very high capacity network in the area concerned or to find a suitable co-investor to deploy such physical infrastructure.		
Recital 1	18			
28	(18) This Regulation should be without prejudice to any specific safeguard needed to ensure safety and public health, the security and integrity of the networks, in particular critical infrastructure, as defined by national law, and to ensure that the main service provided by the network operator is not affected, in particular in networks used for the provision of water intended for human consumption. However, general rules in national legislation prohibiting network operators from negotiating access to physical infrastructures by undertakings providing or authorised to provide electronic communications networks or associated facilities could prevent creating a market for access to physical infrastructure. Such general rules should therefore be abolished. At the same time, the measures set out in this Regulation	(18) This Regulation should be without prejudice to any specific safeguard needed to ensure safety and public health, the security and integrity of the networks, in particular critical infrastructure, as defined by national law, and to ensure that the main service provided by the network operator or a public sector body is not affected, in particular in networks used for the provision of water intended for human consumption. However, general rules in national legislation prohibiting network operators from negotiating access to physical infrastructures by undertakings providing or authorised to provide electronic communications networks or associated facilities could prevent creating a market for access to physical infrastructure. Such general rules should therefore be abolished. At the same time, the	(18) This Regulation should be without prejudice to any specific safeguard needed to ensure national security, safety and public health, the security and integrity of the networks, in particular critical infrastructure, as defined by national law, and to ensure that the main service provided by the network operator is not affected, in particular in networks used for the provision of water intended for human consumption. However, general rules in national legislation prohibiting network operators from negotiating access to physical infrastructures by undertakings providing or authorised to provide electronic communications networks or associated facilities could prevent creating a market for access to physical infrastructure. Such general rules should therefore be abolished. At the same time, the	

16704/23 PB/ek 27

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	should not prevent Member States from incentivising utility operators to give access to infrastructure by excluding revenue generated from the access to their physical infrastructure when calculating end-user tariffs for their main activity or activities, in accordance with applicable Union law.	measures set out in this Regulation should not prevent Member States from incentivising utility operators to give access to infrastructure by excluding revenue generated from the access to their physical infrastructure when calculating end-user tariffs for their main activity or activities, in accordance with applicable Union law.	measures set out in this Regulation should not prevent Member States from incentivising utility operators to give access to infrastructure by excluding revenue generated from the access to their physical infrastructure when calculating end-user tariffs for their main activity or activities, in accordance with applicable Union law.	
Recital	19			
29	(19) In order to ensure legal certainty and avoid disproportionate burdens on network operators resulting from the simultaneous application of two distinct access regimes to the same physical infrastructure, physical infrastructure subject to access obligations imposed by national regulatory authorities pursuant to Directive (EU) 2018/1972 or access obligations resulting from the application of Union State aid rules should not be subject to access obligations set out in this Regulation for as long as such access obligations remain in place. However, this Regulation should be applicable where a national regulatory authority has imposed	(19) In order to ensure legal certainty and avoid disproportionate burdens on network operators resulting from the simultaneous application of two distinct access regimes to the same physical infrastructure, physical infrastructure subject to access obligations imposed by national regulatory authorities pursuant to Directive (EU) 2018/1972 or access obligations resulting from the application of Union State aid rules should not be subject to access obligations set out in this Regulation for as long as such access obligations remain in place. However, this Regulation should be applicable where a national regulatory authority has imposed	(19) In order to ensure legal certainty and avoid disproportionate burdens on network operators resulting from the simultaneous application of two distinct access regimes to the same physical infrastructure, physical infrastructure subject to access obligations imposed by national regulatory authorities pursuant to Directive (EU) 2018/1972 or access obligations resulting from the application of Union State aid rules should not be subject to access obligations set out in this Regulation for as long as such access obligations remain in place. However, this Regulation should be applicable where a national regulatory authority has imposed	

28 16704/23 PB/ek

EN TREE.2.B

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	an access obligation under Directive (EU) 2018/1972 that limits the use that can be made of the physical infrastructure concerned. For instance, this could occur when an operator planning to connect base stations requests access to existing physical infrastructure to which access obligations are imposed in the market for access to wholesale dedicated capacity ¹ . 1. Commission Recommendation (EU) 2020/2245 of 18 December 2020 on relevant product and service markets within the electronic communications sector susceptible to ex ante regulation in accordance with Directive (EU) 2018/1972 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the European Electronic Communications Code, 18.12.2020, C(2020) 8750, OJ L 439, 29.12.2020, p. 23.	an access obligation under Directive (EU) 2018/1972 that limits the use that can be made of the physical infrastructure concerned. For instance, this could occur when an operator planning to connect base stations requests access to existing physical infrastructure to which access obligations are imposed in the market for access to wholesale dedicated capacity¹. 1. Commission Recommendation (EU) 2020/2245 of 18 December 2020 on relevant product and service markets within the electronic communications sector susceptible to ex ante regulation in accordance with Directive (EU) 2018/1972 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the European Electronic Communications Code, 18.12.2020, C(2020) 8750, OJ L 439, 29.12.2020, p. 23.	an access obligation under Directive (EU) 2018/1972 that limits the use that can be made of the physical infrastructure concerned. For instance, this could occur when an operator planning to connect base stations requests access to existing physical infrastructure to which access obligations are imposed in the market for access to wholesale dedicated capacity ¹ . 1. Commission Recommendation (EU) 2020/2245 of 18 December 2020 on relevant product and service markets within the electronic communications sector susceptible to ex ante regulation in accordance with Directive (EU) 2018/1972 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the European Electronic Communications Code, 18.12.2020, C(2020) 8750, OJ L 439, 29.12.2020, p. 23.	
Recital 2	0			
30	(20) To ensure proportionality and preserve investment incentives, a network operator or public sector body should have the right to refuse access to specific physical infrastructure for objective and justified reasons. In particular, a physical infrastructure for which	(20) To ensure proportionality and preserve investment incentives, especially for very high capacity networks pioneers, and thus create an incentive for the rapid rollout of very high capacity networks to rural and remote areas a network operator or public	(20) To ensure proportionality and preserve investment incentives, a network operator or public sector body should have the right to refuse access to specific physical infrastructure for objective and justified reasons. In particular, a physical infrastructure for which	

29 **EN** 16704/23 PB/ek

Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
access has been requested could be	sector body should have the right	access has been requested could be	
technically unsuitable due to	to refuse access to specific physical	technically unsuitable due to	
specific circumstances, or because	infrastructure for objective and	specific circumstances, or because	
of lack of currently available space	justified reasons. In particular, a	of lack of currently available space	
or future needs for space that are	physical infrastructure for which	or future needs for space that are	
sufficiently demonstrated, for	access has been requested could be	sufficiently demonstrated, for	
instance, in publicly available	technically unsuitable due to	instance, in publicly available	
investment plans. To ensure	specific circumstances, or because	investment plans. To ensure	
proportionality and preserve	of lack of currently available space	proportionality and preserve	
investment incentives, a network	or future needs for space that are	investment incentives, a network	
operator or public sector body may	sufficiently demonstrated, for	operator or public sector body may	
refuse access to specific physical	instance, in publicly available	refuse access to specific physical	
infrastructure. To avoid any	investment plans. To ensure	infrastructure. To avoid any	
potential distortion of competition	proportionality and preserve	potential distortion of competition	
or any possible abuse of the	investment incentives, a network	or any possible abuse of the	
conditions to refuse access, any	operator or public sector body may	conditions to refuse access, any	
such refusal should be duly	refuse access to specific physical	such refusal should be duly	
justified and based on objective	infrastructure. To avoid any	justified and based on objective	
and detailed reasons. For example	potential distortion of competition	and detailed reasons. For example	
such reasons would not be	or any possible abuse of the	such reasons would not be	
considered objective where an	conditions to refuse access, any	considered objective where an	
undertaking providing or	such refusal should be duly	undertaking providing or	
authorised to provide electronic	justified and based on objective	authorised to provide electronic	
communications networks has	and detailed reasons. For example	communications networks has	
deployed physical infrastructure	such reasons would not be	deployed physical infrastructure	
thanks to civil works coordination	considered objective where an	thanks to civil works coordination	
with a network operator other than	undertaking providing or	with a network operator other than	
an electronic communications	authorised to provide electronic	an electronic communications	
network operator and refuses to	communications networks has	network operator and refuses to	
grant access based on an alleged	deployed physical infrastructure	grant access based on an alleged	
lack of availability of space to host	thanks to civil works coordination	lack of availability of space to host	
the elements of very high capacity	with a network operator other than	the elements of very high capacity	
networks which results from	an electronic communications	networksVHCN which results	

Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
decisions made by the undertaking	network operator and refuses to	from decisions made by the	
under its control. In such case, a	grant access based on an alleged	undertaking under its control. In	
competition distortion could arise	lack of availability of space to host	such case, a competition distortion	
if there is no other VHCN in the	the elements of very high capacity	could arise if there is no other	
area concerned by the access	networks which results from	VHCN in the area concerned by	
request. Similarly, in specific	decisions made by the undertaking	the access request Similarly, in	
circumstances, sharing the	under its control. In such case, a	specific circumstances, sharing the	
infrastructure could jeopardise	competition distortion could arise	infrastructure could jeopardise	
safety or public health, network	if there is no other VHCN in the	safety or public health, network	
integrity and security, including	area concerned by the access	integrity and security, including	
that of critical infrastructure, or	request Similarly, in specific	that of critical infrastructure, or	
could endanger the provision of	circumstances, sharing the	could endanger the provision of	
services that are primarily provided	infrastructure could jeopardise	services that are primarily provided	
over the same infrastructure.	safety or public health, network	over the same infrastructure.	
Moreover, where the network	integrity and security, including	Moreover, where the network	
operator already provides a viable	that of critical infrastructure, or	operator already provides a viable	
alternative means of wholesale	could endanger the provision of	alternative means of passive	
physical access to electronic	services that are primarily provided	wholesale physical access to	
communications networks that	over the same infrastructure.	electronic communications	
would meet the needs of the access	Moreover, where the network	networks that would meet the	
seeker, such as dark fibre or fibre	operator already provides a viable	needs of the access seeker, such as	
unbundling, access to the	alternative means of wholesale	dark fibre or fibre unbundling,	
underlying physical infrastructure	physical access to electronic	access to the underlying physical	
could have an adverse economic	communications networks that	infrastructure could have an	
impact on its business model, in	would meet the needs of the access	adverse economic impact on its	
particular that of wholesale-only	seeker, such as dark fibre or fibre	business model, in particular that	
operators, and incentives to invest.	unbundling, access to the	of wholesale-only operators, and	
It may also risk an inefficient	underlying physical infrastructure	incentives to invest. This	
duplication of network elements.	could have an adverse economic	Regulation does not prevent	
The assessment of the fair and	impact on its business model, in	Member States from restricting	
reasonable character of the terms	particular that of wholesale-only	the conditions for access refusal	
and conditions for such alternative	operators, and incentives to invest.	based on the existence of	
means of wholesale physical access	It may also risk an inefficient	alternative offering of dark fibre	

Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
should take into account, inter alia, the underlying business model of the undertaking providing or authorised to provide public electronic communications networks granting access and the need to avoid any reinforcement of the significant market power, if any, of either party.	duplication of network elements, which should, in particular, be avoided until sufficient coverage of rural areas with very high capacity networks is achieved. The assessment of the fair and reasonable character of the terms and conditions for such alternative means of wholesale physical access should take into account, inter aliainter alia, the underlying business model of the undertaking providing or authorised to provide public electronic communications networks granting accessand, the need to avoid any reinforcement of the significant market power, if any, of either party, and the need to ensure a fair return on investment reflecting the relevant market conditions and business model in the case of the providers of associated facilities.	or fibre unblunding where such products would not constitute in the relevant market a viable alternative means of passive wholesale physical access to electronic communication networks. It may also risk an inefficient duplication of network elementsphysical infrastructure. The assessment of the fair and reasonable character of the terms and conditions for such alternative means of wholesale physical access should take into account, inter aliainter alia, the underlying business model of the undertaking providing or authorised to provide public electronic communications networks granting access and the need to avoid any reinforcement of the significant market power, if any, of either party; and whether the access provider ties or bundles access with services which are not absolutely necessary. To preserve investment incentives and avoid adverse and unintended economic impacts on the business model of the first mover operator in deploying FttP networks, especially in rural areas, Member States could provide	

32 16704/23 PB/ek

EN TREE.2.B

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
			that when an undertaking providing or authorised to provide electronic communications networks seeks access to the only fibre network present in its target coverage area, the access provider could refuse access to its physical infrastructure if it provides, at fair and reasonable terms and conditions, a viable alternative means of wholesale active access which is suitable for the provision of very high capacity networks.	
Recital 2	21			
31	(21) To facilitate the reuse of existing physical infrastructure, where operators request access in a specified area, network operators and public sector bodies that own or control physical infrastructure should make an offer for the shared use of their facilities under fair and reasonable terms and conditions, including price, unless access is refused for objective and justified reasons. Public sector bodies should also be required to offer access under non-discriminatory terms and conditions. Depending	(21) To facilitate the reuse of existing physical infrastructure, where operators request access in a specified area, network operators and public sector bodies that own or control physical infrastructure should make an offer for the shared use of their facilities under fair and reasonable terms and conditions, including price, unless access is refused for objective and justified reasons. Public sector bodies should also be required to offer access under non-discriminatory terms and conditions. Depending	(21) To facilitate the reuse of existing physical infrastructure, where operators request access in a specified area, network operators and public sector bodies that own or control physical infrastructure should make an offer for the shared use of their facilities under fair and reasonable terms and conditions, including price, unless access is refused for objective and justified reasons. Public sector bodies should also be required to offer access under non-discriminatory terms and conditions. Depending	

16704/23 PB/ek 33
TREE.2.B EN

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
fa cc is acc is acc acc acc pr acc in acc ir acc cc ir cc or cc al ir pr acc acc ir cc cc al ir pr acc acc ir cc cc al ir cc cc cc cc cc cc al ir cc	In the circumstances, several actors could influence the onditions under which such access a granted. These include: (i) any dditional maintenance and daptation costs; (ii) any reventive safeguards to be dopted to limit adverse effects on etwork safety, security and integrity; (iii) any specific liability rrangements in the event of amages; (iv) the use of any public ubsidy granted for the onstruction of the infrastructure, including specific terms and onditions attached to the subsidy in provided under national law in ompliance with Union law; (v) the bility to deliver or provide infrastructure capacity to meet ublic service obligations; and (vi) my constraints stemming from ational provisions aiming to rotect the environment, public ealth, public security or to meet own and country planning bjectives.	on the circumstances, several factors could influence the conditions under which such access is granted. These include: (i) any additional maintenance and adaptation costs; (ii) any preventive safeguards to be adopted to <i>limitavoid</i> adverse effects on network safety, security and integrity; (iii) any specific liability arrangements in the event of damages; (iv) the use of any public subsidy granted for the construction of the infrastructure, including specific terms and conditions attached to the subsidy or provided under national law in compliance with Union law; (v) the ability to deliver or provide infrastructure capacity to meet public service obligations; and (vi) any constraints stemming from national provisions aiming to protect the environment, public health, public security or to meet town and country planning objectives.	on the circumstances, several factors could influence the conditions under which such access is granted. These conditions should ensure that the access providers has a fair opportunity to obtain a fair return on investment and recover the costs incurred in order to provide access, and may include: (i) any additional maintenance and adaptation costs; (ii) any preventive safeguards to be adopted to limit adverse effects on network safety, security and integrity; (iii) any specific liability arrangements in the event of damages; (iv) the use of any public subsidy granted for the construction of the infrastructure, including specific terms and conditions attached to the subsidy or provided under national law in compliance with Union law; (v) the ability to deliver or provide infrastructure capacity to meet public service obligations; and (vi) any constraints stemming from national provisions aiming to protect the environment, including minimising the visual impact on infrastructure to ensure public acceptance and sustainable	Draft Agreement
			acceptance and sustainable	

16704/23 PB/ek 34

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
			deployment , public health, public security or to meet town and country planning objectives.	
Recital 2	22			
32	infrastructure of public electronic communications networks or associated facilities should directly contribute to the objectives set out in Decision (EU) 2022/2481 and avoid opportunistic behaviour. Therefore, any obligation of access to existing physical infrastructure or coordination of civil works should fully take into account a number of factors such as (i) the economic viability of those investments based on their risk profile; (ii) any time schedule for the return on investment; (iii) any impact that the access has on downstream competition and consequently on prices and return on investment; (iv) any depreciation of the network assets at the time of the access request; (v) any business case underpinning the investment, in particular in the physical infrastructure used for providing very high capacity network services; and (vi) any	(22) Investments in physical infrastructure of public electronic communications networks or associated facilities should directly contribute to the objectives set out in Decision (EU) 2022/2481 and avoid opportunistic behaviour. Therefore, any obligation of access to existing physical infrastructure or coordination of civil works should fully take into account a number of factors such as (i) the economic viability of those investments based on their risk profile; (ii) any time schedule for the return on investment; (iii) any impact that the access has on downstream competition and consequently on prices and return on investment; (iv) any depreciation of the network assets at the time of the access request; (v) any business case underpinning the investment, in particular in the physical infrastructure used for providing very high capacity network services; and (vi) any	infrastructure of public electronic communications networks or associated facilities should directly contribute to the objectives set out in Decision (EU) 2022/2481 and avoid opportunistic behaviour. Therefore, any obligation of access to existing physical infrastructure or coordination of civil works should fully take into account a number of factors such as (i) the economic viability of those investments based on their risk profile; (ii) any time schedule for the return on investment; (iii) any impact that the access has on downstream competition and consequently on prices and return on investment; (iv) any depreciation of the network assets at the time of the access	

16704/23 PB/ek 35
TREE.2.B EN

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
Donital 2	possibility previously offered to the access seeker to co-deploy.	possibility previously offered to the access seeker to co-deploy.	request; (v) any business case underpinning the investment, in particular in the physical infrastructure used for providing very high capacity network services; and (vi) any possibility previously offered to the access seeker to co-deploy. In the context of the determination of prices, terms and conditions by network operators and public sector bodies owning or controlling physical infrastructure, certain existing contracts and commercial terms and conditions agreed between access seekers and access providers could be used by either access providers or dispute settlement bodies as benchmarking factor to determine whether prices, terms and conditions are fair and reasonable, since they reflect market prices and conditions.	
Recital 2	2.5			
33	(23) Public sector bodies that own	(23) Public sector bodies that own	(23) Public sector bodies that own	

16704/23 PB/ek 36
TREE.2.B EN

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	or control physical infrastructure may lack sufficient resources, experience or the necessary technical knowledge to engage in negotiations with operators on access. To facilitate access to these public sector bodies' physical infrastructure, a body could be appointed to coordinate the access requests, provide legal and technical advice for negotiating access terms and conditions, and make relevant information on such physical infrastructure available via a single information point. The coordinating body could also support public sector bodies in preparing model contracts and monitor the outcome and the length of time of the access requests process. The body could also help if disputes arise on access to physical infrastructure that public sector bodies own or control.	or control physical infrastructure may lack sufficient resources, experience or the necessary technical knowledge to engage in negotiations with operators on access. <i>In such a case, in order</i> to facilitate access to these public sector bodies' physical infrastructure, a body <i>couldshould</i> be appointed to coordinate the access requests, provide legal and technical advice for negotiating access terms and conditions, and make relevant information on such physical infrastructure available via a single information point. The coordinating body <i>couldshould</i> also support public sector bodies in preparing model contracts and monitor the outcome and the length of time of the access requests process. The body could also help if disputes arise on access to physical infrastructure that public sector bodies own or control.	or control physical infrastructure may lack sufficient resources, experience or the necessary technical knowledge to engage in negotiations with operators on access. To facilitate access to these public sector bodies' physical infrastructure, a body could be appointed to coordinate the access requests, provide legal and technical advice for negotiating access terms and conditions, and make relevant information on such physical infrastructure available via a single information point. The coordinating body could also support public sector bodies in preparing model contracts and monitor the outcome and the length of time of the access requests process. The body could also help if disputes arise on access to physical infrastructure that public sector bodies own or control.	
Recital 2	4			
34	(24) To ensure consistency of approaches among Member States, the Commission, in close cooperation with the Body of European Regulators for Electronic	(24) To ensure consistency of approaches among Member States, while taking into account the distinct situations across Member States the Commission, in close	(24) To ensure consistency of approaches among Member States, the Commission, in close cooperation with the Body of European Regulators for Electronic	

37 **EN** 16704/23 PB/ek

Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
Communications (BEREC), could provide guidance on applying the provisions on access to physical infrastructure, including but not only on the application of fair and reasonable conditions. The views of stakeholders and national dispute settlement bodies should be duly taken into account in the preparation of the guidance.	cooperation with the Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications (BEREC), eouldshould provide guidance on applying the provisions on access to physical infrastructure, including but not only on the application of fair and reasonable conditions, by at least the date of entry into force of this Regulation. The views of stakeholders, national authorities and national dispute settlement bodies should be duly taken into account in the preparation of the guidance to ensure, to the extent possible, that such guidance are not disruptive to well-established principles, are in line with national dispute settlement bodies procedural rules, and are not harmful for further deployment of very high capacity networks. In order to avoid market disruptions and reverse effects in investments, when establishing the guidelines on a fair and reasonable price, the Commission should take into account the features of the network operators and their business model, in particular when it is based on renting infrastructure to third parties, such as tower companies or	Communications (BEREC), could may provide guidance on applying the provisions on access to physical infrastructure, including but not only on the application of fair and reasonable conditions. The Views of stakeholders and national dispute settlement bodies should be duly taken into account in the preparation of the guidance. When the bodies appointed to issue the guidance are different from the national dispute settlement bodies, views of the latter should be duly taken into account.	

16704/23 PB/ek 38
TREE.2.B EN

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
		wholesale only operators as well as determine criteria for the establishment of prices for different categories of infrastructure. Considering the level of flexibility that the Member States are granted in the application of the provisions on access to physical infrastructure, and in order to be efficient, the Commission guidance should provide an appropriate level of granularity.		
Recital 2	5			
35	(25) Operators should have access to minimum information on physical infrastructure and planned civil works in the area of deployment. This will enable them to effectively plan deploying very high capacity networks and ensure the most effective use of existing physical infrastructure, suitable for rolling out such networks, and planned civil works. Such minimum information is a prerequisite to assess the potential for using existing physical infrastructure or coordinating the planned civil works in a specific area, as well as to reduce damage	(25) Operators should have access to minimum information on physical infrastructure and planned civil works planned by a network operator or, in specific cases, such as road construction relevant for the deployment of very high capacity network, by a public sector body in the area of deployment. The Commission should issue guidelines on the type of public civil works and information that is to be made available to facilitate deployment of very high capacity networks. This will enable them to effectively plan deploying very high capacity	(25) Operators should have access upon request to minimum information on physical infrastructure and planned civil works in the area of deployment. This will enable them to effectively plan deploying very high capacity networks VHCN and ensure the most effective use of existing physical infrastructure, suitable for rolling out such networks, and planned civil works. Such minimum information is a prerequisite to assess the potential for using existing physical infrastructure or coordinating the planned civil works in a specific	

PB/ek 39 16704/23

EN TREE.2.B

Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
to any existing physical	networks and ensure the most	area, as well as to reduce damage	
infrastructures. In view of the	effective use of existing physical	to any existing physical	
number of stakeholders involved	infrastructure, suitable for rolling	infrastructures. In view of the	
(covering publicly and privately	out such networks, and planned	number of stakeholders involved	
financed civil works as well as	civil works. Such minimum	(covering publicly and privately	
existing or planned physical	information is a pre-requisite to	financed civil works, as	
infrastructure) and to facilitate	assess the potential for using	appropriate, as well as existing as	
access to that information (across	existing physical infrastructure or	well as existing or planned	
sectors and borders), the network	coordinating the planned civil	physical infrastructure) and to	
operators and public sector bodies	works in a specific area, as well as	facilitate access to that information	
subject to transparency obligations	to reduce damage to any existing	(across sectors and borders), the	
should proactively (rather than	physical infrastructures. In view of	network operators and public	
upon request) provide and maintain	the number of stakeholders	sector bodies subject to	
such minimum information via a	involved (covering publicly and	transparency obligations should	
single information point. This will	privately financed civil works as	proactively (rather than upon	
simplify managing requests to	well as existing or planned	request) provide and maintain such	
access such information and enable	physical infrastructure) and to	promptly, within the deadline,	
operators to express their interest	facilitate access to that information	make available such up-to-date	
in accessing physical infrastructure	(across sectors and borders), the	minimum information via a single	
or coordinating civil works, for	network operators and public	information point. This will	
which timing is critical. The	sector bodies subject to	simplify managing requests to	
minimum information on planned	transparency obligations should,	access such information and enable	
civil works should be provided via	where feasible proactively (rather	operators to express their interest	
a single information point as soon	than upon request) provide and	in accessing physical infrastructure	
as the information is available to	maintain such minimum	or coordinating civil works, for	
the network operator concerned	information via a single	which timing is critical. The	
and, in any event and where	information point. This will	minimum information on planned	
permits are required, no later than	simplify managing requests to	civil works should be	
3 months before the permit	access such information and enable	provided made available via a	
application is first submitted to the	operators to express their interest	single information point as soon as	
competent authorities.	in accessing physical infrastructure	the information is available to the	
	or coordinating civil works, for	network operator concerned and, in	
	which timing is critical. The	any event and where permits are	

16704/23 PB/ek 40

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
		minimum information on planned civil works should be provided via a single information point as soon as the information is available to the network operator concerned and, in any event and where permits are required, no later than 3 months before the permit application is first submitted to the competent authorities. Network operators and public sector bodies subject to transparency obligations could proactively and on a voluntary basis expand the minimum information provided, to additional characteristics, such as information regarding the occupation level of the physical infrastructure, where available, or indicative information regarding the availability of dark fibre.	required, no later than 3 months before the permit application is first submitted to the competent authorities.	
Recital 2	26	_		
36	(26) The minimum information should be made available promptly via the single information point under proportionate, non-discriminatory and transparent terms so that operators can submit their requests for information. The single information point should consist of a repository of	(26) The minimum information should be made available promptly via the single information point under proportionate, non-discriminatory and transparent terms so that operators can submit their requests for information. The single information point should consist of a repository of	(26) The minimum information should be made available promptly via the single information point under proportionate, non-discriminatory and transparent terms so that operators can submit their requests for information. The single information point should consist of a repository	

Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
information in electronic format, where information can be accessed and requests can be made online using digital tools, such as webpages, digital applications, and digital platforms. The information made available may be limited to ensure network security and integrity, in particular that of critical infrastructure, national security, or to safeguard legitimate operating and business secrets. The single information point does not have to host the information as long as it ensures that links are available to other digital tools, such as web portals, digital platforms or digital applications, where the information is stored. The single information point may provide additional functionalities, such as access to additional information or support to the process of requests for access to existing physical infrastructure or to coordinate civil works.	information in electronic format, where information can be accessed and requests can be made online using digital tools, such as webpages, digital applications, and digital platforms. The information made available may be limited to ensure network security and integrity, in particular that of critical infrastructure, national security, or to safeguard legitimate operating and business secrets. The single information point does not have to host the information as long as it ensures that links are available to other digital tools, such as web portals, digital platforms or digital applications, where the information is stored. The single information point may provide additional functionalities, such as access to additional information or support to the process of requests for access to existing physical infrastructure or to coordinate civil works.	of information in electronic format, where information can be accessed or made available and requests can be made online using digital tools, such as webpages, electronic addresses, digital applications, and digital platforms. The information made available may be limited to ensure network security and integrity, in particular that of critical infrastructure, national security, or to safeguard legitimate operating and business secrets. The single information point does not have to host the information as long as it ensures that links are availableit provides connections to other digital tools, such as web portals, digital platforms databases, or digital applications, where the information is stored. Accordingly, different models for a single information point can be envisaged. The single information point may provide additional functionalities, such as access to additional information or support to the process of requests for access to existing physical infrastructure or to coordinate civil works.	
Recital 27			

PB/ek 16704/23

42 **EN** TREE.2.B

		Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	37	(27) In addition, if the request is reasonable, in particular if needed to share existing physical infrastructures or coordinate civil works, operators should be granted the possibility to make on-site surveys and request information on planned civil works under transparent, proportionate and non-discriminatory conditions and without prejudice to the safeguards adopted to ensure network security and integrity, protection of confidentiality, as well as operating and business secrets.	(27) In addition, if the request is reasonable, in particular if needed to share existing physical infrastructures or coordinate civil works, operators should be granted the possibility to make on-site surveys and request information on planned civil works under transparent, proportionate and non-discriminatory conditions and without prejudice to the safeguards adopted to ensure network security and integrity, protection of confidentiality, as well as operating and business secrets.	(27) In addition, if the request is reasonable, in particular if needed to share existing physical infrastructures or coordinate civil works, operators should be granted the possibility to make on-site surveys and request information on planned civil works under transparent, proportionate and non-discriminatory conditions and without prejudice to the safeguards adopted to ensure network security and integrity, protection of confidentiality, as well as operating and business secrets.	
R	ecital 2	8			
	38	(28) Advanced transparency of planned civil works via single information points should be incentivised. This can be done by easily redirecting operators to such information whenever available. Transparency should also be enforced by making permitgranting applications subject to prior publication of information on planned civil works via a single information point.	(28) Advanced transparency of planned civil works via single information points should be incentivised. This can be done by easily redirecting operators to such information whenever available. Transparency should also be enforced by making permitgranting applications subject to prior publication of information on planned civil works planned by network operators via a single information point.	(28) Advanced transparency of planned civil works via single information points should be incentivised. This can be done by easily-redirecting operators to such information whenever available. Transparency shouldcould also be enforced by making permitgranting applications subject to prior publication offirstly make available information on planned civil works via a single information point.	

43 **EN** PB/ek 16704/23

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
Recital 2	9			
Recital 2		(29) The discretion that Member States retain to allocate the functions of the single information points to more than one competent body should not affect their ability to effectively fulfil those functions. Where more than one single information point is set up in a Member State, a single national digital entry point consisting of a common user interface should ensure seamless access to all single information points by electronic means. The single information point should be fully digitised and provide easy access to the relevant digital tools. This will enable network operators and public sector bodies exercise their rights and comply with the obligations set out in this Regulation. This includes fast access to the minimum information on existing physical infrastructure and planned civil works, electronic administrative procedures for granting permits and rights of way, and the applicable conditions and procedures. As part of this minimum information, the single information point should give	(29) The discretion that Member States retain to allocate the functions of the single information points to more than one competent body should not affect their ability to effectively fulfil those functions. Where more than one single information point is set up in a Member State, a single national digital entry point consisting of a common user interface should ensure seamless access to all single information points by electronic means. The single information point should be fully digitised and provide easy access to the relevant digital tools. This will enable network operators and public sector bodies exercise their rights and comply with the obligations set out in this Regulation. This includes fast access to the minimum information on existing physical infrastructure and planned civil works, general conditions of network operators for access to existing physical infrastructure, electronic administrative procedures for granting permits and rights of way, and the applicable conditions and	

Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
access to georeferenced information on the location of existing physical infrastructure and planned civil works. To facilitate this, Member States should provide automated digital tools for the submission of the georeferenced information and conversion tools to the supported data formats. These could be made available to network operators and public sector bodies responsible for providing this information via the single information point. Furthermore, where georeferenced location data are available via other digital tools, such as the INSPIRE Geoportal under Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ , the single information point could provide user-friendly access to this information. 1. Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2007 establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE) (OJ L 108, 25.4.2007, p. 1).	access to georeferenced information on the location of existing physical infrastructure and planned civil works. To facilitate this, Member States should provide automated digital tools for the submission of the georeferenced information and conversion tools to the supported data formats. These could be made available to network operators and public sector bodies responsible for providing this information via the single information point. Furthermore, where georeferenced location data are available via other digital tools, such as the INSPIRE Geoportal under Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ , the single information point could provide user-friendly access to this information. 1. Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2007 establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE) (OJ L 108, 25.4.2007, p. 1).	procedures. As part of this minimum information, the single information point should give access to georeferenced information on the location of existing physical infrastructure and planned civil works. To facilitate this, Member States should provide automated digital tools for the submission of the georeferenced information and conversion tools to the supported data formats. These could be made available to network operators and public sector bodies responsible for providing this information via the single information point. Furthermore, where georeferenced location data are available via other digital tools, such as the INSPIRE Geoportal under Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, the single information point could provide user-friendly access to this information. 1. [1] Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2007 establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE) (OJ L 108, 25.4.2007, p. 1).	
Recital 30			

45 **EN** 16704/23 PB/ek

16704/23 PB/ek 46

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	stakeholders on demand for access to existing physical infrastructure, and the analysis should be updated regularly. The consultation process and its outcome should be made public, and the specific physical infrastructure to be exempted from this obligation should be notified to the Commission.	stakeholders on demand for access to existing physical infrastructure, and the analysis should be updated regularly. The consultation process and its outcome should be made public, and the specific physical infrastructure to be exempted from this obligation should be notified to the Commission.	conduct such detailed cost-benefit analysis based on a consultation with stakeholders on demand for access to existing physical infrastructure, and the analysis should be updated regularly. The consultation process and its outcome should be made public, and the specific physical infrastructure to be exempted from this obligation should be notified to the Commission publicly available via a single information point.	
Recital 3	1			
41	(31) To ensure consistency, the competent bodies performing the functions of the single information point, the national regulatory authorities fulfilling their tasks under Directive (EU) 2018/1972 or other competent authorities, such as national, regional or local authorities in charge of cadastre or the implementation of Directive 2007/2/EC (INSPIRE), as appropriate, should consult and cooperate with each other. The purpose of such cooperation should be to minimise the efforts in complying with transparency	(31) To ensure consistency, the competent bodies performing the functions of the single information point, the national regulatory authorities fulfilling their tasks under Directive (EU) 2018/1972 or other competent authorities, such as national, regional or local authorities in charge of cadastre or the implementation of Directive 2007/2/EC (INSPIRE), as appropriate, should consult and cooperate with each other. The purpose of such cooperation should be to minimise the efforts in complying with transparency	(31) To ensure consistency, the competent bodies performing the functions of the single information point, the national regulatory authorities fulfilling their tasks under Directive (EU) 2018/1972 or other competent authorities, such as national, regional or local authorities in charge of cadastre or the implementation of Directive 2007/2/EC (INSPIRE), as appropriate, should consult and cooperate with each other. The purpose of such cooperation should be to minimise the efforts in complying with transparency	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	obligations on network operators and public sector bodies, including the undertakings designated with significant market power ('SMP' operators), to make information available about their physical infrastructure; Where a different data set on physical infrastructure of the SMP operator is required such cooperation should result in establishing useful interlinks and synergies between the SMP-related database and the single information point and proportionate common practices of data collection and data provision to deliver results that are easily comparable. Cooperation should also aim at facilitating access to information on physical infrastructure, in light of national circumstances. If regulatory obligations are modified or withdrawn, the parties affected should be able to agree on the best solutions to adapt the collection and provision of physical infrastructure data to the newly applicable regulatory requirements.	obligations on network operators and public sector bodies, including the undertakings designated with significant market power ('SMP' operators), to make information available about their physical infrastructure; Where a different data set on physical infrastructure of the SMP operator is required such cooperation should result in establishing useful interlinks and synergies between the SMP-related database and the single information point and proportionate common practices of data collection and data provision to deliver results that are easily comparable. Cooperation should also aim at facilitating access to information on physical infrastructure, in light of national circumstances. If regulatory obligations are modified or withdrawn, the parties affected should be able to agree on the best solutions to adapt the collection and provision of physical infrastructure data to the newly applicable regulatory requirements.	obligations on network operators and public sector bodies, including the undertakings designated with significant market power ('SMP' operators), to make information available about their physical infrastructure; Where a different data set on physical infrastructure of the SMP operator is required such cooperation should result in establishing useful interlinks and synergies between the SMP-related database and the single information point and proportionate common practices of data collection and data provision to deliver results that are easily comparable. Cooperation should also aim at facilitating access to information on physical infrastructure, in light of national circumstances. If regulatory obligations are modified or withdrawn, the parties affected should be able to agree on the best solutions to adapt the collection and provision of physical infrastructure data to the newly applicable regulatory requirements.	
Recital 3	2			
42	(32) The transparency obligation for the coordination of civil works	(32) The transparency obligation for the coordination of civil works	(32) Member States may decide that the transparency obligation for	

16704/23 PB/ek 48

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	need not apply to civil works for reasons of national security or in an emergency. This could be the case, for civil works performed if there is a risk of public danger as a result of degradation processes to civil engineering works and their associated installations, which are caused by destructive natural or human factors and are needed to ensure their safety or their demolition. For reasons of transparency, Member States should notify the types of civil works falling under those circumstances to the Commission and publish them via a single information point.	need not apply to civil works for reasons of national security or in an emergency. This could be the case, for civil works performed if there is a risk of public danger as a result of degradation processes to civil engineering works and their associated installations, which are caused by destructive natural or human factors and are needed to ensure their safety or their demolition. For reasons of transparency, Member States should notify the types of civil works falling under those circumstances to the Commission and publish them via a single information point.	the coordination of civil works needdo not apply to civil works for reasons of national security or in an emergency. This could be the case, for civil works performed if there is a risk of public danger as a result of degradation processes to civil engineering works and their associated installations, which are caused by destructive natural or human factors and are needed to ensure their safety or their demolition. For reasons of transparency, Member States should notifymake available the types of civil works falling under those circumstances to the Commission and publish them via a single information point.	
Recita	33			
43	(33) To ensure significant savings and minimise inconveniences to the area affected by the deployment of new electronic communications networks, regulatory constraints preventing as a general rule the negotiation among network operators of agreements to coordinate civil works to deploy very high capacity networks should be prohibited. If	(33) To ensure significant savings and minimise inconveniences to the area affected by the deployment of new electronic communications networks, regulatory constraints preventing as a general rule the negotiation among network operators of agreements to coordinate civil works to deploy very high capacity networks should be prohibited. If	(33) To ensure significant savings and minimise inconveniences to the area affected by the deployment of new electronic communications networks, regulatory constraints preventing as a general rule the negotiation among network operators of agreements to coordinate civil works to deploy very high capacity networks should be prohibited. If	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	civil works are not financed by public means, this Regulation should be without prejudice to the possibility for network operators to conclude civil works coordination agreements according to their own investment and business plans and their preferred timing.	civil works are not financed by public means, this Regulation should be without prejudice to the possibility for network operators to conclude civil works coordination agreements according to their own investment and business plans and their preferred timing.	civil works are not financed by public means, this Regulation should be without prejudice to the possibility for network operators to conclude civil works coordination agreements according to their own investment and business plans and their preferred timing.	
Recital 3	34			
44	(34) Member States should maximise the results of civil works fully or partially financed by public means, by exploiting the positive externalities of those works across sectors and ensuring equal opportunities to share the available and planned physical infrastructure to deploy very high capacity networks. The main purpose of civil works financed by public means should not be adversely affected. However, timely and reasonable requests to coordinate the deployment of elements of very high capacity networks should be met by the network operator carrying out the civil works concerned directly or indirectly (for example, through a subcontractor) under proportionate, non-discriminatory and transparent	(34) Member States should maximise the results of civil works fully or partially financed by public means, by exploiting the positive externalities of those works across sectors and ensuring equal opportunities to share the available and planned physical infrastructure to deploy very high capacity networks. The main purpose of civil works financed by public means should not be adversely affected. However, timely and reasonable requests to coordinate the deployment of elements of very high capacity networks should be met by the network operator carrying out the civil works concerned directly or indirectly (for example, through a subcontractor) under proportionate, non-discriminatory and transparent	(34) Member States should maximise the results of civil works fully or partially financed by public means, by exploiting the positive externalities of those works across sectors and ensuring equal opportunities to share the available and planned physical infrastructure to deploy very high capacity networks VHCN. The main purpose of civil works financed by public means should not be adversely affected. However, timely and reasonable requests to coordinate the deployment of elements of very high capacity networks VHCN should be met by the network operator carrying out the civil works concerned directly or indirectly (for example, through a sub-contractor) under proportionate, non-discriminatory	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	terms. For example, the requesting operator should cover any additional costs, including those caused by delays and keep changes to the original plans to a minimum Such provisions should not affect the right of Member States to reserve capacity for electronic communications networks even in the absence of specific requests. This will enable Member States to meet future demand for physical infrastructures to maximise the value of civil works or to adopt measures giving similar rights to operators of other types of networks, such as transport, gas or electricity, to coordinate civil works.	terms. For example, the requesting operator should cover any additional costs, including those caused by delays and keep changes to the original plans to a minimum Such provisions should not affect the right of Member States to reserve capacity for electronic communications networks even in the absence of specific requests. This will enable Member States to meet future demand for physical infrastructures to maximise the value of civil works or to adopt measures giving similar rights to operators of other types of networks, such as transport, gas or electricity, to coordinate civil works.	and transparent terms. For example, the requesting operator should cover any additional costs, including those caused by delays and keep changes to the original plans to a minimum Such provisions should not affect the right of Member States to reserve capacity for electronic communications networks even in the absence of specific requests. This will enable Member States to meet future demand for physical infrastructures to maximise the value of civil works or to adopt measures giving similar rights to operators of other types of networks, such as transport, gas or electricity, to coordinate civil works.	
Recital	35			
45	(35) In some cases, in particular for deployments in rural, remote or scarcely populated areas, the obligation to coordinate civil works might put at risk the financial viability of such deployments and eventually disincentivize investments carried out under market terms. Therefore, a request to an undertaking providing or	(35) In some cases, in particular for deployments in rural, remote or scarcely populated areas, the obligation <i>on network operators</i> to coordinate civil works might put at risk the financial viability of such deployments and eventually disincentivize investments carried out under market terms. Therefore, a request to an undertaking	(35) In some cases, in particular for deployments in rural, remote or scarcely populated areas, the obligation to coordinate civil works might put at risk the financial viability of such deployments and eventually disincentivize investments carried out under market terms. Therefore, a request to an undertaking providing or	

51 **EN** 16704/23 PB/ek

Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
authorised to provide public	providing or authorised to provide	authorised to provide public	
electronic communications	public electronic communications	electronic communications	
networks to coordinate civil works	networks to coordinate civil works	networks to coordinate civil works	
might be considered unreasonable	might be considered unreasonable	might be considered unreasonable	
under specific circumstances. This	under specific circumstances. This	under specific circumstances. This	
should be the case, in particular, if	should be the case, in particular, if	should be the case, in particular, if	
the requesting undertaking	the requesting undertaking	the requesting undertaking	
providing or authorised to provide	providing or authorised to provide	providing or authorised to provide	
electronic communications	electronic communications	electronic communications	
networks did not state its intention	networks did not state its intention	networks did not state its intention	
to deploy very high capacity	to deploy very high capacity	to deploy very high capacity	
networks in that area (either as a	networks in that area (either as a	networksVHCN in that area (either	
new deployment, an upgrade or an	new deployment, an upgrade or an	as a new deployment, an upgrade	
extension of a network) and there	extension of a network) and there	or an extension of a network) and	
had been a forecast or invitation to	had been a forecast or invitation to	there had been a forecast or	
declare an intention to deploy very	declare an intention to deploy very	invitation to declare an intention to	
high capacity networks in	high capacity networks in	deploy very high capacity	
designated areas (pursuant to	designated areas (pursuant to	networksVHCN in designated	
Article 22 of Directive (EU)	Article 22 of Directive (EU)	areas (pursuant to Article 22 of	
2018/1972) or a public consultation	2018/1972) or a public consultation	Directive (EU) 2018/1972) or a	
under Union State aid rules. If	under Union State aid rules. If	public consultation under Union	
more than one of those forecasts,	more than one of those forecasts,	State aid rules. If more than one of	
invitations and/or public	invitations and/or public	those forecasts, invitations and/or	
consultations have occurred, only	consultations have occurred, only	public consultations have occurred,	
the lack of an expression of interest	the lack of an expression of interest	only the lack of an expression of	
at the most recent occasion	at the most recent occasion	interest at the most recent occasion	
covering the period during which	covering the period during which	covering the period during which	
the request for coordination of civil	the request for coordination of civil	the request for coordination of civil	
works is made should be	works is made should be	works is made should be	
considered. To ensure the	considered. To ensure the	considered. To ensure the	
possibility to access the deployed	possibility to access the deployed	possibility to access the deployed	
infrastructure in the future, the	infrastructure in the future, the	infrastructure in the future, the	
undertaking providing or	undertaking providing or	undertaking providing or	

16704/23 PB/ek

52 **EN** TREE.2.B

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	authorised to provide public electronic communications networks performing the civil works should guarantee that it will deploy physical infrastructure with sufficient capacity, taking into account the guidance provided by the Commission. This is without prejudice to the rules and conditions attached to the assignment of public funds and the application of State aid rules.	authorised to provide public electronic communications networks performing the civil works should guarantee that it will deploy physical infrastructure with sufficient capacity, taking into account the guidance provided by the Commission. This is without prejudice to the rules and conditions attached to the assignment of public funds and the application of State aid rules.	authorised to provide public electronic communications networks performing the civil works should guarantee that it will deploy physical infrastructure with sufficient capacity, taking into account the capacity requirements expressed by the undertaking requesting coordination of civil works and, when appropriate, the guidance provided by the CommissionMember States. This is without prejudice to the rules and conditions attached to the assignment of public funds and the application of State aid rules.	
Recital 3	З5а			
45a			(35a) Member States may decide not to apply the provisions of this Regulation on the coordination of civil works, including transparency, to civil works that are limited in scope, such as in terms of value, size or duration. This could be for example, to civil works lasting less than 48 hours, using microtrenching or of an emergency character.	

53 **EN** 16704/23 PB/ek

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
Recital 3	6			
46	(36) To ensure consistency of approaches, the Commission, in close cooperation with the Body of European Regulators (BEREC), could provide guidance on applying the provisions on civil work coordination, including but not only on apportioning of costs. The views of stakeholders and national dispute settlement bodies should be duly taken into account in the preparation of the guidance.	(36) To ensure consistency of approaches, while taking into account the diverse situations across Member States, the Commission, in close cooperation with the Body of European Regulators (BEREC), could should provide guidance, by at least the date of entry into force of this Regulation, on applying the provisions on civil work coordination, including but not only on apportioning of costsThe views of stakeholders and particulary of national dispute settlement bodies should be duly taken into account in the preparation of the guidance. Considering the level of flexibility that Member States are granted in the application of the provisions on civil work coordination, and in order to enhance efficiencies, the Commission guidance should provide an appropriate level of granularity.	(36) To ensure consistency of approaches, the Commission, in close cooperation with the Body of European Regulators (BEREC), could Member States may provide guidance on applying the provisions on civil work coordination, including but not only on apportioning of costsThe views of stakeholders and national dispute settlement bodies should be duly taken into account in the preparation of the guidance.	
Recital 3	7			
47	(37) Effective coordination can	(37) Effective coordination can	(37) Effective coordination can	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	help reduce costs and delays as well as deployment disruption, which can be caused by problems on site. One example where coordination of civil works can provide clear benefits are cross-sector projects to deploy 5G corridors along transport paths, such as road, rail and in-land waterways. These projects can often also require design coordination or co-design based on early cooperation between the project participants. As part of the co-design, the parties concerned may agree in advance on physical infrastructure deployment paths and the technology and equipment to be used, before the coordination of civil works. Therefore, the request for coordination of civil works should be filed as soon as possible.	help reduce costs and delays as well as deployment disruption, which can be caused by problems on site. One example where coordination of civil works can provide clear benefits are cross-sector projects to deploy 5G corridors along transport paths, such as road, rail and in-land waterways. These projects can often also require design coordination or co-design based on early cooperation between the project participants. As part of the co-design, the parties concerned may agree in advance on physical infrastructure deployment paths and the technology and equipment to be used, before the coordination of civil works. Therefore, the request for coordination of civil works should be filed as soon as possible.	help reduce costs and delays as well as deployment disruption, which can be caused by problems on site. One example where coordination of civil works can provide clear benefits are cross-sector projects within but not limited to Trans-European Energy (TEN-E) and Trans-European Transport (TEN-T) networks, such as to deploy 5G corridors along transport paths, such as road, rail and in-land waterways. These projects can often also require design coordination or co-design based on early cooperation between the project participants. As part of the co-design, the parties concerned may agree in advance on physical infrastructure deployment paths and the technology and equipment to be used, before the coordination of civil works. Therefore, the request for coordination of civil works should be filed as soon as possible.	
Recital 3	38			
48	(38) A number of different permits for deploying elements of electronic communications	(38) A number of different permits for deploying elements of electronic communications	(38) A number of different permits for deploying elements of electronic communications	

16704/23 PB/ek

Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
networks or associated facilities	networks or associated facilities	networks or associated facilities	
may be necessary in order to	may be necessary in order to	may be necessary in order to	
protect national and Union general	protect national and Union general	protect national and Union general	
interests. These can include	interests. These can include	interests. These can include	
digging, building, town planning,	digging, building, town planning,	digging, building, town planning,	
environmental and other permits as	environmental and other permits as	environmental and other permits as	
well as rights of way. The number	well as rights of way. The number	well as rights of way. The number	
of permits and rights of way	of permits and rights of way	of permits and rights of way	
required for deploying different	required for deploying different	required for deploying different	
types of electronic communications	types of electronic communications	types of electronic communications	
networks or associated facilities	networks or associated facilities	networks or associated facilities	
and the local character of the	and the local character of the	and the local character of the	
deployment could involve applying	deployment could involve applying	deployment could involve applying	
different procedures and	different procedures and	different procedures and	
conditions, which can cause	conditions, which can cause	conditions, which can cause	
difficulties in the network	difficulties in the network	difficulties in the network	
deployment. Therefore, to facilitate	deployment. Therefore, to facilitate	deployment. Therefore, to facilitate	
deployment, all rules on the	deployment, all rules on the	deployment, all rules on the	
conditions and procedures	conditions and procedures	conditions and procedures	
applicable to granting permits and	applicable to granting permits and	applicable to granting permits and	
rights of way should be	rights of way should be	rights of way should be	
streamlined and consistent at	streamlined and consistent and, to	streamlined and consistent at	
national level. While preserving	the extent possible, harmonised at	national level. While preserving	
the right of each competent	national level, while respecting	the right of each competent	
authority to be involved and	the legal order of each Member	authority to be involved and	
maintain its decision-making	State. In order to reduce the	maintain its decision-making	
prerogatives in accordance with the	administrative burden and ensure	prerogatives in accordance with the	
subsidiarity principle, all	shorter timeframes for the permit-	subsidiarity principle, all	
information on the procedures and	granting procedure, where	information on the procedures and	
general conditions applicable to	multiple competent authorities are	general conditions applicable to	
granting permits for civil works	involved in the granting of a	granting permits for civil works	
and rights of way should be	number of different permits and	and rights of way should be	
available via single information	rights of way associated to one	available via single information	

Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
points. This could reduce complexity and increase efficiency and transparency for all operators and particularly new entrants and smaller operators not active in that area. Moreover, operators should have the right to submit their requests for permits and rights of way in electronic format via a single information point. Those undertakings should also be able to retrieve information in electronic format about the status of their requests and whether they have been granted or refused.	request, Member States should assign a single coordination body. That body should be tasked to facilitate the coordination between the various competent authorities involved, through different mechanisms, including through joint coordination procedures such as on-site visits, —while preserving the right of each competent authority to be involved and maintain its decision-making prerogatives in accordance with the subsidiarity principle, all. The information on the procedures and general conditions applicable to granting permits for civil works and rights of way should be made available via single information points by each competent authority involved. This could reduce complexity and increase efficiency and transparency for all operators and particularly new entrants and smaller operators not active in that area. Moreover, operators should have the right to submit their requests for permits and rights of way in electronic format via a single information point. Those undertakings should also be able to retrieve information in electronic format about the	points. This could reduce complexity and increase efficiency and transparency for all operators and particularly new entrants and smaller operators not active in that area. Moreover, operators should have the right to submit their requests for permits and rights of way in electronic format via a single information point. Those undertakings should also be able to retrieve informationEach competent authority should keep informed applicants in electronic format about the on the actual status of their requests and the permit applications, which it is competent to handle, including whether they the permit have been granted or refused, and ensure that such information is accessible to the applicant via a single information point.	

16704/23 PB/ek 57

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
		status of their requests and whether they have been granted or refused.		
Recital 3	39			
Recital 3	(39) Permit-granting procedures should not be barriers to investment or harm the internal market. Member States should therefore ensure that a decision on whether or not to grant permits on the deployment of elements of very high capacity networks or associated facilities is made available within 4 months from the receipt of a complete permit request. This is without prejudice to other specific deadlines or obligations laid down for the proper conduct of the procedure, which are applicable to the permitgranting procedure in accordance with national or Union law. Competent authorities should not restrict, hinder or make the deployment of very high capacity networks or associated facilities economically less attractive. Specifically, they should not prevent procedures for granting permits and rights of way from proceeding in parallel, where	(39) Permit-granting procedures should not beamount to unjustified barriers to investment or harm the internal market. Member States should therefore ensure that a decision on whether or not to grant permits on the deployment of elements of very high capacity networks or associated facilities is made available within 4two months after the expiry of the 15 days from the receipt of a complete permit request or the deadline set by national law, whichever is shorter. Member States should introduce incentives in their national legislation for competent authorities to grant or refuse permits faster than required by law. In exceptional, duly substantiated cases, the competent authority should be able to extend the two month deadline for a further period of up to three months. For that purpose, Member States should set out in advance in a harmonised manner,	(39) Permit-granting procedures should not be barriers to investment or harm the internal market. Member States should therefore ensure that a decision on whether or not to grant permits on the deployment of elements of very high capacity networks VHCN or associated facilities is made available within 4 months from the receipt of a complete permit request. This is without prejudice to Union law or national law providing other specific deadlines or obligations laid down for the proper conduct of the procedure, which such as a public consultation required in an administrative procedure to grant an environmental permit or appeal proceedings, that are applicable to the permit-granting procedure in accordance with national or Union lawshould prevail over the deadline set out in this Regulation. Competent authorities should not restrict,	
	possible, or require operators to	the criteria and reasons for	hinder or make the deployment of	

PB/ek 58 16704/23 EN TREE.2.B

Comn	nission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
before they types of authorities s refusal to gr way under to on objective	cype of authorisation can apply for other horisations. Competent should justify any rant permits or rights of their competence, based e, transparent, non-tory and proportionate	extensions. This is without prejudice to other specific deadlines or obligations laid down for the proper conduct of the procedure, which are applicable to the permit-granting procedure in accordance with national or Union law. Competent authorities should not restrict, hinder or make the deployment of very high capacity networks or associated facilities economically less attractive. Specifically, they should not prevent procedures for granting permits and rights of way from proceeding in parallel, where possible, or require operators to obtain one type of authorisation before they can apply for other types of authorisations. Competent authorities should justify any refusal to grant permits or rights of way under their competence, based on objective, transparent, non-discriminatory and proportionate conditions. In exceptional, duly substantiated cases, where, for reasons beyond their control, the network operators are not able to perform works within the validity period of the granted permit and in order to avoid a repeated application process for the same	very high capacity networksVHCN or associated facilities economically less attractive. Specifically, they should not prevent procedures for granting permits and rights of way from proceeding in parallel, where possible, or require, when not justified, operators to obtain one type of authorisation before they can apply for other types of authorisations. Competent authorities should justify any refusal to grant permits or rights of way under their competence, based on objective, transparent, non-discriminatory and proportionate conditions.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
		work, competent authorities should allow the extension of the validity of those permits upon request. When determining the period of extension, competent authorities should take into account the circumstances of each individual case, the type of works and the time needed for completion of works. The period for extension should not exceed the maximum of the period granted for the initial permit.		
Recital 4	10			
50	(40) To avoid undue delays, competent authorities must determine the completeness of the permit request within 15 days from its receipt. The permit request should be deemed complete unless the competent authority invites the applicant to provide any missing information within that period. For reasons of equal treatment and transparency, the competent authorities should not consider permit requests for civil works to be admissible if the minimum information required under this Regulation has not been made available via a single information	(40) To avoid undue delays, competent authorities mustshould determine the completeness of the permit request within 15 days from its receipt. The permit request should be deemed complete. Unless the competent authority invites the applicant to provide any missing information within that period. For reasons of equal treatment and transparency, the, the deadline of two months should start. Competent authorities should not consider permit requests for civil works to be admissible if the minimumbe able to request any missing information after the	(40) To avoid undue delays, competent authorities must determine the completeness of the permit request within 1520 working days from its receipt. The permit request should be deemed complete unless the competent authority invites the applicant to provide any missing information within that period. For reasons of equal treatment and transparency, the competent authorities should not consider permit requests for eivil works to be admissible if the minimum information required under this Regulation has not been made available via a single	

Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
point within 3 months before the first permit request is submitted to the competent authorities. Where, in addition to permits, rights of way are required for deploying elements of very high capacity networks, competent authorities should, by way of derogation from Article 43 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972, grant such rights of way within 4 months from the receipt of the request. Other rights of way not needed in conjunction with permits for civil works should continue to be granted within 6 months in accordance with Article 43 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972. Operators that suffer damage due to the delay of a competent authority to grant permits or rights of way within the applicable deadlines should have the right to compensation.	expiry of the 15 days, via the single information required under this Regulation has not been made available via a single information point within 3 months before the first permit request is submitted to the competent authoritiespoint provided that the deadline of two months to decide whether to grant permits on the deployment of elements of very high capacity networks or associated facilities is respected. Where, in addition to permits, rights of way are required for deploying elements of very high capacity networks, competent authorities should, by way of derogation from Article 43 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972, grant such rights of way within 4two months from the receipt of the request. Other rights of way not needed in conjunction with permits for civil works should continue to be granted within 6 months in accordance with Article 43 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972. Operators that suffer damage due to the delay of a competent authority to grant permits or rights of way within the applicable deadlines should have the right to compensation.	information point within 3 months before the first permit request is submitted to the competent authorities. Where, in addition to permits, rights of way are required for deploying elements of very high capacity networks VHCN, competent authorities should, by way of derogation from Article 43 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972, grant such rights of way within 4 months from the receipt of the request, except in cases of expropriation. Other rights of way not needed in conjunction with permits for civil works should continue to be granted within 6 months in accordance with Article 43 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972. Operators that suffer damage due to the delay of a competent authority to grant permits or rights of way within the applicable deadlines should have the right to compensation.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
Recital 4	11			
	(41) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of Article 7 of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ . The exemptions from the	(41) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of Article 7 of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission. Those powers should be exercised exempt certain elements of very high capacity networks from the requirement for permits set out at Union level and without	(41) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of Article 7 of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission. Those powers should be exercised Member States should, in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ .	
51	requirement for permits set out at Union level by way of an implementing act, could be applied to different categories of infrastructure (such as masts, antennae, poles and underground cables) under certain specified conditions, for which building permits, digging permits or other types of permits may be initially required. They could also be applied to technical upgrades of existing maintenance works or installations, small-scale civil works, such as trenching, and renewals of permits.	that might be introduced by Member States, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Parliament and of the Council. The exemptions from the requirement for permits set out at Union level by way of an implementing act, could be applied to different categories of infrastructure (such as masts, antennae, poles and underground cables) under certain specified conditions, for which building	The exemptions from the requirement for permits set out at Union level by way of an implementing act, could be applied to differentnational law, specify categories of infrastructure (such as masts, antennae, poles and underground eablesducts) under certain specified conditions, for whichthat are not be subject to building permits, digging permits or other types of permits may be initially required. They. Such could also be applied to the case for technical upgrades of existing maintenance works or installations,	
	1. Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules	permits, digging permits or other types of permits may be initially required. They could also be applied to technical upgrades of	and small-scale civil works, such as trenching, and renewals of permits.	

16704/23 PB/ek 62
TREE.2.B EN

Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).	existing maintenance works or installations, small-scale civil works, such as trenching, and renewals of permits Union should be delegated to the Commission to supplement this Regulation by adopting a list setting out the minimum categories of deployment of elements of very high capacity networks or associated facilities that are not subject to any permit-granting procedure. The exemptions from permit-granting procedure could also cover technical upgrades of existing maintenance works or installations, small scale civil works, such as trenching, and renewal of permits. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at	1. Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).	

63 **EN** 16704/23 PB/ek

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
		the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts. 1. Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).		
Recital 4	2			
52	(42) In order to ensure that the procedures for granting such permits and rights of way are completed within reasonable deadlines, as appears from certain modernising and good administrative practices at national level, it is necessary to draw up principles for administrative simplification. This should include inter alia limiting the obligation of prior authorisation to cases in which it is essential and introducing tacit approval by the competent authorities after a certain period of time has elapsed.	(42) In order to ensure that the procedures for granting such permits and rights of way are completed within reasonable deadlines, as appears from certain modernising and good administrative practices at national level, it is necessary to draw up principles for administrative simplification. This should include inter aliainter alia limiting the obligation of prior authorisation to cases in which it is essential and introducing tacit approval by the competent authorities after a certain period of time has elapsed.	(42) In order to ensure that the procedures for granting such permits and rights of way are completed within reasonable deadlines, as appears from certain modernising and good administrative practices at national level, it is necessary to draw up principles for administrative simplification. This shouldcould include <i>inter alia</i> inter alia limiting the obligation of prior authorisation to cases in which it is essential and introducing tacit approval by the competent authorities after a certain period of time has elapsed.	

16704/23 PB/ek 64

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	Moreover, the categories of deployments exempted from permits under Union law should no longer be subject to permits under national law.	Member States in which the principle of administrative tacit approval does not exist in the national legal system should be able to apply the tacit approval or introduce any alternative means to ensure that the competent authorities comply with the deadline for granting or refusing permits. Additionally, Member States should be able to maintain or introduce simplified authorization procedure to prior communication procedures that may exist under national law, applicable to the deployment of any element of very high capacity networks or associated facilitates. Moreover, the categories of deployments exempted from permits under Union law should no longer be subject to permits under national law.	Moreover, the categories of deployments exempted from permits under Union law should no longer be subject to permits under national law	
Recital 4	13			
53	(43) To facilitate the deployment of elements of very high capacity networks, any fee related to a permit, other than rights of way, should be limited to the administrative costs related to processing the permit request	(43) To facilitate the deployment of elements of very high capacity networks, any fee related to a permit, other than rights of way, should be limited to <i>and take into account</i> the administrative costs related to processing the permit	(43) To facilitate the deployment of elements of very high capacity networks VHCN, any fee related to a permit, other than rights of way, should be limited to the administrative costs related to processing the permit request	

65 **EN** 16704/23 PB/ek

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	according to the principles established in Article 16 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972. In the case of rights of way, the provisions established in Articles 42 and 43 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972 apply.	request according to the principles established in Article 16 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972. In the case of rights of way, competent authorities should establish the fees taking into account the provisions established in Articles 42 and 43 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972. Member States should promote the harmonisation of regional and local policy regarding the criteria for the setting of fees for rights of way on public land and exchange best practices among competent authorities-apply.	according to the principles established in Article 16 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972. In the case of rights of way, the provisions established in Articles 42 and 43 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972 apply. This does not include ancillary costs, unrelated to the processing of the permit request, for example for the depreciation, repair or replacement of public infrastructure resulting from; or measures to ensure public safety during, civil works levied by public sector bodies on the operator in line with national law.	
Recita	44			
54	(44) Achieving the targets set out in Decision (EU) 2022/2481 requires that, by 2030, all end users at fixed locations are covered by a gigabit network up to a network termination point and all populated areas are covered by next-generation wireless high-speed networks with at least 5G-equivalent performance, in accordance with the principle of technological neutrality. Providing	(44) Achieving the targets set out in Decision (EU) 2022/2481 requires that, by 2030, all end users at fixed locations are covered by a gigabit network up to a network termination point and all populated areas are covered by next-generation wireless high-speed networks with at least 5G-equivalent performance, in accordance with the principle of technological neutrality. Providing	(44) Achieving the targets set out in Decision (EU) 2022/2481 requires that, by 2030, all end users at fixed locations are covered by a gigabit network up to-a the network termination point and all populated areas are covered by next-generation wireless high-speed networks withperformance at least 5G equivalent performanceequivalent to that of 5G, in accordance with the	

66 **EN** 16704/23 PB/ek

Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
gigabit networks up to the end user	gigabit networks up to the end user	principle of technological	
should be facilitated, in particular	should be facilitated, in particular	neutrality. Providing gigabit	
through fibre-ready in-building	through fibre-ready in-building	networks up to the end user should	
physical infrastructure. Providing	physical infrastructure. Providing	be facilitated by a modern and	
for mini-ducts during the	for mini-ducts during the	future proof fibre-based	
construction of a building has only	construction of a building has only	technology suitable, in particular	
a limited incremental cost, while	a limited incremental cost, while	through fibre-readyto a modern	
equipping buildings with gigabit	equipping buildings with gigabit	and future proof in-building	
infrastructure may represent a	infrastructure may represent a	physical infrastructure, building	
significant part of the cost of	significant part of the cost of	access point and inbuilding	
deploying a gigabit network.	deploying a gigabit network.	wiring. Providing for mini-ducts	
Therefore, all new buildings or	Therefore, all new buildings or	during the construction of a	
buildings subject to a major	buildings subject to a major	building has only a limited	
renovation should be equipped	renovation should be equipped	incremental cost, while equipping	
with physical infrastructure and in-	with physical infrastructure and in-	buildings with gigabit	
building fibre wiring, enabling the	building fibre wiring, enabling the	infrastructure may represent a	
connection of end users to gigabit	connection of end users to gigabit	significant part of the cost of	
speeds. New multi-dwelling	speeds. New multi-dwelling	deploying a gigabit network.	
buildings and multi-dwelling	buildings and multi-dwelling	Therefore, all new buildings or	
buildings subject to major	buildings subject to major	buildings subject to a major	
renovation should also be equipped	renovation should also be equipped	renovation should be equipped	
with an access point, accessible to	with an access point, accessible to	with physical infrastructure and in-	
one or more undertakings	one or more undertakings	building fibre wiring, enabling the	
providing or authorised to provide	providing or authorised to provide	connection of end users to gigabit	
public electronic communications	public electronic communications	speeds. New multi-dwelling	
networks. Moreover, building	networks. Moreover, building	buildings and multi-dwelling	
developers should provide for	developers should provide for	buildings subject to major	
empty ducts from every dwelling	empty ducts from every dwelling	renovationencompassing	
to the access point, located in or	to the access point, located in or	structural modifications of the	
outside the multi-dwelling	outside the multi-dwelling	entire in-building physical	
building. Major renovations of	building. Major renovations of	infrastructure or a significant	
existing buildings at the end user's	existing buildings at the end user's	part thereof, should also be	
location to enhance energy	location to enhance energy	equipped with anphysical	

16704/23 PB/ek 67

Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
performance (pursuant to Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council¹) provide an opportunity to also equip those buildings with fibre-ready in-building physical infrastructure, in-building fibre wiring and, for multi-dwelling buildings, an access point. 1. Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings (OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 13).	performance (pursuant to Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council¹) provide an opportunity to also equip those buildings with fibre-ready in-building physical infrastructure, in-building fibre wiring and, for multi-dwelling buildings, an access point. 1. Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings (OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 13).	infrastructure, a building access point, easily accessible to one or more undertakings providing or authorised to provide public electronic communications networks and in-building fibre wiring, enabling the connection of end users to gigabit speeds. Moreover, building developers should provide for empty ducts from every dwelling to the building access point, located ininside or outside the multidwelling building, allowing connections up to the network termination points, or, in those Member State where it is allowed to place the network termination point outside the end user's particular location, up to the physical point where the end user connects to access the public network. Major renovations of existing buildings at the end user's location to enhance energy performance (pursuant to Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council¹) provide and modernisation opportunity to also equip those buildings with fibre-ready inbuilding physical infrastructure, inbuilding fibre wiring and, for	

16704/23 PB/ek 68

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
			multi-dwelling buildings, an a building access point. 1. [1] Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings (OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 13).	
Recital 4	 			
54a			(44a) The access point to the building should be easily accessible by multiple operators, that is, accessible without excessive effort, especially in cases when it is located inside the building, without creating or facilitating a monopoly in the building.	
Recital 4	14b			
54b			(44b) The provisions regarding fiber-ready in-building physical infrastructure, fiber-ready building access point and wiring do not preclude the presence of other type of technology within the same in-building physical infrastructure. These provisions should not affect the right of building owners to equip the	

16704/23 PB/ek 69

EN TREE.2.B

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
			building with in-building wiring in addition to fibre, with additional in-building physical infrastructure capable of hosting wiring in addition to fibre or other elements of electronic communication networks.	
Recital 4	.5			
55	(45) The prospect of equipping a building with fibre-ready inbuilding physical infrastructure, an access point or in-building fibre wiring may be considered disproportionate in terms of costs, namely for new single dwellings or buildings undergoing major renovation works. This may be based on objective grounds, such as tailor-made cost estimates, economic reasons linked to the location, or urban heritage conservation or environmental reasons (for example, for specific categories of monuments).	(45) The prospect of equipping a building with fibre-ready inbuilding physical infrastructure, an access point or in-building fibre wiring may be considered disproportionate in terms of costs, namely for new single dwellings or buildings undergoing major renovation works. This may be based on objective grounds, such as tailor-made cost estimates, economic reasons linked to the location, or urban heritage conservation or environmental reasons (for example, for specific categories of monuments).	(45) The prospect of equipping a building with fibre-ready inbuilding physical infrastructure, ana fiber-ready building access point or in-building fibre wiring may be considered disproportionate in terms of costs in specific cases, such as for some, namely for new single dwellings or buildings undergoing major renovation works. This may be based on objective grounds, such as tailor-made cost estimates, economic reasons linked to the location, or-urban heritage conservation or environmental reasons (for example, for specific categories of monuments).	
Recital 4	-6 			
56	(46) Prospective buyers and	(46) Prospective buyers and	(46) Prospective buyers and	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	tenants should be able to identify buildings that are equipped with fibre-ready in-building physical infrastructure, an access point and in-building fibre wiring and that therefore have considerable costsaving potential. The fibre readiness of buildings should also be promoted. Member States should therefore develop a compulsory 'fibre-ready' label for buildings equipped with such infrastructure, an access point and in-building fibre wiring in accordance with this Regulation.	tenants should be able to identify buildings that are equipped with fibre-ready in-building physical infrastructure, an access point and in-building fibre wiring and that therefore have considerable costsaving potential. The fibre readiness of buildings should also be promoted. Member States should therefore develop a compulsory 'fibre-ready' label for buildings equipped with such infrastructure, an access point and in-building fibre wiring in accordance with this Regulation.	tenants should be able to identifywould benefit from identifying buildings that are equipped with fibre-ready inbuilding physical infrastructure, ana fiber-ready building access point and in-building fibre wiring and that therefore have considerable cost-saving potential. The fibre readiness of buildings should also be promoted. Member States shouldmay therefore develop a compulsory 'fibre-ready' label for buildings equipped with such infrastructure, ana fiber-ready building access point and in-building fibre wiring in accordance with this Regulation.	
Recita	1 47			
57	(47) Undertakings providing or authorised to provide public electronic communications networks deploying gigabit networks in a specific area could achieve significant economies of scale if they could terminate their network to the building's access point by using existing physical infrastructure and restoring the affected area. This should be possible irrespective of whether a	(47) Undertakings providing or authorised to provide public electronic communications networks deploying gigabit networks in a specific area could achieve significant economies of scale if they could terminate their network to the building's access point by using existing physical infrastructure and restoring the affected area. This should be possible irrespective of whether a	(47) Undertakings providing or authorised to provide public electronic communications networks deploying gigabit networks in a specific area could achieve significant economies of scale if they could terminate their network to the building's access point by using existing physical infrastructure and restoring the affected area. This should be possible irrespective of whether a	

subscriber has expressed explicit interest for the service at that moment in time and provided that the impact on private property is minimised, Once the network is terminated at the access point, the connection of an additional customer is possible at a significantly lower cost, in particular by means of access to a fibre-ready vertical segment inside the building, where it already exists. That objective is also fulfilled when the building itself is already equipped with a gigabit network to which access is provided to any public communications network provider, which has an active subscriber in the building, under transparent, proportionate and non-discriminatory terms and conditions. That could in particular be the case in Member States that have taken measures under Article 44 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972. subscriber has expressed explicit interest for the service at that moment in time and provided that the impact on private property is minimised, and the right to provider that the impact on private property is minimised, once the network is retrinated at the building access point, the connection of an additional customer is possible at a significantly lower cost, in particular by means of access to a fibre-ready vertical segment inside the building access is provided to any public communications network provider, which has an active subscriber in the building, under transparent, proportionate and non-discriminatory terms and conditions. That could in particular be the case in Member States that have taken measures under Article 44 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972.	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
conditions. That could in particular	subscriber has expressed explicit interest for the service at that moment in time and provided that the impact on private property is minimised, Once the network is terminated at the access point, the connection of an additional customer is possible at a significantly lower cost, in particular by means of access to a fibre-ready vertical segment inside the building, where it already exists. That objective is also fulfilled when the building itself is already equipped with a gigabit network to which access is provided to any public communications network provider, which has an active subscriber in the building, under transparent, proportionate and non-discriminatory terms and conditions. That could in particular be the case in Member States that have taken measures under Article	subscriber has expressed explicit interest for the service at that moment in time and provided that the impact on private property is minimised, and the right to property is fully respected. Once the network is terminated at the access point, the connection of an additional customer is possible at a significantly lower cost, in particular by means of access to a fibre-ready vertical segment inside the building, where it already exists. That objective is also fulfilled when the building itself is already equipped with a gigabit network to which access is provided to any public communications network provider, which has an active subscriber in the building, under transparent, proportionate and non-discriminatory terms and conditions. That could in particular be the case in Member States that have taken measures under Article	subscriber has expressed explicit interest for the service at that moment in time and provided that the impact on private property is minimised. Once the network is terminated at the building access point, the connection of an additional customer is possible at a significantly lower cost, in particular by means of connections up to the network termination points, or, in those Member States where it is allowed to situate the network termination point outside the end user's particular location, up to the physical point where the end user connects to access the public network, in particular via an access to a fibre-ready vertical segment inside the building, where it already exists. That objective is also fulfilled when the building itself is already equipped with a gigabit network to which access is provided to any public communications network provider, which has an active subscriber in the building, under transparent, proportionate and non-discriminatory terms and	Draft Agreement

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
			have taken measures under Article 44 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972. The undertakings providing or authorised to provide public electronic communications networks should, to the extent possible, remove the elements of its network (such as obsolete cables, equipment) and restore the affected area upon termination of the contract with the subscriber.	
Recital	48			
58	(48) In order to contribute to ensuring availability of gigabit networks to end users, new buildings and majorly renovated buildings should be equipped with fibre-ready in-building physical infrastructure, in-building fibre wiring and, in the case of multidwelling buildings, an access point. Member States should have a degree of flexibility to achieve this. This Regulation, therefore, does not seek to harmonise rules on related costs, including the recovery of costs of equipping buildings with fibre-ready inbuilding physical infrastructure, inbuilding fibre wiring and an access	(48) In order to contribute to ensuring availability of gigabit networks to end users, new buildings and majorly renovated buildings should be equipped with fibre-ready in-building physical infrastructure, in-building fibre wiring and, in the case of multidwelling buildings, an access point. Member States should have a degree of flexibility to achieve this. This Regulation, therefore, does not seek to harmonise rules on related costs, including the recovery of costs of equipping buildings with fibre-ready inbuilding physical infrastructure, inbuilding fibre wiring and an access	(48) In order to contribute to ensuring availability of gigabit networks to end users, new buildings and majorly renovated buildings should be equipped with fibre-ready in-building physical infrastructure, in-building fibre wiring and, in the case of multidwelling buildings, an access point a building access point except in cases where it is disproportionate in relation to the total costs of the renovation works. Member States should have a degree of flexibility to achieve this. This Regulation, therefore, does not seek to harmonise rules on related costs, including the recovery of costs of	

73 **EN** 16704/23 PB/ek TREE.2.B

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	point.	point.	equipping buildings with fibre- ready in-building physical infrastructure, in-building fibre wiring and ana building access point.	
Recital 4	19			
59	(49) In line with the subsidiarity principle and to take national circumstances into account, Member States should adopt the standards or technical specifications necessary for the purpose of equipping newly constructed or majorly renovated buildings with fibre-ready inbuilding physical infrastructure and in-building fibre wiring; and new or majorly renovated multidwelling buildings with an access point. Those standards or technical specifications should set out at least: the building access point specifications; fibre interface specifications; cable specifications; socket specifications; specifications for pipes or microducts; technical specifications needed to prevent interference with electrical cabling, and the minimum bend radius. Member States should make the issuance of	(49) In line with the subsidiarity principle and to take national circumstances into account, Member States should adopt the standards or technical specifications necessary for the purpose of equipping newly constructed or majorly renovated buildings with fibre-ready inbuilding physical infrastructure and in-building fibre wiring; and new or majorly renovated multidwelling buildings with an access point. Those standards or technical specifications should set out at least: the building access point specifications; fibre interface specifications; cable specifications; socket specifications; specifications for pipes or microducts; technical specifications needed to prevent interference with electrical and fibre cabling, and the minimum bend radius. Member States should make the issuance of	(49) In line with the subsidiarity principle and to take national circumstances into account, Member States should adopt the standards or technical specifications necessary for the purpose of equipping newly constructed or majorly renovated buildings with fibre-ready inbuilding physical infrastructure and in-building fibre wiring; and new or majorly renovated multidwelling buildings with an access point. Those standards or technical specifications shouldmay set out at least: the building access point specifications; fibre interface specifications; cable specifications; socket specifications; specifications for pipes or microducts; technical specifications needed to prevent interference with electrical cabling, and the minimum bend radius. Member States shouldmay make the	

Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
building permits conditional on compliance of the relevant new building or major renovation works project requiring a building permit with the standards or technical specifications based on a certified test report. Member States should also set up certification schemes for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with the standards or technical specifications as well as for qualifying for the 'fibre-ready' label. Moreover, to avoid an increase in red tape related to the certification scheme set up under this Regulation, Member States should take into account the procedural requirements applied to certification schemes pursuant to Directive 2010/31/EU and also consider the possibility to enable the combined launch of both request procedures.	building permits conditional on compliance of the relevant new building or major renovation works project requiring a building permit with the standards or technical specifications based on a certified test report. Member States should also set up certification schemes for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with the standards or technical specifications as well as for qualifying for the 'fibre-ready' label. Moreover, to avoid an increase in red tape related to the certification scheme set up under this Regulation, Member States should take into account the procedural requirements applied to certification schemes pursuant to Directive 2010/31/EU and also consider the possibility to enable the combined launch of both request procedures.	issuance of building permits conditional on compliance of the relevant new building or major renovation works project requiring a building permit with the standards or technical specifications based on a certified test report or a similar procedure set up by Member States. In addition to the building permit, which are granted by the competent authorities after verification that the construction technical project complies with the relevant regulations, in some—Member States shoulda permit to use the building for its intended purpose after completion of its contruction is also required. Member States may also set up certification schemes for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with the standards or technical specifications as well as for qualifying for the 'fibre-ready' label. Moreover, to avoid an increase in red tape related to the certification scheme set up under this Regulation, Member States shouldcould take into account the procedural requirements applied to certification schemes pursuant to Directive 2010/31/EU and also	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
			consider the possibility to enable the combined launch of both request procedures.	
Recital 5	0			
60	(50) In view of the social benefits stemming from digital inclusion and taking into account the economics of deploying very high capacity networks, where there is neither existing passive or active fibre-ready infrastructure serving end users' premises nor alternatives to providing very high capacity networks to a subscriber, any public communications network provider should have the right to terminate its network to a private premise at its own cost, provided that the impact on private property is minimised, for example, if possible, by reusing the existing physical infrastructure available in the building or ensuring full restoration of the affected areas.	(50) In view of the social benefits stemming from digital inclusion and taking into account the economics of deploying very high capacity networks, where there is neither existing passive or active fibre-ready infrastructure serving end users' premises nor alternatives to providing very high capacity networks to a subscriber, any public communications network provider should have the right to terminate its network to a private premise at its own cost, provided that the impact on private property is minimised and the right to property is fully respected, for example, if possible, by reusing the existing physical infrastructure available in the building or ensuring full restoration of the affected areas.	(50) In view of the social benefits stemming from digital inclusion and taking into account the economics of deploying very high eapacity networks VHCN, where there is neither existing passive or active fibre-ready infrastructure serving end users' premises nor alternatives to providing very high eapacity networks VHCN to a subscriber, any provider of public communications network providernetworks should have the right to terminate its network to a private premise at its own cost, provided that the impact on private property is minimised, for example, if possible, by reusing the existing physical infrastructure available in the building or ensuring full restoration of the affected areas.	
Recital 5	1			
61	(51) Requests for access to the in-	(51) Requests for access to the in-	(51) Requests for access to the in-	

76 **EN** PB/ek 16704/23

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	building physical infrastructure should fall under the scope of this Regulation, whereas a request for access to fibre wiring is to fall under the scope of Directive (EU) 2018/1972. Moreover, access to inbuilding physical infrastructure could be refused if access to inbuilding fibre wiring is made available under fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions, including price.	building physical infrastructure should fall under the scope of this Regulation, whereas a request for access to fibre wiring is to fall under the scope of Directive (EU) 2018/1972. Moreover, access to inbuilding physical infrastructure could be refused if access to inbuilding fibre wiring is made available under fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions, including price.	building physical infrastructure should fall under the scope of this Regulation, whereas a request for access to fibre wiring is to fall under the scope of Directive (EU) 2018/1972. Moreover, access to inbuilding physical infrastructure could be refused if access to inbuilding fibre wiring is made available under fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions, including price.	
Recital 5	2			
62	(52) To ensure consistency of approaches, the Commission, in close cooperation with BEREC, could provide guidance on the applications of provisions on access to in-building physical infrastructure, including but not only on the terms and conditions thereof. The views of stakeholders and national dispute settlement bodies should be duly taken into account in the preparation of the guidance.	(52) To ensure consistency of approaches, while taking into account the distinct situation across Member States, the Commission, in close cooperation with BEREC, could should provide guidance, by the date of application of this Regulation, on the applications of provisions on access to in-building physical infrastructure, including but not only on the terms and conditions thereof. The views of stakeholders and particulary of national dispute settlement bodies should be duly taken into account in the preparation of the guidance to ensure that such guidance would	(52) To ensure consistency of approaches, the Commission, in elose cooperation with BEREC, could Member states may provide guidance on the applications of provisions on access to in-building physical infrastructure, including but not only on the terms and conditions thereof. The views of stakeholders and national dispute settlement bodies should be duly taken into account in the preparation of the guidance.	

16704/23 PB/ek 77
TREE.2.B EN

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
		not be disruptive to well established principles, would be in line with national dispute settlement bodies procedural rules and not be harmful for further very high capacity networks roll- out. Considering the level of flexibility that the Member States are granted in the application of these provisions, and in order to be efficient, the Commission guidance should provide an appropriate level of granularity.		
Recital 5	53			
63	(53) To foster the modernisation and agility of administrative procedures and reduce the cost of and time spent on the procedures for deploying very high capacity networks, the services of single information points should be performed fully online. To that end, single information points should provide easy access to the necessary digital tools, such as web portals, digital platforms, and digital applications. The tools should give access in an efficient manner to the minimum information on existing physical infrastructure and planned civil	(53) To foster the modernisation and agility of administrative procedures and reduce the cost of and time spent on the procedures for deploying very high capacity networks, the services of single information points should be performed fully online. To that end, single information points should provide easy access to the necessary digital tools, such as web portals, digital platforms, and digital applications. The tools should give access in an efficient manner to the minimum information on existing physical infrastructure and planned civil	(53) To foster the modernisation and agility of administrative procedures and reduce the cost of and time spent on the procedures for deploying very high capacity networks VHCN, the services of single information points should be performed fully online. To that end, single information points should provide easy access to the necessary digital tools, such as web portals, electronic addresses, databases, digital platforms, and digital applications. The tools should give access in an efficient manner to the minimum information on existing physical	

78 16704/23 PB/ek EN

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	works and the possibility to request information. Such digital tools should also give access to the electronic administrative procedures for granting permits and rights of way and related information on the applicable conditions and procedures. Where more than one single information point is set up in a Member State, all single information points should be easily and seamlessly accessible, by electronic means, via a single national digital entry point. This entry point should have a common user interface ensuring access to the online single information points. The single national digital entry point should facilitate interaction between operators and competent authorities performing the functions of the single information points.	works and the possibility to request information. Such digital tools should also give access to the electronic administrative procedures for granting permits and rights of way and related information on the applicable conditions and procedures. Where more than one single information point is set up in a Member State, all single information points should be easily and seamlessly accessible, by electronic means, via a single national digital entry point. This entry point should have a common user interface ensuring access to the online single information points. The single national digital entry point should facilitate interaction between operators and competent authorities performing the functions of the single information points.	infrastructure and planned civil works and the possibility to request information. Such digital tools should also give access to the electronic administrative procedures for granting permits and rights of way and related information on the applicable conditions and procedures. Where more than one single information point is set up in a Member State, all single information points should be easily and seamlessly accessible, by electronic means, via a single national digital entry point. This entry point should have a common user interface ensuring access to the online single information points. The single national digital entry point should facilitate interaction between operators and competent authorities performing the functions of the single information points.	
Recital 5	4		<u> </u>	
64	(54) Member States should be allowed to rely on, and where necessary improve, digital tools, such as web portals, digital platforms, and digital applications	(54) Member States should be allowed to rely on, and where necessary improve, digital tools, such as web portals, digital platforms, and digital applications	(54) Member States should be allowed to rely on, and where necessary improve, digital tools, such as web portals, electronic addresses , databases , digital	

PB/ek 16704/23

79 **EN** TREE.2.B

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
lo pp in continue and data associated as sociated as s	hat might already be available at ocal, regional or national level to provide the functions of the single information point provided they comply with the obligations set out in this Regulation. This includes access through a single national ligital entry point and the availability of all the functionalities et out in this Regulation. To comply with the 'once-only' data minimisation and accuracy orinciples, Member States should be allowed to integrate more digital oblatforms or applications upporting the single information coints, as appropriate. For example, the digital platforms or applications supporting the single information points on existing oblysical infrastructure could be interconnected or fully or partially integrated with the ones for oblanned civil works and granting permits.	that might already be available at local, regional or national level to provide the functions of the single information point provided they comply with the obligations set out in this Regulation. This includes access through a single national digital entry point and the availability of all the functionalities set out in this Regulation. To comply with the 'once-only' data minimisation and accuracy principles, Member States should be allowed to integrate more digital platforms or applications supporting the single information points, as appropriate. For example, the digital platforms or applications supporting the single information points on existing physical infrastructure could be interconnected or fully or partially integrated with the ones for planned civil works and granting permits. In order to avoid duplication and ensure seamless integration, Member States should carry out a comprehensive assessment of already existing digital tools at national, regional and local levels and build on best practices when designing the single information point.	platforms, and digital applications that might already be available at local, regional or national level to provide the functions of the single information point provided they comply with the obligations set out in this Regulation. This includes access through a single national digital entry point and the availability of all the functionalities set out in this Regulation. To comply with the 'once-only' data minimisation and accuracy principles, Member States should be allowed to integrate more digital platforms, databases, or applications supporting the single information points, as appropriate. For example, the digital platforms, databases or applications supporting the single information points on existing physical infrastructure could be interconnected or fully or partially integrated with the ones for planned civil works and granting permits.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
Recital 5	55	_		
Recital 5	(55) To ensure the effectiveness of the single information points provided for under this Regulation, Member States should ensure adequate resources as well as readily available relevant information on a specific geographical area. The information should be presented with the right level of detail to maximise efficiency in view of the tasks assigned, including at the local cadastre. In that regard, Member States could consider the possible synergies and economies of scale with the points of single contact within the meaning of Article 6 of Directive 2006/123/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ and other planned or existing e-government solutions with a view to building on existing structures and maximising the benefits for users. Similarly, the Single Digital Gateway provided for in Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 of the European Parliament and of the Council² should link to the single information points.	(55) To ensure the effectiveness of the single information points provided for under this Regulation, Member States should ensure adequate resources as well as readily available relevant information on a specific geographical area. The information should be presented with the right level of detail to maximise efficiency in view of the tasks assigned, including at the local cadastre. In that regard, Member States could consider the possible synergies and economies of scale with the points of single contact within the meaning of Article 6 of Directive 2006/123/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ and other planned or existing e-government solutions with a view to building on existing structures and maximising the benefits for users. Similarly, the Single Digital Gateway provided for in Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 of the European Parliament and of the Council² should link to the single information points.	(55) To ensure the effectiveness of the single information points provided for under this Regulation, Member States should ensure adequate resources as well as readily available relevant information on a specific geographical area. The information should be presented with the right level of detail to maximise efficiency in view of the tasks assigned, including at the local cadastre. In that regard, Member States could consider the possible synergies and economies of scale with the points of single contact within the meaning of Article 6 of Directive 2006/123/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ and other planned or existing e-government solutions with a view to building on existing structures and maximising the benefits for users. Similarly, the Single Digital Gateway provided for in Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 of the European Parliament and of the Council² should link to the single information points.	

81 **EN** PB/ek 16704/23

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	1. Directive 2006/123/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on services in the internal market (OJ L 376, 27.12.2006, p. 36). 2. Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2 October 2018 establishing a single digital gateway to provide access to information, to procedures and to assistance and problem-solving services and amending Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012 (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 1).	1. Directive 2006/123/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on services in the internal market (OJ L 376, 27.12.2006, p. 36). 2. Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2 October 2018 establishing a single digital gateway to provide access to information, to procedures and to assistance and problem-solving services and amending Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012 (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 1).	1. Directive 2006/123/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on services in the internal market (OJ L 376, 27.12.2006, p. 36). 2. Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2 October 2018 establishing a single digital gateway to provide access to information, to procedures and to assistance and problem-solving services and amending Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012 (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 1).	
Recital	56			
66	(56) The costs for setting-up the single national digital entry point, the single information points and the digital tools needed to comply with the provisions of this Regulation could be fully or partly eligible for financial support under Union funds, such as the European Regional Development Fund - specific objective: a more competitive and smarter Europe by promoting innovative and smart economic transformation and regional ICT ¹ ; the Digital Europe Programme ² - specific objective: deployment and best use of digital capacities and interoperability and the Recovery and Resilience Facility ³ - pillars on digital transformation and on smart,	(56) The costs for setting-up the single national digital entry point, the single information points and the digital tools needed to comply with the provisions of this Regulation could be fully or partly eligible for financial support under Union funds, such as the European Regional Development Fund - specific objective: a more competitive and smarter Europe by promoting innovative and smart economic transformation and regional ICT ¹ ; the Digital Europe Programme ² - specific objective: deployment and best use of digital capacities and interoperability and the Recovery and Resilience Facility ³ - pillars on digital transformation and on smart,	(56) The costs for setting-up the single national digital entry point, the single information points and the digital tools needed to comply with the provisions of this Regulation could be fully or partly eligible for financial support under Union funds, such as the European Regional Development Fund - specific objective: a more competitive and smarter Europe by promoting innovative and smart economic transformation and regional ICT¹; the Digital Europe Programme² - specific objective: deployment and best use of digital capacities and interoperability and the Recovery and Resilience Facility³ - pillars on digital transformation and on smart,	

16704/23 PB/ek

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	sustainable and inclusive growth, including economic cohesion, jobs, productivity, competitiveness, research, development and innovation, and a well-functioning internal market with strong SMEs, provided they comply with the objectives and eligibility criteria therein. 1. Article 3(1)(a) of Regulation (EU) 2021/1058 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 on the European Regional Development Fund and on the Cohesion Fund (OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 60) 2. Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2021/694 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2021 establishing the Digital Europe Programme and repealing Decision (EU) 2015/2240 (OJ L 166, 11.5.2021, p. 1) 3. Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility (OJ L 57, 18.2.2021, p. 17)	sustainable and inclusive growth, including economic cohesion, jobs, productivity, competitiveness, research, development and innovation, and a well-functioning internal market with strong SMEs, provided they comply with the objectives and eligibility criteria therein. 1. Article 3(1)(a) of Regulation (EU) 2021/1058 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 on the European Regional Development Fund and on the Cohesion Fund (OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 60) 2. Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2021/694 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2021 establishing the Digital Europe Programme and repealing Decision (EU) 2015/2240 (OJ L 166, 11.5.2021, p. 1) 3. Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility (OJ L 57, 18.2.2021, p. 17)	sustainable and inclusive growth, including economic cohesion, jobs, productivity, competitiveness, research, development and innovation, and a well-functioning internal market with strong SMEs, provided they comply with the objectives and eligibility criteria therein. 1. Article 3(1)(a) of Regulation (EU) 2021/1058 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 on the European Regional Development Fund and on the Cohesion Fund (OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 60) 2. Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2021/694 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2021 establishing the Digital Europe Programme and repealing Decision (EU) 2015/2240 (OJ L 166, 11.5.2021, p. 1) 3. Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility (OJ L 57, 18.2.2021, p. 17)	
Recital !	57			
67	(57) In the event of a disagreement on technical and commercial terms and conditions during commercial negotiations on access to physical infrastructure or coordination of civil works, each party should be	(57) In the event of a disagreement on technical and commercial terms and conditions during commercial negotiations on access to physical infrastructure or coordination of civil works, each party should be	(57) In the event of a disagreement on technical and commercial terms and conditions during commercial negotiations on access to physical infrastructure or coordination of civil works, each party should be	

83 **EN** 16704/23 PB/ek

Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
able to call on a national dispute	able to call on a national dispute	able to call on a national dispute	
settlement body to impose a	settlement body to impose a	settlement body to impose a	
solution on the parties to avoid	solution on the parties to avoid	solution on the parties to avoid	
unjustified refusals to meet the	unjustified refusals to meet the	unjustified refusals to meet the	
request or the imposition of	request or the imposition of	request or the imposition of	
unreasonable conditions. When	unreasonable conditions. When	unreasonable conditions. When	
determining prices for granting	determining prices for granting	determining prices for granting	
access to or cost-sharing for	access to or cost-sharing for	access to or cost-sharing for	
coordinated civil works, the	coordinated civil works, the	coordinated civil works, the	
dispute settlement body should	dispute settlement body should	dispute settlement body should	
ensure that the access provider and	ensure that the access provider and	ensure that the access provider and	
network operators planning civil	network operators planning civil	network operators planning civil	
works have a fair opportunity to	works have a fair opportunity to	works have a fair opportunity to	
recover their costs incurred in	recover their costs incurred in	recover their costs incurred in	
providing access to their physical	providing access to their physical	providing access to their physical	
infrastructure or coordinating their	infrastructure or coordinating their	infrastructure or coordinating their	
planned civil works. This should	planned civil works. This should	planned civil works. This should	
take into account the appropriate	take into account the appropriate	take into account the appropriate	
Commission guidance, any specific	Commission guidance, any specific	Commission guidance, any specific	
national conditions, any tariff	national conditions, any tariff	national conditions, any tariff	
structures put in place and any	structures put in place and any	structures put in place and any	
previous imposition of remedies by	previous imposition of remedies by	previous imposition of remedies by	
a national regulatory authority. The	a national regulatory authority. The	a national regulatory authority. The	
dispute settlement body should also	dispute settlement body should also	dispute settlement body should also	
take into account the impact of the	take into account the impact of the	take into account the impact of the	
requested access or coordination of	requested access or coordination of planned civil works on the business	requested access or coordination of planned civil works on the business	
planned civil works on the business plan of the access provider or	plan of the access provider or	plan of the access provider or	
	•	•	
network operators planning civil works, including their investments	network operators planning civil works, including their investments	network operators planning civil works, including their investments	
made or planned, in particular	made or planned, in particular	made or planned, in particular	
investments in the physical	investments in the physical	investments in the physical	
infrastructure to which the request	infrastructure to which the request	infrastructure to which the request	
initiastructure to winer the request	minastructure to winen the request	minastructure to winer the request	

16704/23 PB/ek 84

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	refers.	refers.	refers.	
Pocital F	50			
Recital 5	refers.			
	information or documentation that is necessary to take a decision, including the views of other competent authorities that need to be consulted or the high complexity of the file.	information or documentation that is necessary to take a decision, including the views of other competent authorities that need to be consulted or the high complexity of the file. In exceptional, duly substantiated cases, it should be possible to extend those deadlines by a maximum period of one month.	bodies, such as insufficient information or documentation that is necessary to take a decision, including the views of other competent authorities that need to be consulted or the high complexity of the file.	

16704/23 PB/ek 85
TREE.2.B EN

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
Recital 5	9			
69	(59) Where disputes arise on access to the physical infrastructure, planned civil works or information thereof to deploy very high capacity networks, the dispute settlement body should have the power to resolve such disputes by means of a binding decision. In any case, decisions of such a body should be without prejudice to the possibility of any party to refer the case to a court or to conduct a prior or parallel conciliation mechanism to the formal dispute settlement, which could take the form of mediation or an additional round of exchanges.	(59) Where disputes arise on access to the physical infrastructure, planned civil works or information thereof to deploy very high capacity networks, the dispute settlement body should have the power to resolve such disputes by means of a binding decision. In any case, decisions of such a body should be without prejudice to the possibility of any party to refer the case to a court or to conduct a prior or parallel conciliation mechanism to the formal dispute settlement, which could take the form of mediation or an additional round of exchanges. In order to ensure transparency and predictability and to enhance enforcement and trust in dispute resolution mechanisms, national dispute settlements bodies should publish their decisions in a transparent and clear manner via the single information point, while respecting the principles of confidentiality and business secrets.	(59) Where disputes arise on access to the physical infrastructure, planned civil works or information thereof to deploy very high capacity networks, the dispute settlement body should have the power to resolve such disputes by means of a binding decision. In any case, decisions of such a body should be without prejudice to the possibility of any party to refer the case to a court or to conduct a prior or parallel conciliation mechanism to the formal dispute settlement, which could take the form of mediation or an additional round of exchanges.	
Recital 6	50			

86 16704/23 PB/ek

EN TREE.2.B

(60) In accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, this Regulation should be without prejudice to the possibility of Member States to allocate regulatory tasks to the authorities best suited to fulfil them in accordance with the national constitutional system of attribution of competences and powers and the requirements set out in this Regulation. To reduce the administrative burden, Member States should be allowed to appoint an existing body or maintain the competent bodies already appointed pursuant to Directive (EU) 2014/61/EU. Information on the tasks allocated to the competent body or bodies should be published via a single information point and notified to the Commission, unless already done pursuant to Directive (EU) 2014/61/EU. The discretion that Member States retain to allocate the functions of the single information point to more than one competent body should not affect their ability to effectively fulfil those functions.		Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
Regulation. To reduce the administrative burden, Member States should be allowed to appoint an existing body or maintain the competent bodies already appointed pursuant to Directive (EU) 2014/61/EU. Information on the tasks allocated to the competent body or bodies should be published via a single information point and notified to the Commission, unless already done pursuant to Directive (EU) 2014/61/EU. The discretion that Member States retain to allocate the functions of the single information point to more than one competent body should not affect their ability to effectively fulfil Regulation. To reduce the administrative burden, Member States should be allowed to appoint an existing body or maintain the competent bodies already appointed pursuant to Directive (EU) 2014/61/EU. Information on the tasks allocated to the competent body or bodies should be published via a single information point and notified to the Commission, unless already done pursuant to Directive (EU) 2014/61/EU. The discretion that Member States retain to allocate the functions of the single information point to more than one competent body should not affect their ability to effectively fulfil Regulation. To reduce the administrative burden, Member States should be allowed to appoint an existing body or maintain the competent bodies already appointed pursuant to Directive (EU) 2014/61/EU. Information on the tasks allocated to the competent body or bodies should be published via a single information point and notified to the Commission, unless already done pursuant to Directive (EU) 2014/61/EU. The discretion that Member States retain to allocate the functions of the single information point to more than one competent body should not affect their ability to effectively fulfil		(60) In accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, this Regulation should be without prejudice to the possibility of Member States to allocate regulatory tasks to the authorities best suited to fulfil them in accordance with the national constitutional system of attribution of competences and powers and the	(60) In accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, this Regulation should be without prejudice to the possibility of Member States to allocate regulatory tasks to the authorities best suited to fulfil them in accordance with the national constitutional system of attribution of competences and powers and the	(60) In accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, this Regulation should be without prejudice to the possibility of Member States to allocate regulatory tasks to the authorities best suited to fulfil them in accordance with the national constitutional system of attribution of competences and powers and the	Draft Agreement
those functions those functions those functions	70	requirements set out in this Regulation. To reduce the administrative burden, Member States should be allowed to appoint an existing body or maintain the competent bodies already appointed pursuant to Directive (EU) 2014/61/EU. Information on the tasks allocated to the competent body or bodies should be published via a single information point and notified to the Commission, unless already done pursuant to Directive (EU) 2014/61/EU. The discretion that Member States retain to allocate the functions of the single information point to more than one competent body should not affect their ability to effectively fulfil	requirements set out in this Regulation. To reduce the administrative burden, Member States should be allowed to appoint an existing body or maintain the competent bodies already appointed pursuant to Directive (EU) 2014/61/EU. Information on the tasks allocated to the competent body or bodies should be published via a single information point and notified to the Commission, unless already done pursuant to Directive (EU) 2014/61/EU. The discretion that Member States retain to allocate the functions of the single information point to more than one competent body should not affect their ability to effectively fulfil	requirements set out in this Regulation. To reduce the administrative burden, Member States should be allowed to appoint an existing body or maintain the competent bodies already appointed pursuant to Directive (EU) 2014/61/EU. Information on the tasks allocated to the competent body or bodies should be published via a single information point and notified to the Commission, unless already done pursuant to Directive (EU) 2014/61/EU. The discretion that Member States retain to allocate the functions of the single information point to more than one competent body should not affect their ability to effectively fulfil	

16704/23 PB/ek 87

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
71	(61) The designated national dispute settlement body and the competent body performing the functions of the single information point should ensure impartiality, independence and structural separation towards the parties involved, exercise their powers impartially, transparently and in a timely manner; and have the appropriate competencies and resources.	(61) The designated national dispute settlement body and the competent body performing the functions of the single information point should ensure impartiality, political independence pursuant to Directive (EU) 2018/1972 and structural separation towards the parties involved, exercise their powers impartially, transparently and in a timely manner; and have the appropriate competencies and resources.	(61) The designated national dispute settlement body and the competent body performing the functions of the single information point should ensure impartiality, independence and structural separation towards the parties involved, exercise their powers impartially, transparently and in a timely manner; and have the appropriate competencies and resources.	
Recital 6	52			
72	(62) Member States should provide for appropriate, effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties in the event of noncompliance with this Regulation or with a binding decision adopted by the competent bodies, including cases where a network operator or public sector body knowingly or grossly and negligently provides misleading, erroneous or incomplete information via a single information point.	(62) Member States should provide for appropriate, effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties in the event of noncompliance with this Regulation or with a binding decision adopted by the competent bodies, including cases where a network operator or public sector body knowingly or grossly and negligently provides misleading, erroneous or incomplete information via a single information point.	(62) Member States should provide for appropriate, effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties in the event of noncompliance with this Regulation or with a binding decision adopted by the competent bodies, including cases where a network operator or public sector body knowingly or grossly and negligently provides misleading, erroneous or incomplete information via a single information point.	
Recital 6	53	1		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
73	(63) Since the objectives of this Regulation aiming at facilitating the deployment of physical infrastructures suitable for very high capacity networks across the Union cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States because of persistent divergent approaches as well as the slow and ineffective transposition of Directive 2014/61/EU but can rather, by reason of the scale of the network deployments and investment required, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 TEU. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.	(63) Since the objectives of this Regulation aiming at facilitating the deployment of physical infrastructures suitable for very high capacity networks across the Union cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States because of persistent divergent approaches as well as the slow and ineffective transposition of Directive 2014/61/EU but can rather, by reason of the scale of the network deployments and investment required, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 TEU. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.	(63) Since the objectives of this Regulation aiming at facilitating the deployment of physical infrastructures suitable for very high capacity networks across the UnionVHCN across the Union in a way which promotes the internal market cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States because of persistent divergent approaches as well as the slow and ineffective transposition of Directive 2014/61/EU but can rather, by reason of the scale of the network deployments and investment required, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 TEU. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.	
Recital 6	3a			
73a			(63a) This Regulation is without prejudice to the Member States' responsibility for safeguarding	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
			national security or their power to safeguard other essential State functions, in particular concerning public security, territorial integrity and the maintenance of law and order. In line with this, exceptions from this regulation, made with regard to such matters, should be considered duly justified and proportionate.	
Recital 6	64			
74 Recital 6	(64) This Regulation respects fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in particular this Regulation seeks to ensure full respect for the right to private life and the protection of business secrets, the freedom to conduct business, the right to property and the right to an effective remedy. This Regulation has to be applied in accordance with those rights and principles.	(64) This Regulation respects fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in particular this Regulation seeks to ensure full respect for the right to private life and the protection of business secrets, the freedom to conduct business, the right to property and the right to an effective remedy. This Regulation has to be applied in accordance with those rights and principles.	(64) This Regulation respects fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in particular this Regulation seeks to ensure full respect for the right to private life and the protection of business secrets, the freedom to conduct business, the right to property and the right to an effective remedy. This Regulation has to be applied in accordance with those rights and principles.	
75	(65) This Regulation includes	(65) This Regulation includes	(65) This Regulation includes	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	provisions covering all the substance areas covered by Directive 2014/61/EU, which should therefore be repealed.	provisions covering all the substance areas covered by Directive 2014/61/EU, which should therefore be repealed.	provisions covering all the substance areas covered by Directive 2014/61/EU, which should therefore be repealed.	
Recital	66 66			
76	(66) A period of six months between the entry into force and the application aims to give sufficient time to Member States to ensure their national legislation does not contain any obstacles to the uniform and effective application of this Regulation. The period of 6 months is without prejudice to the specific rules in this Regulation on the delayed application of specific provisions as specified therein. Member States are to withdraw national provisions overlapping with this Regulation or contradicting it by the time it starts to apply. As regards adopting new legislation during this period, it follows from Article 4(3) TEU that Member States have a duty of sincere cooperation not to take action that would conflict with prospective Union legal rules,	(66) A period of six months between the <i>dates of</i> entry into force and the application <i>of this Regulation</i> aims to give sufficient time to Member States to ensure their national legislation does not contain any obstacles to the uniform and effective application of this Regulation. The period of 6 months is without prejudice to the specific rules in this Regulation on the delayed application of specific provisions as specified therein. Member States are to withdraw national provisions overlapping with this Regulation or contradicting it by the time it starts to apply. As regards adopting new legislation during this period, it follows from Article 4(3) TEU that Member States have a duty of sincere cooperation not to take action that would conflict with prospective Union legal rules,	(66) A period of sixtwenty four months between the entry into force and the application aims to give sufficient time to Member States to ensure their national legislation does not contain any obstacles to the uniform and effective application of this Regulation. In case of small municipalities of less than 3,500 inhabitants Member States may, under the conditions set out in this Regulation, provide that the deadline to provide information on requests to access physical infrastructure is extended by an additional The-period of 612 months. The period of twenty four months is without prejudice to the specific rules in this Regulation on the delayed application of specific provisions as specified therein. Member States are to withdraw national provisions overlapping with this Regulation or contradicting it by the time it starts	

91 **EN** PB/ek 16704/23

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
			to apply. As regards adopting new legislation during this period, it follows from Article 4(3) TEU that Member States have a duty of sincere cooperation not to take action that would conflict with prospective Union legal rules,	
Formula	a			
77	HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:	HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:	HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:	
Article 1	1			
78	Article 1 Subject matter and scope	Article 1 Subject matter and scope	Article 1 Subject matter and scope	
Article 2	1(1)			
79	1. This Regulation aims to facilitate and stimulate the roll-out of very high capacity networks by promoting the joint use of existing physical infrastructure and by enabling a more efficient deployment of new physical infrastructure so that such networks can be rolled out faster and at a lower cost.	1. This Regulation aims to facilitate and stimulate the roll-out of very high capacity networks by promoting the joint use of existing physical infrastructure and by enabling a more efficient deployment of new physical infrastructure so that such networks can be rolled out faster and at a lower cost.	1. This Regulation aims to facilitate and stimulate the roll-out of very high capacity networks by promoting the joint use of existing physical infrastructure and by enabling a more efficient deployment of new physical infrastructure so that such networks can be rolled out faster and at a lower cost.	

92 **EN** PB/ek 16704/23

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1	(2)			
80	2. If any provision of this Regulation conflicts with a provision of Directive (EU) 2018/1972 or Directive 2002/77/EC, the relevant provision of those Directives shall prevail.	2. If any provision of this Regulation conflicts with a provision of Directive (EU) 2018/1972, <i>Directive 2002/77/EC</i> or Directive 2002/77/EC(EU) 2022/2555, the relevant provision of those Directives shall prevail.	2. If any provision of this Regulation conflicts with a provision of Directive (EU) 2018/1972 or Directive 2002/77/EC, the relevant provision of those Directives shall prevail.	
Article 1	(3)			
81	3. Member States may maintain or introduce measures in conformity with Union law which contain more detailed provisions than those set out in this Regulation where they serve to promote the joint use of existing physical infrastructure or enable a more efficient deployment of new physical infrastructure.	3. Member States may maintain or introduce measures in conformity with Union law which contain more detailed provisions, which complement or go beyond the rights and obligations than those set out in this Regulation where they serve to promote the joint use of existing physical infrastructure or enable a more efficient deployment of new physical infrastructure.	3. This Regulation sets minimum requirements for achieving the aims set out in paragraph 1. Member States may maintain or introduce measuresrules in conformity with Union law which containare stricter or more detailed provisions than those set out in this Regulationminimum requirements, where they serve to promote the joint use of existing physical infrastructure or enable a more efficient deployment of new physical infrastructure.	
Article 1	(4)			
82	4. By way of exception to paragraph 3, Member States shall	4. By way of exception toderogation from paragraph 3 of	4. By way of exception to paragraph 3, Member States shall	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	not maintain or introduce in their national law provisions diverging from those laid down in Article 3(3) and (6), Article 4(4), Article 5(2) and (4), Article 6(2) and Article 8(7) and (8).	this Article, Member States shall not maintain or introduce in their national law provisions diverging from those laid down in Article 3(3) and (6), Article 4(4), Article 5(2), second sub-paragraph and (4), Article 6(2), Article 7(1), and Article 8(7) and (8).	not maintain or introduce in their national law provisions diverging fromrules which are stricter or more detailed than those laid down in Article 3(3) subparagraph points (a) to (e), and (6), Article 4(4)4(5) second subparagraph, Article 5(2) second subparagraph and (4), Article 6(2) and Article 8(7) and (8).	
Article 1	(4a)			
82a			4a. This Regulation is without prejudice to the Member States' responsibility for safeguarding national security and their power to safeguard other essential State functions, including ensuring the territorial integrity of the State and maintaining law and order.	
Article 2				
83	Article 2 Definitions	Article 2 Definitions	Article 2 Definitions	
Article 2	, first paragraph			
84	For the purposes of this	For the purposes of this	For the purposes of this	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	Regulation, the definitions in Directive (EU) 2018/1972 apply.	Regulation, the definitions in Directive (EU) 2018/1972 apply.	Regulation, the definitions in Directive (EU) 2018/1972 apply, in particular the definitions of 'electronic communications network', 'very high capacity network', 'public electronic communications network', 'network termination point', 'associated facilities', 'end-user', 'security of networks and services', 'access', and 'operator'.	
Article 2	, second paragraph			
85	The following definitions also apply:	The following definitions also apply:	The following definitions also apply:	
Article 2	, second paragraph, point (1)			
86	(1) 'network operator' means:	(1) 'network operator' means:	(1) 'network operator' means:	
Article 2	, second paragraph, point (1)(a)			
87	(a) an operator as defined in Article 2, point (29), of Directive (EU) 2018/1972;	(a) an operator as defined in Article 2, point (29), of Directive (EU) 2018/1972;	(a) an operator as defined in Article 2, point (29), of Directive (EU) 2018/1972;	
Article 2	, second paragraph, point (1)(b)	-		
88				

16704/23 PB/ek 95
TREE.2.B

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	(b) an undertaking providing a physical infrastructure intended to provide:	(b) an undertaking providing a physical infrastructure intended to provide:	(b) an undertaking providing a physical infrastructure intended to provide:	
Article 2	, second paragraph, point (1)(b)(i)			
89	(i) a service of production, transport or distribution of:	(i) a service of production, transport or distribution of:	(i) a service of production, transport or distribution of:	
Article 2	, second paragraph, point (1)(b)(i), firs	st indent		
90	- gas;	- gas;	- gas;	
Article 2	, second paragraph, point (1)(b)(i), sec	cond indent		
91	- electricity, including public lighting;	- electricity, including public lighting;	- electricity, including public lighting;	
Article 2	, second paragraph, point (1)(b)(i), thi	rd indent		
92	- heating;	- heating;	- heating;	
Article 2	, second paragraph, point (1)(b)(i), fou	urth indent		
93	- water, including disposal or treatment of wastewater and sewage, and drainage systems;	- water, including disposal or treatment of wastewater and sewage, and drainage systems;	- water, including disposal or treatment of wastewater and sewage, and drainage systems;	
Article 2	, second paragraph, point (1)(b)(ii)			

16704/23 PB/ek 96
TREE.2.B

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
94	(ii) transport services, including railways, roads, ports and airports;	(ii) transport services, including railways, roads, ports and airports;	(ii) transport services, including railways, roads, including urban roads , ports and airports;	
Article 2	, second paragraph, point (1a)			
94a		(1a) 'very high capacity network' means a very high capacity network as defined in Article 2, point (2), of Directive (EU) 2018/1972;		
Article 2	, second paragraph, point (2), first sub	pparagraph -a		
94b			(2) 'public sector body' means a State, regional or local authority, a body governed by public law or an association formed by one or several such authorities or one or several such bodies governed by public law;	
Article 2	, second paragraph, point (2), second	subparagraph		
94c			(3) 'bodies governed by public law' means bodies that have all of the following characteristics:	
Article 2	, second paragraph, point (2), second	subparagraph, point (a)		

16704/23 PB/ek 97

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
94d			(a) they are established for the specific purpose of meeting needs in the general interest, not having an industrial or commercial character;	
Article 2	, second paragraph, point (2), second	subparagraph, point (b)		
94e			(b) they have legal personality;	
Article 2	, second paragraph, point (2), second	subparagraph, point (c)		
94f			(c) they are financed, in full or for the most part, by state, regional or local authorities or by other bodies governed by public law; or are subject to management supervision by those authorities or bodies; or have an administrative, managerial or supervisory board, more than half of whose members are appointed by state, regional or local authorities or by other bodies governed by public law;	
Article 2	, second paragraph, point (2), first sub	pparagraph		
95	(2) 'physical infrastructure'	(2) 'physical infrastructure'	(2) 'physical infrastructure'	

16704/23 PB/ek 98
TREE.2.B

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	means:	means:	means:	
Article 2	s, second paragraph, point (2), first sub	pparagraph, point (a)		
96	(a) any element of a network that is intended to host other elements of a network without becoming an active element of the network itself, such as pipes, masts, ducts, inspection chambers, manholes, cabinets, antenna installations, towers and poles, as well as buildings or entries to buildings, and any other asset including street furniture, such as light poles, street signs, traffic lights, billboards, bus and tramway stops and metro stations;	(a) any element of a network that is intended to host other elements of a network without becoming an active element of the network itself, such as pipes, masts, ducts, inspection chambers, manholes, cabinets, antenna installations, towers and poles, as well as buildings or entries to buildings, including rooftops, parts of the facade and any other asset including street furniture, such as light poles, street signs, traffic lights, billboards, bus and tramway stops and metro stations;	(a) any element of a network that is intended to host other elements of a network without becoming an active element of the network itself, such as pipes, masts, ducts, inspection chambers, manholes, cabinets, antenna installations, towers and poles, as well as buildings including their rooftops and parts of their facades or entries to buildings, and any other asset that could be suitable to host elements of a networks, including street furniture, such as light poles, street signs, traffic lights, billboards, tolls frames, bus and tramway stops and metro and railway stations;	
Article 2	, second paragraph, point (2), first sub	pparagraph, point (b)		
97	(b) where they are not part of a network and are owned or controlled by public sector bodies: buildings or entries to buildings, and any other asset including street furniture, such as light poles, street signs, traffic lights, billboards, bus	(b) where they are not part of a network and are owned or controlled by public sector bodies: buildings or entries to buildings, including rooftops, parts of the facade and any other asset including street furniture, such as	(b) where they are not part of a network and are owned or controlled by public sector bodies: buildings including their rooftops and parts of their facades or entries to buildings, and any other asset that could be suitable to	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	and tramway stops and metro stations.	light poles, street signs, traffic lights, billboards, bus and tramway stops and metro stations.	host elements of a network, including street furniture, such as light poles, street signs, traffic lights, billboards, tolls frames, bus and tramway stops and metro and railway stations.	
Article	2, second paragraph, point (2), second	subparagraph		
98	Cables, including dark fibre, as well as elements of networks used for the provision of water intended for human consumption as defined in Article 2, point 1, of Council (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ are not physical infrastructure within the meaning of this Regulation; 1. Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2020 on the quality of water intended for human consumption (OJ L 435, 23.12.2020, p. 1).	Cables, including dark fibre, as well as elements of networks used for the provision of water intended for human consumption as defined in Article 2, point 1, of Council (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ are not physical infrastructure within the meaning of this Regulation; 1. Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2020 on the quality of water intended for human consumption (OJ L 435, 23.12.2020, p. 1).	Cables, including dark fibre, as well as elements of networks used for the provision of water intended for human consumption as defined in Article 2, point 1, of Council (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ are not physical infrastructure within the meaning of this Regulation; 1. [1] Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2020 on the quality of water intended for human consumption (OJ L 435, 23.12.2020, p. 1).	
Article	2, second paragraph, point (3)			
99	(3) 'civil works' means every outcome of building or civil engineering works taken as a whole that is sufficient in itself to fulfil an economic or technical function and entails one or more	(3) 'civil works' means every outcome of building or civil engineering works taken as a whole that is sufficient in itself to fulfil an economic or technical function and entails one or more	(3) (5) 'civil works' means every outcome of building or civil engineering works taken as a whole that is sufficient in itself to fulfil an economic or technical function and entails one or more	

16704/23 PB/ek

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	elements of a physical infrastructure;	elements of a physical infrastructure;	elements of a physical infrastructure;	
Article 2	, second paragraph, point (4)			
100	(4) 'public sector body' means a State, regional or local authority, a body governed by public law or an association formed by one or several such authorities or one or several such bodies governed by public law;	(4) 'public sector body' means a State, regional or local authority, a body governed by public law or an association formed by one or several such authorities—or, one or several such bodies governed by public law;	See row 94b	
Article 2	, second paragraph, point (5)			
101	(5) 'bodies governed by public law' means bodies that have all of the following characteristics:	(5) 'bodies governed by public law' means bodies that have all of the following characteristics:	See row 94c	
Article 2	, second paragraph, point (5)(a)			
102	(a) they are established for the specific purpose of meeting needs in the general interest, not having an industrial or commercial character;	(a) they are established for the specific purpose of meeting needs in the general interest, not having an industrial or commercial character;	See row 94d	
Article 2	, second paragraph, point (5)(b)			
103	(b) they have legal personality;	(b) they have legal personality;		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
			See row 94e	
Article 2	, second paragraph, point (5)(c)			
104	(c) they are financed, in full or for the most part, by state, regional or local authorities or by other bodies governed by public law; or are subject to management supervision by those authorities or bodies; or have an administrative, managerial or supervisory board, more than half of whose members are appointed by state, regional or local authorities or by other bodies governed by public law;	(c) they are financed, in full or for the most part, by state, regional or local authorities or by other bodies governed by public law; or are subject to management supervision by those authorities or bodies; or have an administrative, managerial or supervisory board, more than half of whose members are appointed by state, regional or local authorities or by other bodies governed by public law;	See row 94f	
Article 2	, second paragraph, point (6)			
105	(6) 'in-building physical infrastructure' means physical infrastructure or installations at the end user's location, including elements under joint ownership, intended to host wired and/or wireless access networks, where such access networks are capable of delivering electronic communications services and connecting the building access point with the network termination point;	(6) 'in-building physical infrastructure' means physical infrastructure or installations at the end user's location, including elements under joint ownership, intended to host wired and/or wireless access networks, where such access networks are capable of delivering electronic communications services and connecting the building access point with the network termination point;	(6) 'in-building physical infrastructure' means physical infrastructure or installations at the end user's location, including elements under joint ownership, intended to host wired and/or wireless access networks, where such access networks are capable of delivering electronic communications services and connecting the building access point with the network termination point; or, in those Member States	

		Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
				where it is allowed to place the network termination point outside the end user's particular location, up to the physical point where the end user connects to access the public network.	
ļ	Article 2	, second paragraph, point (7)			
	106	(7) 'in-building fibre wiring' means optical fibre cables at the end user's location, including elements under joint ownership, intended to deliver electronic communications services and connecting the building access point with the network termination point;	(7) 'in-building fibre wiring' means optical fibre cables at the end user's location, including elements under joint ownership, intended to deliver electronic communications services and connecting the building access point with the network termination point;	(7) 'in-building fibre wiring' means optical fibre cables at the end userend-user's location, including elements under joint ownership, intended to deliver electronic communications services and connecting the building access point with the network termination point; or, in those Member States, where it is allowed to place the network termination point outside the end user's particular location, up to the physical point where the end user connects to be able to access the public network.	
ŀ	Article 2	, second paragraph, point (8)		1	
	107	(8) 'fibre-ready in-building physical infrastructure' means inbuilding physical infrastructure intended to host optical fibre	(8) 'fibre-ready in-building physical infrastructure' means inbuilding physical infrastructure intended to host optical fibre	(8) 'fibre-ready in-building physical infrastructure' means inbuilding physical infrastructure intended to host optical fibre	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	elements;	elements;	elements;	
Article 2	, second paragraph, point (9)			
108	(9) 'major renovation works' means building or civil engineering works at the end user's location encompassing structural modifications of the entire inbuilding physical infrastructure or a significant part thereof and that require a building permit;	(9) 'major renovation works' means building or civil engineering works at the end user's location encompassing structural modifications of the entire inbuilding physical infrastructure or a significant part thereof and that require a building permit;	(9) 'major renovation works' means building or civil engineering works at the end user's location encompassing structural modifications of the entire inbuilding physical infrastructure or a significant part thereof and that require, in accordance with national law, a building permit;	
Article 2	, second paragraph, point (10)	Ī		
109	(10) 'permit' means an explicit or implicit decision or set of decisions taken simultaneously or successively by one or several competent authorities that are needed for an undertaking to carry out building or civil engineering works necessary for the deployment of elements of very high capacity networks;	(10) 'permit' means an explicit or implicit decision or set of decisions taken simultaneously or successively by one or several competent authorities that are needed for an undertaking to carry out building or civil engineering works necessary for the deployment of elements of very high capacity networks;	(10) 'permit' means an explicit or implicit decision or set of decisions taken simultaneously or successively by one or several competent authorities that are neededrequired under national law for an undertaking to carry out building or civil engineering works necessary for the deployment of elements of very high capacity networks VHCN;	
Article 2	, second paragraph, point (11)			
110	(11) 'access point' means a	(11) 'access point' means a	(11) 'building access point'	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	physical point, located inside or outside the building, accessible to one or more undertakings providing or authorised to provide public electronic communications networks, where connection to the fibre-ready in-building physical infrastructure is made available.	physical point, located inside or outside the building, accessible to one or more undertakings providing orthat provide or that are authorised to provide public electronic communications networks, where connection to the fibre-ready in-building physical infrastructure is made available.	means a physical point, located inside or outside the building, easily accessible to one or moremultiple undertakings providing or authorised to provide public electronic communications networks, where connection to the fibre-ready in-building physical infrastructure is made available.	
Article 2	, second paragraph, point (11a)			
110a		(11a) 'rights of way' means rights referred to in Article 43(1) of the Directive (EU) 2018/1972.	(11a) 'rights of way' means rights referred to in Article 43(1) of the Directive (EU) 2018/1972, granted to an operator to install facilities on, over or under public or private property to deploy VHCN and associated facilities.	
Article 3				
111	Article 3 Access to existing physical infrastructure	Article 3 Access to existing physical infrastructure	Article 3 Access to existing physical infrastructure	
Article 3	(1)			
112	Upon written request of an operator, public sector bodies owning or controlling physical	Upon written request of an operator, Network operators or public sector bodies owning or	1. Upon written request of an operator, Without prejudice to paragraph 3, all public sector	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	infrastructure or network operators shall meet all reasonable requests for access to that physical infrastructure under fair and reasonable terms and conditions, including price, with a view to deploying elements of very high capacity networks or associated facilities. Public sector bodies owning or controlling physical infrastructure shall meet all reasonable requests for access also under non-discriminatory terms and conditions. Such written requests shall specify the elements of the physical infrastructure for which the access is requested, including a specific time frame.	controlling physical infrastructure or network operators shall meet all reasonable written requests of operators for access to that physical infrastructure under fair and reasonable terms and conditions, including price, with a view to deploying elements of very high capacity networks or associated facilities. Public sector bodies owning or controlling physical infrastructure shall meet all reasonable requests for access also under non-discriminatory terms and conditions. Such written requests shall specify the elements of the physical infrastructure for which the access is requested, including a specific time frame.	bodies owning or controlling physical infrastructure orand all network operators, shall meet, upon written request of an operator, all reasonable requests for access to that physical infrastructure under fair and reasonable terms and conditions, including price, with a view to deploying elements of very high eapacity networks VHCN or associated facilities. Public sector bodies owning or controlling physical infrastructure shall meet all reasonable requests for access also under non-discriminatory terms and conditions. Such written requests shall specify the elements of the physical infrastructure for which the access is requested, including a specific time frame. Member States may specify detailed requirements for these requests.	
Article	: 3(1a)			
112a		1a. Where necessary to ensure the continuity of the electronic communication service, owners of land on which associated facilities have been installed with a view to deploying elements of very high		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
		capacity networks, shall negotiate with undertakings that provide or are authorised to provide those associated facilities under fair and reasonable terms and conditions, and in accordance with national contract law, on the access to such land, including the price for such access.		
Article 3	(1b), first paragraph			
112b		1b. Owners of private buildings used exclusively for commercial purposes, which are not part of a network, shall also meet reasonable requests for access to those buildings, including the rooftops of those buildings, with a view to installing elements of very high capacity networks or associated facilities under fair and reasonable terms and conditions, including with regard to the price for such access, where:		
Article 3	(1b), first paragraph, point (a)			
112c		(a) no very high capacity network is deployed in the area for which the request for access is made and there is no proven plan to deploy		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
		such a nrtwork within a year from the moment when the network operator requests access;		
Article 3	(1b), first paragraph, point (b)			
112d		(b) there is no existing physical infrastructure in the area for which the request for access is made, that is owned or controlled by network operators or public sector bodies and is technically suitable to host elements of very high capacity networks; or		
Article 3	(1b), first paragraph, point (c)			
112e		(c) the requesting operator proves that it has failed to obtain State aid to deploy physical infrastructure in that area, or to find a suitable co-investor to deploy physical infrastructure in the area with regard to which the access request is made.		
Article 3	(1b), second paragraph			
112f		This paragraph shall be without prejudice to the right of Member States to expand the obligation to		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
		meet reasonable requests for access to physical infrastructure to buildings which are not part of the network.		
Article 3	(2)	L		
113	2. When determining prices as part of fair and reasonable terms and conditions for granting access, network operators and public sector bodies owning or controlling physical infrastructure shall take into account the following:	2. When determining prices as part of fair and reasonable terms and conditions for granting access, and in order to avoid excessive prices, network operators and public sector bodies owning or controlling physical infrastructure shall take into account the following:	2. When determining prices as part of-fair, and reasonable terms and conditions, including prices, for granting access, network operators and public sector bodies owning or controlling physical infrastructure shall, where relevant, take into account at least the following:	
Article 3	(2), point (-a)			
113a			(-a) (a) existing contracts and commercial terms and conditions agreed between operators seeking access and network operators or public bodies granting access to physical infrastructures.	
Article 3	(2), point (a)			
114	(a) the need to ensure that the access provider has a fair opportunity to recover the costs it	(a) the need to ensure that the access provider has a fair opportunity to recover the costs it	(a) (b) the need to ensure that the access provider, including the providers of associated facilities,	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	incurs in order to provide access to its physical infrastructure, taking into account specific national conditions and any tariff structures put in place to provide a fair opportunity for cost recovery; in the case of electronic communications networks, any remedies imposed by a national regulatory authority shall also be taken into account.	incurs in order to provide access to its physical infrastructure, taking into account specific national conditions, <i>different business models</i> , and any tariff structures put in place to provide a fair opportunity for cost recovery; in the case of electronic communications networks, any remedies imposed by a national regulatory authority shall also be taken into account.	has a fair opportunity to recover the costs it incurs in order to provide access to its physical infrastructure, taking into account specific national conditions, business models, and any tariff structures put in place to provide a fair opportunity for cost recovery; in the case of electronic communications networks, any remedies imposed by a national regulatory authority shall also be taken into account.	
Article 3	(2), point (b)			
115	(b) the impact of the requested access on the access provider's business plan, including investments in the physical infrastructure to which the access has been requested;	(b) the impact of the requested access on the access provider's business plan, including investments in the physical infrastructure to which the access has been requested; as well as the need to ensure that the access provider receives a fair return on its investment, which reflects the relevant market conditions and, in particular in the case of the providers of associated facilities, their different business models.	(b) (c) the impact of the requested access on the access provider's business plan, including investments in the physical infrastructure to which the access has been requested, as well as the need to ensure that the access provider receives a fair return on its investment, which reflects the relevant market conditions and, in particular in the case of the undertakings that primarily provide tower infrastructure and offers physical access to more than one undertaking that provides or that is authorised to provide public electronic	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
			networks, their different business models;	
Article 3	B(2), point (ba), first subparagraph			
116	(c) in the specific case of access to physical infrastructure of operators, the economic viability of those investments based on their risk profile, any time schedule for the return on investment, any impact of access on downstream competition and consequently on prices and return on investment, any depreciation of the network assets at the time of the access request, any business case underpinning the investment at the time it was made, in particular in the physical infrastructures used for the provision of connectivity, and any possibility previously offered to the access seeker to co-invest in the deployment of the physical infrastructure, notably pursuant to Article 76 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972, or to co-deploy alongside it.	(c) in the specific case of access to physical infrastructure of operators, the economic viability of those investments based on their risk profile, any time schedule for the return on investment, any impact of access on downstream competition and consequently on prices and return on investment, any depreciation of the network assets at the time of the access request, any business case underpinning the investment at the time it was made, in particular in the physical infrastructures used for the provision of connectivity, and any possibility previously offered to the access seeker to co-invest in the deployment of the physical infrastructure, notably pursuant to Article 76 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972, or to co-deploy alongside it.	(e)(ba) In the specific case of access to physical infrastructure of operators, the economic viability of those investments based on their risk profile, any time schedule for the return on investment, any impact of access on downstream competition and consequently on prices and return on investment, any depreciation of the network assets at the time of the access request, any business case underpinning the investment at the time it was made, in particular in the physical infrastructures used for the provision of connectivity, and any possibility previously offered todispute settlement bodies, taking into account when relevant the guidance established in accordance with paragraph 9, may consider when determining the fair and reasonable terms and conditions, including the prices, for granting the access seeker to co invest in the deployment of the physical infrastructure, notably pursuant to	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
			Article 76 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972, or to co deploy alongside it.:	
Article 3	(2), point (ba), second subparagraph			
116a			- the economic viability of those investments based on their risk profile,	
Article 3	(2), point (ba), third subparagraph			
116b			- any time schedule for the return on investment,	
Article 3	(2), point (ba), fourth subparagraph			
116c			- any impact of access on downstream competition and consequently on prices and return on investment,	
Article 3	(2), point (ba), fifth subparagraph			
116d			- any depreciation of the network assets at the time of the access request,	
Article 3	(2), point (ba), sixth subparagraph			

112 **EN** 16704/23 PB/ek

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
116e			- any business case underpinning the investment at the time it was made, in particular in the physical infrastructures used for the provision of connectivity, and	
Article 3	(2), point (ba), seventh subparagraph			
116f			- any possibility previously offered to the access seeker to co-invest in the deployment of the physical infrastructure, notably pursuant to Article 76 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972, or to co-deploy alongside it.	
Article 3	(2), point (ca)	,	,	
116g		(ca) any additional maintenance and adaptation costs resulting from providing access to the relevant infrastructure.		
Article 3	(2a)			
116h		(2a) Paragraph 2 shall not apply to associated facilities when they operate as a wholesale only model		

113 **EN** 16704/23 PB/ek

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
		which offers physical access to more than one host undertaking that provide or that are authorised to provide public electronic networks, unless national regulatory authorities justify, on the basis of a market analysis, the need for market remedies to be imposed.		
Article 3	(3), first subparagraph			
117	3. Network operators and public sector bodies owning or controlling physical infrastructure may refuse access to specific physical infrastructure based on one or more of the following conditions:	3. Network operators and public sector bodies owning or controlling physical infrastructure may refuse access to specific physical infrastructure based onon the basis of one or more of the following conditionsgrounds:	3. Network operators and public sector bodies owning or controlling physical infrastructure may refuse access to specific physical infrastructure based on one or more of the following conditions:	
Article 3	(3), first subparagraph, point (a)			
118	(a) there is a lack of technical suitability of the physical infrastructure to which access has been requested to host any of the elements of very high capacity networks referred to in paragraph 2;	(a) there is a lack of technical suitability of the physical infrastructure to which access has been requested to host any of the elements of very high capacity networks referred to in paragraph 2;	(a) there is a lack of technical suitability of the physical infrastructure to which access has been requested to host any of the elements of very high capacity networks VHCN referred to in paragraph 21;	
Article 3	(3), first subparagraph, point (b)			

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
119	(b) there is a lack of availability of space to host the elements of very high capacity networks or associated facilities referred to in paragraph 2, including after having taken into account the future need for space of the access provider that is sufficiently demonstrated;	(b) there is a lack of availability of space to host the elements of very high capacity networks or associated facilities referred to in paragraph 2, including after having taken into account the future need for space of the access provider that is sufficiently demonstrated;	(b) there is a lack of availability of space to host the elements of very high capacity networks VHCN or associated facilities referred to in paragraph 21, including after having taken into account the future need for space of the access provider that is sufficiently demonstrated, such as in the publicly available investments plans or by a threshold for allowed capacity as a percentage of the entire capacity;	
Article 3	(3), first subparagraph, point (c)			
120	(c) the existence of safety and public health concerns;	(c) the existence of safety and public health concerns;	(c) the existence of justified reasons regarding safety, national security and public health concerns;	
Article 3	(3), first subparagraph, point (d)			
121	(d) concerns for the integrity and security of any network, in particular critical national infrastructure;	(d) concerns for the integrity and security of any network, in particular critical national infrastructure;	(d) concerns forthe existence of duly justified reasons regarding the integrity and security of any network, in particular critical national infrastructure;	
Article 3	(3), first subparagraph, point (e)			

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
122	(e) the risk of serious interferences of the planned electronic communications services with the provision of other services over the same physical infrastructure; or	(e) the risk of serious interferences of the planned electronic communications services with the provision of other services over the same physical infrastructure; or	(e) the existence of duly justified risk of serious interferences of the planned electronic communications services with the provision of other services over the same physical infrastructure; or	
Article 3	(3), first subparagraph, point (f)			
123	(f) the availability of viable alternative means of wholesale physical access to electronic communications networks provided by the same network operator and suitable for the provision of very high capacity networks, provided that such access is offered under fair and reasonable terms and conditions.	(f) the availability of viable alternative means of wholesale physical access to electronic communications networks provided by the same network operator and suitable for the provision of very high capacity networks, provided that such access is offered under fair and reasonable terms and conditions.	(f) the availability of viable alternative means of passive wholesale physical access to electronic communications networks, including access to dark fibre or fibre unbundling , provided by the same network operator and suitable for the provision of very high capacity networks VHCN, provided that such access is offered under fair and reasonable terms and conditions.	
Article 3	(3), first subparagraph, point (fa)			
123a		(fa) the availability of viable alternative means of physical access to open, non-discriminatory electronic communications networks, which are:		

16704/23 PB/ek 116
TREE.2.B EN

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 3	(3), first subparagraph, point (fa)(i)			
123b		(i) located in rural or remote areas,		
Article 3	(3), first subparagraph, point (fa)(ii)			
123c		(ii) operated on a wholesale only basis,		
Article 3	(3), first subparagraph, point (fa)(iii)			
123d		(iii) owned or controlled by public sector bodies, and		
Article 3	(3), first subparagraph, point (fa)(iv)			
123e		(iv) suitable for the provision of very high capacity networks, provided that such access is offered under fair and reasonable terms and conditions.		
Article 3	(3), first subparagraph a			
123f			Member States may provide that the network operators and public sector bodies owning or	

Comi	mission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
			controlling physical infrastructure may refuse access to specific physical infrastructure where the availability of viable alternative means of non-discriminatory open wholesale access to very high capacity communications networks provided by the same network operator or by the same public body, provided that:	
Article 3(3), first subp	paragraph a, point (a)			
123g			(a) i. such alternative means of wholesale access is offered under fair and reasonable terms and conditions; and	
Article 3(3), first subp	paragraph a, point (b)			
123h			(b) ii. the deployment project of the requesting operator addresses the same coverage area and there is no other fibre network connecting end-user premises (FttP) serving this coverage area.	
Article 3(3), second s	subparagraph			

I		Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	124	In the event of a refusal to provide access, the network operator or the public sector body owning or controlling physical infrastructure shall communicate to the access seeker, in writing, the specific and detailed reasons for such refusal within 1 month from the date of the receipt of the complete request for access.	In the event of a refusal to provide access, the network operator or the public sector body owning or controlling physical infrastructure shall communicate to the access seeker, in writing, the specific and detailed reasons for such refusal within 1 month from the date of the receipt of the complete request for access.	In the event of a refusal to provide access, the network operator or the public sector body owning or controlling physical infrastructure shall communicate to the access seeker, in writing, the specific and detailed reasons for such refusal within 1 monthas soon as possible, and no later than two months from the date of the receipt of the complete request for access, except for critical national infrastructure as defined under national law, for which specific and detailed reasons shall not be required in the communication of refusal to the seeker.	
Ī	Article 3	(4)			
	125	4. Member States may establish a body to coordinate access requests to physical infrastructure owned or controlled by public sector bodies, provide legal and technical advice through the negotiation of access terms and conditions, and facilitate the provision of information via a single information point referred to in Article 10.	4. Member States mayshall establish a body to coordinate access requests to physical infrastructure owned or controlled by public sector bodies, provide legal and technical advice through the negotiation of access terms and conditions, including with respect to access to land, and facilitate the provision of information via a single information point referred to in Article 10.	4. Member States may establish or designate a body to coordinate access requests to physical infrastructure owned or controlled by public sector bodies, provide legal and technical advice through the negotiation of access terms and conditions, and facilitate the provision of information via a single information point referred to in Article 10.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 3	(5)	I	L	
126	5. Physical infrastructure which is already subject to access obligations imposed by national regulatory authorities pursuant to Directive (EU) 2018/1972 or resulting from the application of Union State aid rules shall not be subject to the obligations set out in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, for as long as such access obligations are in place.	5. Physical infrastructure which is already subject to access obligations imposed by national regulatory authorities pursuant to Directive (EU) 2018/1972 or resulting from the application of Union State aid rules shall not be subject to the obligations set out in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, for as long as such access obligations are in place.	5. Physical infrastructure which is already subject to access obligations imposed by national regulatory authorities pursuant to Directive (EU) 2018/1972, by other competent authorities or resulting from the application of Union State aid rules shall not be subject to the obligations set out in paragraphs 2, 3 and 41, 2, and 3, for as long as such access obligations are in place.	
Article 3	(6)			
127	6. Public sector bodies owning or controlling buildings or certain categories of buildings may not apply paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 to those buildings or categories of buildings for reasons of architectural, historical, religious, or natural value, or for reasons of public security, safety and health. Member States shall identify such buildings or categories of buildings in their territories based on duly justified and proportionate reasons. Information on such buildings or	6. Public sector bodies owning or controlling buildings or certain categories of buildings may not apply paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 to those buildings or categories of buildings for reasons of architectural, historical, religious, or natural value, or for reasons of public security, safety and health. Member States and regional and local authorities shall identify such buildings or categories of buildings in their territories based on duly justified and on the basis of duly	6. Public sector bodies owning or controlling buildingsphysical infrastructure or certain categories of buildingsphysical infrastructure may not apply paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 to those buildingsphysical infrastructure or categories of buildingsphysical infrastructure for reasons of architectural, historical, religious, or naturalenviromental value, or for reasons of public security, defence, safety and health. Member States shall identify such	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	categories of buildings shall be published via a single information point and notified to the Commission.	substantiated, proportionate reasons. Information on such buildings or categories of buildings shall be published via a single information point and notified to the Commission.	buildingsphysical infrastructure or categories of buildingsphysical infrastructure in their territories based on duly justified and proportionate reasons. Information on such buildings or categories of buildings The list of categories of physical infrastructure and the criteria applied to identify them, shall be published via a single information point and notified to the Commission.	
Article 3	6(7)			
128	7. Operators shall have the right to offer access to their physical infrastructure for the purpose of deploying networks other than electronic communications networks or associated facilities.	7. Operators shall have the right to offer access to their physical infrastructure for the purpose of deploying networks other than electronic communications networks or associated facilities.	7. Operators shall have the right to offer access to their physical infrastructure for the purpose of deploying networks other than electronic communications networks or associated facilities.	
Article 3	(8)			
129	8. This Article shall be without prejudice to the right to property of the owner of the physical infrastructure where the network operator or the public sector body is not the owner and to the right to property of any other third party, such as landowners and private	8. Notwithstanding paragraph 1b, this Article shall be without prejudice to the right to property of the owner of the physical infrastructure where the network operator or the public sector body is not the owner and to the right to property of any other third party,	8. This Article shall be without prejudice to the right to property of the owner of the physical infrastructure where the network operator or the public sector body is not the owner and to the right to property of any other third party, such as landowners and private	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	property owners.	such as landowners and private property owners.	property owners or when applicable, rights of tenants .	
Article 3	6(9)			
130	9. After having consulted stakeholders, the national dispute settlement bodies and other competent Union bodies or agencies in the relevant sectors as appropriate, the Commission may, in close cooperation with BEREC, provide guidance on the application of this Article.	9. After having consulted stakeholders, the national dispute settlement bodies and other competent Union bodies or agencies in the relevant sectors as appropriate, and having taken into account well-established principles and the distinct situation across Member States, the Commission mayshall, in close cooperation with BEREC, provide guidance on the application of this Article by [the date of application of this Regulation].	9. After having consulted stakeholders, the national dispute settlement bodies and other competent Union bodies or agencies in the relevant sectors as appropriate, the Commission may, in close cooperation with BEREC, Member States may provide guidance on the application of this Article.	
Article 4				
131	Article 4 Transparency on physical infrastructure	Article 4 Transparency on physical infrastructure	Article 4 Transparency on physical infrastructure	
Article 4	(1), first subparagraph			
132	1. In order to request access to physical infrastructure in accordance with Article 3, any	1. In order to request access to physical infrastructure in accordance with Article 3, any	1. In order to request access to physical infrastructure in accordance with Article 3, any	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	operator shall have the right to access, upon request, the following minimum information on existing physical infrastructure in electronic format via a single information point:	operator shall have the right to access, upon request, the following minimum information on existing physical infrastructure in electronic format via a single information point:	operator shall have the right to access, upon request, the following minimum information on existing physical infrastructure in electronic format via a single information point:	
Article 4	(1), first subparagraph, point (a)			
133	(a) georeferenced location and route;	(a) georeferenced location and route;	(a) georeferenced location and route;	
Article 4	(1), first subparagraph, point (b)			
134	(b) type and current use of the infrastructure;	(b) type and current use of the infrastructure;	(b) type and current use of the infrastructure;	
Article 4	(1), first subparagraph, point (c)			
135	(c) a contact point.	(c) a contact point.	(c) a contact point.	
Article 4	(1), second subparagraph			
136	Such minimum information shall be accessible promptly, under proportionate, non-discriminatory and transparent terms and, in any event no later than 15 days after the request for information is submitted.	Such minimum information shall be accessible promptly, under proportionate, non-discriminatory and transparent terms and, in any event no later than 15 days after the request for information is submitted.	Such minimum information shall be accessible promptly, under proportionate, non-discriminatory and transparent terms and, in any event no later than 15 working days after the request for information is submitted. In duly	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
			justified cases, the deadline may be extended by 15 working days. Operators requesting access shall be informed of the new deadline via a single information point.	
Article 4	(1), third subparagraph			
137	Any operator requesting access to information pursuant to this Article shall specify the area in which it envisages deploying elements of very high capacity networks or associated facilities.	Any operator requesting access to information pursuant to this Article shall specify the area in which it envisages deploying elements of very high capacity networks or associated facilities.	Any operator requesting access to information pursuant to this Article shall specify the area in which it envisages deploying elements of very high capacity networks VHCN or associated facilities.	
Article 4	(1), fourth subparagraph			
138	Access to the minimum information may be limited only where necessary to ensure the security of certain buildings owned or controlled by public sector bodies, the security of the networks and their integrity, national security, public health or safety, or for reasons of confidentiality or operating and business secrets.	Access to the minimum information may be limited only where necessary to ensure the security of certain buildings owned or controlled by public sector bodies, the security of the networks and their integrity, national security, public health or safety, or for reasons of confidentiality or operating and business secrets.	Access to the minimum information may be limited or refused only where necessary to ensure the security of certain buildings owned or controlled by public sector bodies, the security of the networks and their integrity, national security, the security of national critical infrastructure, public health or safety, where physical infrastructures are not subject to access obligations according to Article 3(6), or for reasons of confidentiality or operating and business secrets.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 4	(1a)			
138a		(1a) In addition to the minimum information referred to in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, Member States may require information on existing physical infrastructure such as information on the occupation level of the physical infrastructure.		
Article 4	(2)			
139	2. Network operators and public sector bodies shall make available the minimum information referred to in paragraph 1, via the single information point and in electronic format, by [DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE + 12 MONTHS]. Under the same conditions, network operators and public sector bodies shall make available promptly any update to that information and any new minimum information referred to in paragraph 1.	2. Network operators, including operators of electronic communication networks and public sector bodies shall make available at least the minimum information referred to in paragraph 1, and, where applicable, as additional information referred to in paragraph 1a via the single information point and in electronic format, by [DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE + 12 MONTHS]. Under the same conditions, network operators and public sector bodies shall make available promptly any update to that	2. Network operators and public sector bodies shall make available the minimum information- referred to in paragraph 1, via thea single information point and in electronic format, by [DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE + 12 MONTHS] starting not later than 24 months after the entry into force of this Regulation. Under the same conditions, network operators and public sector bodies shall make available promptly any update to that information and any new minimum information referred to in paragraph 1. In case network operators or public sector bodies	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
		information and any new minimum information referred to in paragraph 1.	do not comply with the obligation set out in paragraph 1, the competent authorities may request the missing information referred in paragraph 1 is made available in electronic format via a single information point, within 15 working days after receiving the request, without prejudice to the possibility for Member States to impose penalties to network operators and public sector bodies owning or controlling physical infrastructure for not complying with this obligation.	
Article 4	(2a)			
139a		2a. By way of derogation from paragraph 2, a Member State may, in duly substantiated cases, extend the deadline referred to in that paragraph for specified public sector bodies. Any such extension shall be granted only once and for the shortest possible time and shall not exceed three months. When extending the deadline, the Member State shall set out a roadmap with strict deadlines for making minimum information referred to in paragraph 1 available via the		

126 **EN** 16704/23 PB/ek

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
		single information point and in electronic format. Those exceptions and the roadmaps shall be published in advance via the single information point.		
Article 4	(3)			
140	3. Network operators and public sector bodies shall meet reasonable requests for on-site surveys of specific elements of their physical infrastructure upon specific request of an operator. Such requests shall specify the elements of the physical infrastructure concerned with a view to deploying elements of very high capacity networks or associated facilities. On-site surveys of the specified elements of the physical infrastructure shall be granted under proportionate, non-discriminatory and transparent terms within 1 month from the date of receipt of the request, subject to the limitations set out in paragraph 1, fourth subparagraph.	3. Network operators and public sector bodies shall meet reasonable requests for on-site surveys of specific elements of their physical infrastructure upon specific written request of an operator. Such requests shall specify the elements of the physical infrastructure concerned with a view to deploying elements of very high capacity networks or associated facilities. On-site surveys of the specified elements of the physical infrastructure shall be granted under proportionate, non-discriminatory and transparent terms within 1 month from the date of receipt of the request, subject to the limitations set out in paragraph 1, fourth subparagraph.	3. Network operators and public sector bodies shall meet reasonable requests for on-site surveys of specific elements of their physical infrastructure upon specific request of an operator. Such requests shall specify the elements of the physical infrastructure concerned with a view to deploying elements of very high capacity networks VHCN or associated facilities. On-site surveys of the specified elements of the physical infrastructure shall be granted under proportionate, non-discriminatory and transparent terms within 1 month from the date of receipt of the request, subject to the limitations set out in paragraph 1, fourth subparagraph. Member States may specify detailed requirements on such request.	
Article 4	(4), first subparagraph			

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
141	4. Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 need not apply to critical national infrastructure as defined under national law.	4. Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 need not apply to critical national infrastructure as defined under national law.	4. Member States may decide that paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 needshall not apply to all or parts of critical national infrastructure as defined under national law for security reasons.	
Article 4	(4), second subparagraph			
142	Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall not apply:	Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall not apply:	(5) Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall not apply:	
Article 4	(4), second subparagraph, point (a)			
143	(a) in the case of physical infrastructure that is not technically suitable for the deployment of very high capacity networks or associated facilities'; or	(a) in the case of physical infrastructure that is not technically suitable for the deployment of very high capacity networks or associated facilities'; or	(a) in the case of physical infrastructure that is not technically suitable for the deployment of very high capacity networksVHCN or associated facilities'; or	
Article 4	(4), second subparagraph, point (b)			
144	(b) in specific cases where the obligation to provide information about certain existing physical infrastructure pursuant to paragraph 1, first subparagraph, would be disproportionate, on the basis of a detailed cost-benefit analysis conducted by Member	(b) in specific cases where the obligation to provide information about certain existing physical infrastructure pursuant to paragraph 1, first subparagraph, would be disproportionate, on the basis of a detailed cost-benefit analysis conducted by Member	(b) in specific cases where the obligation to provide information about certain existing types of physical infrastructure pursuant to paragraph 1, first subparagraph, would be disproportionate, on the basis of a detailed cost-benefit analysis conducted by Member	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	States and based on a consultation with stakeholders.	States and based on a consultation with stakeholders.	States and based on a consultation with stakeholders-; or	
Article	4(4), second subparagraph, point (ba)			
144a			(c) where physical infrastructures are not subject to access obligations in accordancewith Article 3(6).	
Article	4(4), third subparagraph	,		
145	Any such exceptions shall be published via a single information point and notified to the Commission.	Any such exceptions exceptional categories shall be published via a single information point and notified to the Commission.	The justification, criteria and conditions for applying any such exceptions shall be published via a single information point and notified to the Commission.	
Article	4(5)			
146	5. Operators that obtain access to information pursuant to this Article shall take appropriate measures to ensure respect for confidentiality and operating and business secrets.	5. Operators that obtain access to information pursuant to this Article shall take appropriate measures to ensure respect for confidentiality and operating and business secrets. To that end, they shall undertake in writing to keep the information confidential and to use it only for the purpose of deploying their networks.	5. 6. Operators that obtain access to information pursuant to this Article shall take appropriate measures to ensure respect for confidentiality and operating and business secrets.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 5				
147	Article 5 Coordination of civil works	Article 5 Coordination of civil works	Article 5 Coordination of civil works	
Article 5	(1)			
148	1. Any network operator shall have the right to negotiate agreements on the coordination of civil works, including on the apportioning of costs, with operators with a view to deploying elements of very high capacity networks or associated facilities.	1. Any network operator shall have the right to negotiate agreements on the coordination of civil works, including on the apportioning of costs, with operators with a view to deploying elements of very high capacity networks or associated facilities.	1. Any network operator Public sector bodies owning or controlling physical infrastructure and all network operators shall have the right to negotiate agreements on the coordination of civil works, including on the apportioning of costs, with operators with a view to deploying elements of very high capacity networks or associated facilities.	
Article 5	(2), first subparagraph			
149	2. Any network operator when performing or planning to perform directly or indirectly civil works, which are fully or partially financed by public means, shall meet any reasonable written request to coordinate those civil works under transparent and non-discriminatory terms made by	2. Any network operator <u>or public</u> <u>sector body shall</u> when performing or planning to perform directly or indirectly civil works, which are fully or partially financed by public means, <u>shall</u> meet any reasonable written request to coordinate those civil works under transparent and non-discriminatory terms made by	2. AnyPublic sector bodies owning or controlling physical infrastructure and all network operatoroperators, when performing or planning to perform directly or indirectly civil works, which are fully or partially financed by public means, shall meet any reasonable written	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	operators with a view to deploying elements of very high capacity networks or associated facilities.	operators with a view to deploying elements of very high capacity networks or associated facilities.	request to coordinate those civil works under transparent and non-discriminatory terms made by operators with a view to deploying elements of very high capacity networks VHCN or associated facilities. Member states may specify detailed requirements on such request, including cases of partial financing.	
Article 5	(2), second subparagraph			
150	Such requests shall be met provided that the following cumulative conditions are met:	Such requests shall be met provided that the following cumulative conditions are met:	Such requests shall be met provided that the following cumulative conditions are met:	
Article 5	(2), second subparagraph, point (a)			
151	(a) this will not entail any unrecoverable additional costs, including those caused by additional delays, for the network operator that initially envisaged the civil works in question, without prejudice to the possibility of agreeing on apportioning the costs between the parties concerned;	(a) this will not entail any unrecoverable additional costs, including those caused by additional delays, for the network operator that initially envisaged the civil works in question, without prejudice to the possibility of agreeing on apportioning the costs between the parties concerned;	(a) this will not entail any unrecoverable additional costs, including those caused by additional delays, for the network operator that initially envisaged the civil works in question, without prejudice to the possibility of agreeing on apportioning the costs between the parties concerned;	
Article 5	(2), second subparagraph, point (b)			
152				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	(b) the network operator initially envisaging the civil works remains in control over the coordination of the works;	(b) the network operator initially envisaging the civil works remains in control over the coordination of the works;	(b) the network operator initially envisaging the civil works remains in control over the coordination of the works;	
Article 5	(2), second subparagraph, point (c)			
153	(c) the request to coordinate is filed as soon as possible and, when a permit is necessary, at least 2 months before the submission of the final project to the competent authorities for granting permits.	(c) the request to coordinate is filed as soon as possible and, when a permit is necessary, at least 2 months before the submission of the final project to the competent authorities for granting permits.	(c) the request to coordinate is filed as soon as possible and, when a permit is necessary, at least 2 months before the submission of the final project to the competent authorities for granting permits.	
Article 5	(3), second subparagraph			
153a		2a. A request to coordinate civil works made by an undertaking that provides or is authorised to provide public electronic communications networks to an undertaking owned or controlled by public sector bodies and providing or authorised to provide public electronic communications networks may be deemed to be unreasonable where the civil works contribute to the deployment of an open access, non-discriminatory, very high capacity access network that meets the criteria set out in Article 3(3),		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
		point (fa).		
Article 5	(3), first subparagraph			
154	3. A request to coordinate civil works made by an undertaking providing or authorised to provide public electronic communications networks to an undertaking providing or authorised to provide public electronic communications networks may be deemed unreasonable where both following conditions are met:	3. A request to coordinate civil works made by an undertaking providing or that provides or that is authorised to provide public electronic communications networks to an undertaking providing or that provides or is authorised to provide public electronic communications networks may be deemed to be unreasonable where both of following conditions are met:	3. A request to coordinate civil works made by an undertaking providing or authorised to provide public electronic communications networks to an undertaking providing or authorised to provide public electronic communications networks may be deemed unreasonable where both following conditions are met:	
Article 5	(3), first subparagraph, point (a)			
155	(a) the request concerns an area which has been subject to either of the following:	(a) the request concerns an area which has been subject to either of the following:	(a) the request concerns an area which has been subject to either of the following:	
Article 5	(3), first subparagraph, point (a)(i)			
156	(i) a forecast of the reach of broadband networks, including very high capacity networks pursuant to Article 22(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/1972;	(i) a forecast of the reach of broadband networks, including very high capacity networks pursuant to Article 22(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/1972;	(i) a forecast of the reach of broadband networks, including very high capacity networksVHCN pursuant to Article 22(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/1972;	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement	
Article 5	(3), first subparagraph, point (a)(ii)				
157	(ii) an invitation to declare the intention to deploy very high capacity networks pursuant to Article 22(3) of Directive (EU) 2018/1972;	(ii) an invitation to declare the intention to deploy very high capacity networks pursuant to Article 22(3) of Directive (EU) 2018/1972;	(ii) an invitation to declare the intention to deploy very high eapacity networks VHCN pursuant to Article 22(3) of Directive (EU) 2018/1972;		
Article 5	(3), first subparagraph, point (a)(iii)				
158	(iii) a public consultation in applying Union State aid rules;	(iii) a public consultation in applying Union State aid rules;	(iii) a public consultation in applying Union State aid rules;		
Article 5	(3), first subparagraph, point (b)				
159	(b) the requesting undertaking failed to express its intention to deploy very high capacity networks in the area referred to in point (a) in any of the most recent procedures among those listed in that point covering the period during which the request for coordination is made.	(b) the requesting undertaking failed to express its intention to deploy very high capacity networks in the area referred to in point (a) in any of the most recent procedures among those listed in that point covering the period during which the request for coordination is made.	(b) the requesting undertaking failed to express its intention to deploy very high capacity networks VHCN in the area referred to in point (a) in any of the most recent procedures among those listed in that point covering the period during which the request for coordination is made.		
Article 5	Article 5(3), second subparagraph				
160	If a request to coordinate is considered unreasonable on the basis of the first paragraph, the undertaking providing or	If a request to coordinate is considered unreasonable on the basis of the first paragraph, the undertaking providing or	If a request to coordinate is considered unreasonable on the basis of the first paragraphsubparagraph, the		

		Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
		authorised to provide public electronic communications networks refusing the coordination of civil works shall deploy physical infrastructure with sufficient capacity to accommodate possible future reasonable needs for third-party access.	subparagraph, operators totally or partially publicly financed that provide or are authorised to provide public electronic communications networks refusing that refuse the coordination of civil works shall deploy physical infrastructure with sufficient capacity to accommodate possible future reasonable needs for third-party access.	undertaking providing or authorised to provide public electronic communications networks refusing the coordination of civil works shall deploy physical infrastructure with sufficient capacity to accommodate possible future reasonable needs for third- party access.	
Art	icle 5	(4)			
1	61	4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 need not apply to civil works that are limited in scope, such as in terms of value, size or duration, or for critical national infrastructure. Member States shall identify the type of civil works considered to be limited in scope or related to critical national infrastructure based on duly justified and proportionate reasons. Information on such types of civil works shall be published via a single information point and notified to the Commission.	4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 need not apply to civil works that are limited in scope, such as in terms of value, size or duration, or for critical national infrastructure. Member States shall identify the type of civil works considered to be limited in scope or related to critical national infrastructure based on duly justified on the basis of duly substantiated and proportionate reasons. Information on such types of civil works shall be published via a single information point and notified to the Commission.	4. Member States may decide that paragraphs 2 and 3 needshall not apply to eiviltypes of works that are limited in scope, such as in terms of value, size or duration, or for critical national infrastructure. Member States shall identify the type of civil works considered to be limited in scope or related, based on Union or national law, to critical national infrastructure based on duly justified and proportionate reasons. Information on such types of civil works shall be published via a single information point. Member States may decide not to publish information related to critical national infrastructure - and	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
			notified to the Commission.	
Article F	/r\			
Article 5	(5)			
162	5. After having consulted stakeholders, the national dispute settlement bodies and other competent Union bodies or agencies in the relevant sectors as appropriate, the Commission may, in close cooperation with BEREC, provide guidance on the application of this Article.	5. After having consulted stakeholders, the national dispute settlement bodies and other competent Union bodies or agencies in the relevant sectors as appropriate, and after having taken into account wellestablished principles and the specific situations of each Member State, the Commission may, in close cooperation with BEREC, provide guidance on the application of this Article.	5. After having consulted stakeholders, the national dispute settlement bodies and other competent Union bodies or agencies in the relevant sectors as appropriate, the Commission may, in close cooperation with BEREC,Member States may provide guidance on the application of this Article.	
Article 6				
163	Article 6 Transparency on planned civil works	Article 6 Transparency on planned civil works	Article 6 Transparency on planned civil works	
Article 6	(1), first subparagraph			
164	1. In order to negotiate agreements on coordination of civil works referred to in Article 5, any network operator shall make available in electronic format via a	1. In order to negotiate agreements on coordination of civil works referred to in Article 5, any network operator shall make available in electronic format via a	1. In order to negotiate agreements onrequest coordination of civil works referred to in Article 5Articles 5.2, any network operator shall make available in	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	single information point the following minimum information:	single information point the following minimum information:	electronic format via a single information point the following minimum information:	
Article 6	(1), first subparagraph, point (a)	l		
165	(a) the georeferenced location and the type of works;	(a) the georeferenced location and the type of works;	(a) the georeferenced location and the type of works;	
Article 6	(1), first subparagraph, point (b)			
166	(b) the network elements involved;	(b) the network elements involved;	(b) the network elements of physical infrastructure involved;	
Article 6	(1), first subparagraph, point (c)			
167	(c) the estimated date for starting the works and their duration;	(c) the estimated date for starting the works and their duration;	(c) the estimated date for starting the works and their duration;	
Article 6	(1), first subparagraph, point (d)			
168	(d) the estimated date for submitting the final project to the competent authorities for granting permits, where applicable;	(d) the estimated date for submitting the final project to the competent authorities for granting permits, where applicable;	(d) the estimated date for submitting the final project to the competent authorities for granting permits, where applicable;	
Article 6	(1), first subparagraph, point (e)			
169	(e) a contact point.	(e) a contact point.	(e) a contact point.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 6	5(1), second subparagraph			
170	The network operator shall make available the information referred to in the first subparagraph for planned civil works related to its physical infrastructure. This must be done as soon as the information is available to the network operator and, in any event and where a permit is envisaged, not later than 3 months prior to the first submission of the request for a permit to the competent authorities.	The network operator shall make available <i>in advance</i> the information referred to in the first subparagraph for planned civil works related to its physical infrastructure. This must be done as soon as the information is available to the network operator and, in any event and where a permit is envisaged, not later than 3 months prior to the first submission of the request for a permit to the competent authorities.	The network operator shall make availableensure that the information referred to in the first subparagraph for planned civil works related to its physical infrastructure, is correct and up to date and made available promptly, via a single information point. This must be done as soon as the information is available to the network operator and, in any event and where a permit is envisaged, not later than 3 months prior to the first submission of the request for a permit to the competent authorities.	
Article 6	6(1), second subparagraph a			
170a			In order to facilitate agreements on coordination of civil works when urban roads or pavements under ownership or control of public sector bodies are built or renovated, public sector bodies shall make available in electronic format via a single information point the information referred to in the first subparagraph. This	

PB/ek 16704/23

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
			shall be done as soon as the information is available to the public sector body, in any event and where a permit is requested, not later than 3 months prior to the first submission of the request for a permit to the competent authorities.	
Article 6	(1), third subparagraph			
171	Operators shall have the right to access the minimum information referred to in the first subparagraph in electronic format, upon request, via the single information point. The request for access to information shall specify the area in which the requesting operator envisages deploying elements of very high capacity networks or associated facilities. Within 1 week from the date of the receipt of the request for information, the requested information shall be made available under proportionate, non-discriminatory and transparent terms. Access to the minimum information may be limited only to the extent necessary to ensure the security of the networks and their integrity, national security, public health or	Operators shall have the right to access the minimum information referred to in the first subparagraph in electronic format, upon reasoned request, via the single information point. The request for access to information shall specify the area in which the requesting operator envisages deploying elements of very high capacity networks or associated facilities. Within 1 week fromof the date of the receipt of the request for information, the requested information shall be made available under proportionate, non-discriminatory and transparent terms. Access to the minimum information may be limited only to the extent necessary to ensure the security of the networks and their integrity, national security, the	Operators shall have the right to access the minimum information referred to in the first subparagraph in electronic format, upon request, via thea single information point. The request for access to information shall specify the area in which the requesting operator envisages deploying elements of very high capacity networks VHCN or associated facilities. Within 4 week15 working days from the date of the receipt of the request for information, the requested information shall be made available under proportionate, non-discriminatory and transparent terms. In duly justified cases, the deadline may be extended by 15 working days. Access to the minimum information may be limited or refused only to the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	safety, confidentiality or operating and business secrets.	security of critical infrastructure, public health or safety, confidentiality or operating and business secrets.	extent necessary to ensure the security of the networks including that of critical infrastructures , and their integrity, national security, public health or safety, confidentiality or operating and business secrets.	
Article 6	5(2)			
172	2. Paragraph 1 need not apply to information on civil works limited in scope, such as in terms of value, size or duration, in the case of critical national infrastructure, or for reasons of national security or emergency. Member States shall identify, based on duly justified and proportionate reasons, the civil works that would be considered limited in scope or concern critical national infrastructure, as well as the emergencies or the reasons of national security that would justify not being subject to the obligation to provide information. Information on such civil works excluded from transparency obligations shall be published via a single information point and notified to the Commission.	2. Paragraph 1 need not apply to information on civil works limited in scope, such as in terms of value, size or duration, in the case of critical national infrastructure, or for reasons of national security or emergency. Member States shall identify, based on duly justified on the basis of duly substantiated and proportionate reasons, the civil works that would be considered limited in scope or concern critical national infrastructure, as well as the emergencies or the reasons of national security that would justify not being subject to the obligation to provide information. Information on such civil works excluded from transparency obligations shall be published via a single information point and notified to the Commission.	2. Member States may decide that paragraph 1 needshall not apply to information on types of civil works that are limited in scope, such as in terms of value, size or duration, in the case of critical national infrastructure, or for reasons of public safety, national security or emergency. Member States shall identify, based on duly justified and proportionate reasons, the types of civil works that would be considered limited in scope or concern critical national infrastructure, as well as the emergencies or the reasons of national security that would justify not being subject to the obligation to provide information. Information on such types of civil works excluded from transparency obligations shall be published via a	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
			single information point. Member States may decide not to publish information related to critical national infrastructure and notified to the Commission.	
Article	7			
173	Article 7 Procedure for granting permits, including rights of way	Article 7 Procedure for granting permits, including rights of way	Article 7 Procedure for granting permits, including and rights of way	
Article	7(1)			
174	1. Competent authorities shall not unduly restrict, hinder or make economically less attractive the deployment of any element of very high capacity networks or associated facilities. Member States shall ensure that any rules governing the conditions and procedures applicable for granting permits, including rights of way, required for the deployment of elements of very high capacity networks or associated facilities are consistent across the national territory.	1. Competent authorities shall not unduly restrict, hinder or make economically less attractive the deployment of any element of very high capacity networks or associated facilities. Member States shall ensure that any rules governing the conditions and procedures applicable for granting permits, including rights of way, required for the deployment of elements of very high capacity networks or associated facilities are consistent and, where applicable, harmonised across the national territory.	1. Competent authorities shall not unduly restrict, hinder or make economically less attractive or hinder the deployment of any element of very high capacity networks VHCN or associated facilities. Member States shall ensuremake their best efforts to facilitate that any rules governing the conditions and procedures applicable for granting permits, including and rights of way, required for the deployment of elements of very high capacity networks VHCN or associated facilities are consistent across the national territory, whithout prejudice to the right of the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
			Member States to maintain rules and safeguards for the protection of public safety.	
Article 7	7(2)			
175	2. Competent authorities shall make available all information on the conditions and procedures applicable for granting permits, including rights of way, including any information on exemptions on some or all permits or rights of way required under national or Union law, via a single information point in electronic format.	2. Competent authorities shall make available all information on the conditions and procedures applicable for granting permits, including rights of way, including any information on exemptions on some or all permits or rights of way required under national or Union law and ways to submit applications in electronic format and retrieve information on the status of the application, via a single information point in electronic format.	2. Competent authorities shall make available all information on the conditions and procedures applicable for granting permits, including and rights of way which are granted via administrative procedures, including any information on exemptions on some or all permits or rights of way required under national or Union law, via a single information point in electronic format.	
Article 7	7(3)			
176	3. Any operator shall have the right to submit, via a single information point in electronic format, applications for permits or rights of way and to retrieve information about the status of its application.	3. Any operator shall have the right to submit, via a single information point in electronic format, applications for <i>all necessary</i> permits or rights of way and to retrieve information about the status of its application.	3. Any operatorCompetent authorities shall have the right toensure that operators can submit, via a single information point in electronic format, applications for permits, or rights of way and to-retrieve information about the status of its application. Member states may specify	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
			detailed procedures to retrieve the information.	
Article 7	(4)	l		
177	4. The competent authorities shall, within 15 working days from its receipt, reject applications for permits, including for rights of way, for which the minimum information has not been made available via a single information point, pursuant to Article 6(1) first subparagraph, by the same operator which applies for that permit.	4. The competent authorities shall, within 15 working days <i>from itsof</i> the date of receipt, reject applications for permits, including for rights of way, for which the minimum information has not been made available via a single information point, pursuant to Article 6(1) first subparagraph, by the same operator which applies for that permit.	Deleted	
Article 7	(5), first subparagraph			
178	5. The competent authorities shall grant or refuse permits, other than rights of way, within 4 months from the date of the receipt of a complete permit application.	5. The competent authorities shall grant or refuse permits, other than rights of way, within 4two months from the date of the receipt of a complete permit application of expiry of the deadline set out in the second subparagraph or within the deadline set by national law, whichever is shorter.	5. The competent authorities shall grant or refuse permits, other than rights of way, within a maximum of 4 months from the date of the receipt of a complete permit application.	
Article 7	(5), second subparagraph			
179				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	The completeness of the application for permits or rights of way shall be determined by the competent authorities within 15 days from the receipt of the application. Unless the competent authorities invited the applicant to provide any missing information within that period, the application shall be deemed complete.	The competent authorities shall determine the completeness of the application for permits or rights of way shall be determined by the competent authorities within 15 days from theof receipt of the application. Unless If the competent authorities invited do not invite the applicant to provide any missing information within that period, the application two-month deadline set out in the first subparagraph shall be deemed complete start on the fifteenth day after receipt of the application.	The completeness of the application for permits or rights of way shall be determined by the competent authorities within 1520 working days from the receipt of the application. Unless the competent authorities invited the applicant to provide any missing information within that period, the application shall be deemed complete.	
Article 7	(5), third subparagraph			
180	The first and second subparagraph shall be without prejudice to other specific deadlines or obligations laid down for the proper conduct of the procedure that are applicable to the permit-granting procedure, including appeal proceedings, in accordance with Union law or national law in compliance with Union law.	The first and second subparagraphsubparagraphs be without prejudice to other specific deadlines or obligations laid down for the proper conduct of the procedure that are applicable to the permit-granting procedure, including appeal proceedings, in accordance with Union law or national law in compliance with Union law and without prejudice to rules that grant the applicant additional rights or aim to ensure the fastest possible granting of permits.	The first and second subparagraph shall be without prejudice to other specific deadlines or obligations laid down for the proper conduct of the procedure that are applicable to the permit-granting procedure, including appeal proceedings, in accordance with Union law or national law in compliance with Union law.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 7	(5), fourth subparagraph			
181	By way of exception and based on a justified reason set out by a Member State, the 4 month deadline referred to in the first subparagraph and in paragraph 6 may be extended by the competent authority on its own motion. Any extension shall be the shortest possible. Member States shall set out the reasons justifying such an extension, publish them in advance via single information points and notify them to the Commission.	By way of exception and based on a justified reasonIn exceptional and duly substantiated cases and for reasons falling within one of those set out in advance by the by a Member State, the 4two month deadline referred to in the first subparagraph and in paragraph 6 may be extended by the competent authority on its own motion. Any extension shall be the shortest possible by a period no longer than three months. Member States shall set out the reasons justifying such an extension, publish them in advance via single information points and notify them to the Commission.	By way of exception and based on a justified reason-set out by a Member State, the 4 month deadline referred to in the first subparagraph and in paragraph 6 may be extended by the competent authority on its own motion. Any extension shall be the shortest possible and not exceed 4 months except where required to meet other specific deadlines or obligations laid down for the proper conduct of the procedure that are applicable to the permitgranting procedure, including appeal proceedings, in accordance with Union law or national law in compliance with Union law. Member States shall set out the reasons justifying such an extension, and publish them in advance via single information points-and notify them to the Commission	
Article 7	(5), fifth subparagraph			
182	Any refusal of a permit or right of way shall be duly justified on the	Any refusal of a permit or right of way shall be duly	Any refusal of a permit or a right of way shall be duly justified on	

		Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
		basis of objective, transparent, non- discriminatory and proportionate criteria.	justified substantiated on the basis of objective, transparent, non-discriminatory and proportionate criteria.	the basis of objective, transparent, non-discriminatory and proportionate criteria.	
Ar	ticle 7	(6)	l	l	
	183	6. By way of derogation from Article 43(1), point (a) of Directive (EU) 2018/1972, where rights of way over or under public or private property are required for the deployment of elements of very high capacity networks or associated facilities in addition to permits, competent authorities shall grant such rights of way within the 4 month period from the date of receipt of the application.	6. By way of derogation from Article 43(1), point (a) of Directive (EU) 2018/1972, where rights of way over or under public or private property are required for the deployment of elements of very high capacity networks or associated facilities in addition to permits, competent authorities shall grant or refuse such rights of way within the 4two month period or deadline set by national law, whichever is shorter, from the date of receipt of the application.	6. By way of derogation from Article 43(1), point (a) of Directive (EU) 2018/1972, where rights of way on, over or under public, or where applicable, or private property, with the prior authorisation of the owner or in accordance with national law, are required for the deployment of elements of very high capacity networks VHCN or associated facilities in addition to permits, competent authorities shall grant such rights of way within the 4 month period from the date of receipt of the complete application except in the case of expropriation.	
Ar	ticle 7	(7)			
1	184	7. In the absence of a response from the competent authority within the 4-month deadline referred to in paragraphs 5 first	7. In the absence of a response from the competent authority within the 4-two month deadline referred to in paragraphs 5 first	Deleted	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	subparagraph, and unless such deadline is extended pursuant to paragraph 5 fourth subparagraph, the permit shall be deemed to have been granted. This shall also apply in the case of rights of way referred to in paragraph 6.	subparagraph, and unless such deadline is extended pursuant to paragraph 5 fourth subparagraph, the permit shall be deemed to have been granted, except where the principle of administrative tacit approval does not exist in the national legal system. This shall also apply in the case of rights of way referred to in paragraph 6. Upon request, the operator or any legal person with status of a party to the administrative procedure, shall be entitled to receive written confirmation that the permit has been granted.		
Article 7	(7), second subparagraph			
184a		This Article shall be without prejudice to the possibility of Member States to introduce further incentives for competent authorities to speed up the permit granting procedure.		
Article 7	(7a)			
184b		7a. Competent authorities shall renew the permit granted to an operator for civil works necessary for the deployment of elements of		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
		very high capacity networks or associated facilities only in cases where for objectively justified reasons, the civil works could not start or be concluded before the expiration of the validity of the permit. The permit shall be renewed upon request from the operator made via the single information point without requirement for additional procedures. Competent authorities shall renew the permit for a period which shall not exceed the period of validity of the original permit.		
Article 7	(7b)	1		
184c		7b. Civil works which consist in mere repair and maintenance works or upgrades of existing installations, shall not be subject to any permit granting procedure provided that they require only a minor intervention compared to the initial civil works for which the permit was granted. The delegated acts referred to in paragraph 8 shall specify the categories of deployment that are not subject to a permit granting procedure for the purpose of this paragraph.		

148 16704/23 PB/ek EN

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 7	(8)			
185	8. The Commission shall, by means of an implementing act, specify categories of deployment of elements of very high capacity networks or associated facilities that shall not be subject to any permit-granting procedure within the meaning of this Article. This implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 13.	8. By [6 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], the Commission shall after consulting relevant stakeholders, adopt delegated acts in accrodance with Article 13, supplementing this Regulation by specifying a minimum list of, by means of an implementing act, specify categories of deployment of elements of very high capacity networks or associated facilities that shall not be subject to any permit-granting procedure within the meaning of this Article. This implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 13, including of paragraph 7b, without prejudice to the right of Member States to exempt other categories of deployment of elements of very high capacity networks or associated facilities from permitgranting.	8. The Commission shall, by means of an implementing actMember states may in accordance with national law, specify categories of deployment of elements of very high capacity networksVHCN or associated facilities that shall not be subject to any permit-granting procedure within the meaning of this Article. This implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 13.	
Article 7	(9)			
186				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	9. Competent authorities shall not subject the deployment of elements referred to in paragraph 8 to any individual town planning permit or other individual prior permits. By way of derogation, competent authorities may require permits for the deployment of elements of very high capacity networks or associated facilities on buildings or sites of architectural, historical, religious or natural value protected in accordance with national law or where necessary for public safety reasons.	9. Competent authorities shall not subject the deployment of elements referred to in paragraph 8 to any individual town planning permit or other individual prior permits. By way of derogation, competent authorities may <u>also</u> require permits for the deployment of elements of very high capacity networks or associated facilities on buildings or sites of architectural, historical, religious or natural value, <u>of a special status</u> protected in accordance with national law, <u>regional or local regulations</u> or where necessary for public <u>health</u> <u>and</u> safety reasons <u>or for reasons</u> <u>of national security</u> .	9. Competent authorities shall not subject the deployment of elements referred to in paragraph 8 to any individual town planning permit or other individual prior permits. By way of derogation, competent authorities may Member States may, inter alia, require permits for the deployment of elements of very high capacity networks VHCN or associated facilities on buildings or sites of architectural, historical, religious or naturalenviromental value protected in accordance with national law or where necessary for public safety, security of critical infrastructure or enviromental reasons.	
Article 7	7(10)			
187	10. Permits, other than rights of way, required for the deployment of elements of very high capacity networks or associated facilities shall not be subject to any fees or charges going beyond administrative costs as provided for, mutatis mutandis, in Article 16 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972.	10. Permits, other than rights of way, required for the deployment of elements of very high capacity networks or associated facilities shall not be subject to any fees or charges going beyond administrative costs as provided for, <i>mutatis mutandismutatis mutandis</i> , in Article 16 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972.	10. Permits, other than rights of way, required for the deployment of elements of very high capacity networks VHCN or associated facilities shall not be subject to any fees or charges going beyond administrative costs as provided for, <i>mutatis mutandis</i> mutatis mutandis, in Article 16 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972.	

16704/23 PB/ek

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 7	(11)			
188	11. Any operator that has suffered damage as a result of non-compliance with the deadlines applicable under paragraphs 5 and 6 shall receive compensation for the damage suffered, in accordance with national law.	11. Any operator that has suffered damage as a result of non-compliance with the deadlines applicable under paragraphs 5 and 6 shall receive compensation for the damage suffered, in accordance with national law.	Deleted	
Article 7	(11a)			
188a		11a. The Commission shall monitor the implementation of this Article in the Member States. To that end Member States shall report annually to the Commission the status of their implementation and on whether the conditions listed therein have been met.		
Article 7	(11b)			
188b		11b. The procedure established in this Article shall apply without prejudice to Article 57 of the Directive (EU) 2018/1972.		
Article 7	(11c)			
188c				

16704/23 PB/ek 151

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
		11c. Member States shall designate a single body responsible to coordinate the procedures related to granting permits.		
Article 8				
189	Article 8 In-building physical infrastructure and fibre wiring	Article 8 In-building physical infrastructure and fibre wiring	Article 8 In-building physical infrastructure and fibre wiring	
Article 8	(1)			
190	1. All buildings at the end user's location, including elements under joint ownership, newly constructed or undergoing major renovation works, for which applications for building permits have been submitted after [ENTRY INTO FORCE + 12 MONTHS], shall be equipped with a fibre-ready inbuilding physical infrastructure up to the network termination points as well as with in-building fibre wiring.	1. All buildings at the end user's location, including elements under joint ownership, newly constructed or undergoing major renovation works, for which applications for building permits have been submitted after [ENTRY INTO FORCE + 12 MONTHS], shall be equipped with a fibre-ready inbuilding physical infrastructure up to the network termination points as well as with in-building fibre wiring.	1. All newly constructed buildings, or those undergoing major renovation works-at the end user's location, including multi-dwelling buildings containing elements under joint ownership, newly constructed or undergoing major renovation worksat the end-user's location, for which applications for building permits have been submitted after [ENTRY INTO FORCE + 12 MONTHS]24 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation, shall be equipped with a building access point, a fibreready in-building physical infrastructure, and the in-building	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
			fibre wiring, including connections up to the network termination points, or, in those Member States where it is allowed to place the network termination point outside the end user's particular location, up to the physical point where the end user connects to access the public network as well as with inbuilding fibre wiring.	
Article 8	(2)			
191	2. All multi-dwelling buildings newly constructed or undergoing major renovation works, for which applications for building permits have been submitted after [ENTRY INTO FORCE + 12 MONTHS], shall be equipped with an access point.	2. All multi-dwelling buildings newly constructed or undergoing major renovation works, for which applications for building permits have been submitted after [ENTRY INTO FORCE + 12 MONTHS], shall be equipped with an access point.	Deleted	
Article 8	(3)			
192	3. By [ENTRY INTO FORCE + 12 MONTHS], all buildings at the end-users' location, including elements thereof under joint ownership, undergoing major renovations as defined in point 10 of Article 2 of Directive	3. By [ENTRY INTO FORCE + 12 MONTHS], all buildings at the end-users' location, including elements thereof under joint ownership, undergoing major renovations as defined in point 10 of Article 2 of Directive	3. If it does not disproportionately increase the costs of the renovation works and is technically feasible, by 24 months after the date of enter into force of this RegulationBy [ENTRY INTO FORCE + 12]	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	2010/31/EU shall be equipped with a fibre-ready in-building physical infrastructure, up to the network termination points, as well as with in-building fibre wiring. All multidwelling buildings undergoing major renovations as defined in point 10 of Article 2 of Directive 2010/31/EU shall also be equipped with an access point.	2010/31/EU shall be equipped with a fibre-ready in-building physical infrastructure, up to the network termination points, as well as with in-building fibre wiring. All multidwelling buildings undergoing major renovations as defined in point 10 of Article 2 of Directive 2010/31/EU shall also be equipped with an access point.	MONTHS], all buildings at the end-users' location, including elements thereof under joint ownership, undergoing major renovations as defined in point 10 of Article 2 of Directive 2010/31/EU shall be equipped with a building access point, a fibreready in-building physical infrastructure, and the in-building fibre wiring, including connections up to the network termination points, as well as with in-building fibre wiring. All multidwelling buildings undergoing major renovations as defined in point 10 of Article 2 of Directive 2010/31/EU shall also be equipped with anor, in those Member States where it is allowed to place the network termination point outside the end user's particular location, up to the physical point where the end user connects to access pointthe public network.	
Article 8	(4)			
193	4. Member States shall adopt the relevant standards or technical specifications that are necessary for the implementation of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 before [ENTRY INTO	4. Member States shall, in cooperation with operators and on the basis of industry best practices adopt the relevant standards or technical specifications that are	4. Member States shall adopt the relevant standards or technical specifications that are necessary for the implementation of paragraphs 1, 2-and 3 before [ENTRY INTO	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	FORCE + 9 months]. Those standards or technical specifications shall set at least:	necessary for the implementation of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 before [ENTRY INTO FORCE + 9 months MONTHS]. Those standards or technical specifications shall easily allow ordinary maintenance activities for the individual fibre wirings used by each operator to provide very high capacity network services and shall set at least:	FORCE + 9 months]at the latest 18 months after the date of enter into force of this Regulation. Those standards or technical specifications shall set at leastmay include:	
Article 8	(4), point (a)			
194	(a) the building access point specifications and fibre interface specifications;	(a) the building access point specifications and fibre interface specifications;	(a) the building access point specifications and fibre interface specifications;	
Article 8	(4), point (b)			
195	(b) cable specifications;	(b) cable specifications;	(b) cable specifications;	
Article 8	(4), point (c)			
196	(c) socket specifications;	(c) socket specifications;	(c) socket specifications;	
Article 8	(4), point (d)			
197	(d) specifications of pipes or micro-ducts;	(d) specifications of pipes or micro-ducts;	(d) specifications of pipesconduits or micro-ducts;	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 8	(4), point (e)			
198	(e) technical specifications needed to prevent interference with electrical cabling;	(e) technical specifications needed to prevent interference with electrical cabling;	(e) technical specifications needed to prevent interference with electrical cabling;	
Article 8	(4), point (f)			
199	(f) the minimum bend radius.	(f) the minimum bend radius.	(f) the minimum bend radius-;	
Article 8	(4), point (fa)			
199a			(fa) technical specifications for the cabling installation.	
Article 8	(5)		,	
200	5. Buildings equipped in accordance with this Article shall be eligible to receive a 'fibreready' label.	5. Buildings equipped in accordance with this Article shall be eligible to receive a 'fibreready' label.	5. Buildings equipped in accordance with this Article shall be eligible, on a voluntary basis and following the procedures set up by Member states, to receive a 'fibre-ready' label, where Member States have chosen to introduce such a label.	
Article 8	(6)			
201				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	6. Member States shall set up certification schemes for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with the standards or technical specifications referred to in paragraph 4 as well as for qualifying for the 'fibre-ready' label provided for in paragraph 5 before [ENTRY INTO FORCE + 12 months]. Member States shall make the issuance of the building permits referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 conditional upon compliance with the standards or technical specifications referred to in this paragraph on the basis of a certified test report.	6. Member States shall set up certification schemes for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with the standards or technical specifications referred to in paragraph 4 as well as for qualifying for the 'fibre-ready' label provided for in paragraph 5 before [ENTRY INTO FORCE + 12 months]. Member States shall make the issuance of the building permits referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 conditional upon compliance with the standards or technical specifications referred to in this paragraph on the basis of a certified test report.	6. Member States shallmay set up certification schemes for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with the standards or technical specifications referred to in paragraph 4 as well as for qualifying for the 'fibre-ready' label provided for in paragraph 5 before [ENTRY INTO FORCE 12 months]. Member States shallmay make the issuance of the building permits referred to in paragraphs 1 and 23 conditional upon compliance with the standards or technical specifications referred to in this paragraph on the basis of a technical project, and when applicable, the permit to use the building for its intended purpose after completion of construction, on the basis of a certified test report or a similar procedure set up by Member States, which could include on-site inspection of the buildings or a representative sample of them.	
Article 8	3(7)			
202	7. Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall not apply to certain categories of buildings, in particular single-	7. Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall not apply to certain categories of buildings, in particular single-	7. Paragraphs 1, 2-and 3 shall not apply to certain categories of buildings, in particular single-	

co is te	dwelling buildings, where compliance with those paragraphs is disproportionate, in particular in terms of costs for individual or oint owners based on objective elements.	dwelling buildings, where compliance with those paragraphs is disproportionate, in particular in terms of costs for individual or joint owners based on on the basis	dwelling buildings, where compliance with those paragraphs is disproportionate, in particular in terms of costs for individual or joint owners based on objective	
		of objective elements. Member States shall identify such categories of buildings on the basis of duly substantiated, proportionate reasons.	elements. Member States shall identify such categories of buildings based on duly justified and proportionate reasons.	
Article 8(8))			
ay sign mu u aa Marka ay	B. Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 need not apply to certain types of buildings, such as specific categories of monuments, historic buildings, military buildings and buildings used for national security purposes, as defined by national law. Member States shall identify such categories of buildings based on duly justified and proportionate reasons. Information on such categories of buildings shall be bublished via a single information point and notified to the Commission.	8. Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 need not apply to certain types of buildings, such as specific categories of monuments, historic buildings, military buildings and buildings used for national security purposes, as defined by national law. Member States shall identify such categories of buildings based on duly justified and on the basis of duly substantiated, proportionate reasons. Information on such categories of buildings shall be published via a single information point and notified to the Commission.	8. Member States may decide that paragraphs 1, 2-and 3 need notshall not apply, or apply with proper technical adaptations, to certain types of buildings, such as specific categories of monuments, historic buildings, military buildings and buildings used for national security purposes, as defined by national law. Member States shall identify such categories of buildings based on duly justified and proportionate reasons. Information on such categories of buildings shall be published via a single information point and notified to the Commission.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
204	Article 9 Access to in-building physical infrastructure	Article 9 Access to in-building physical infrastructure	Article 9 Access to in-building physical infrastructure	
Article 9	(1)			
205	1. Subject to paragraph 3, first subparagraph, any public electronic communications network provider shall have the right to roll out its network at its own costs up to the access point.	1. Subject to paragraph 3, first subparagraph, <i>and without prejudice to property rights</i> , any public electronic communications network provider shall have the right to roll out its network at its own costs up to the access point.	1. Subject to paragraph 3, first subparagraph, any provider of public electronic communications network providernetworks shall have the right to roll out its network at its own costs up to the building access point.	
Article 9	(2)			
206	2. Subject to paragraph 3, any public electronic communications network provider shall have the right to access any existing inbuilding physical infrastructure with a view to deploying elements of very high capacity networks if duplication is technically impossible or economically inefficient.	2. Subject to paragraph 3, any public electronic communications network provider shall have the right to access any existing inbuilding physical infrastructure with a view to deploying elements of very high capacity networks if duplication is technically impossible or economically inefficient.	2. Subject to paragraph 3, any provider of public electronic communications network providernetworks shall have the right to access any existing inbuilding physical infrastructure with a view to deploying elements of very high capacity networks VHCN if duplication is technically impossible or economically inefficient.	
Article 9	(3), first subparagraph			
207				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	3. Any holder of a right to use the access point and the in-building physical infrastructure shall meet all reasonable requests for access to the access point and the in-building physical infrastructure from public electronic communications network providers under fair and non-discriminatory terms and conditions, including price, where appropriate.	3. Any holder of a right to use the access point and the in-building physical infrastructure shall meet all reasonable writen requests for access to the access point and the in-building physical infrastructure from public electronic communications network providers under fair and non-discriminatory terms and conditions, including price, where appropriate.	3. Any holder of a right to use the building access point and the inbuilding physical infrastructure shall meet all reasonable written requests for access to the building access point and the in-building physical infrastructure from providers of public electronic communications network providersnetworks under fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions, including price, where appropriate. Member States may specify detailed requirements for these requests.	
Article 9	(3), second subparagraph			
208	Any holder of a right to use the access point or the in-building physical infrastructure may refuse access where access to in-building fibre wiring is provided pursuant to obligations imposed under Directive (EU) 2018/1972, under Title II, Chapters II to IV, or made available under fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions, including price.	Any holder of a right to use the access point or the in-building physical infrastructure may refuse access where access to in-building fibre wiring is provided pursuant to obligations imposed under Directive (EU) 2018/1972, under Title II, Chapters II to IV, or made available under fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions, including price.	Deleted	
Article 9	(4)			
209				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	4. In the absence of available fibre-ready in-building physical infrastructure, every public electronic communications network provider shall have the right to terminate its network at the premises of the subscriber, subject to the agreement of the subscriber, provided that it minimises the impact on the private property of third parties.	4. In the absence of available fibre-ready in-building physical infrastructure, every public electronic communications network provider shall have the right to terminate its network at the premises of the subscriber, subject to the agreement of the subscriber, provided that it minimises the impact on respects the private property rights of third parties.	4. In the absence of available fibre-ready in-building physical infrastructure, everyany provider of public electronic communications network providernetworks shall have the right to terminate its network at the premises of the subscriber, subject to the agreement of the owner or the subscriber, using, the existing in-building infrastructure, to the extent that it is available and accessible under paragraph 3, and provided that it minimises the impact on the private property of third parties.	
Article 9	(5)	I		
210	5. This Article shall be without prejudice to the right to property of the owner of the access point or the in-building physical infrastructure where the holder of a right to use that infrastructure or access point is not the owner thereof, and to the right to property of other third parties, such as landowners and building owners.	5. This Article shall be without prejudice to the right to property of the owner of the access point or the in-building physical infrastructure where the holder of a right to use that infrastructure or access point is not the owner thereof, and to the right to property of other third parties, such as landowners and building owners.	5. This Article shall be without prejudice to the right to property of the owner of the building access point or the in-building physical infrastructure where the holder of a right to use that infrastructure or access point is not the owner thereof, and to the right to property of other third parties, such as landowners and building owners.	
Article 9	(5a)			
210a				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
		5a. This Article shall be without prejudice to the right of Member States to maintain or introduce measures falling outside the scope of this Regulation, such as access obligations for in-building cables, provided that those measures are in line with the objective of this Regulation.	5a. (6) Member states may provide guidance on the application of this Article.	J
Article 9	(6)			
211	6. After having consulted stakeholders, the national dispute settlement bodies and other competent Union bodies or agencies in the relevant sectors as appropriate, the Commission may, in close cooperation with BEREC, provide guidance on the application of this Article.	6. After having consulted stakeholders, the national dispute settlement bodies and other competent Union bodies or agencies in the relevant sectors as appropriate, and having taken into account well-established principles and the distinct situation across Member States, the Commission may, in close cooperation with BEREC, provide guidance on the application of this Article.	Deleted	
Article 1	0			
212	Article 10 Digitalisation of single information points	Article 10 Digitalisation of single information points	Article 10 Digitalisation of single information points	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1	0(1)			
213	1. Single information points shall make appropriate digital tools available, such as in the form of web portals, digital platforms or digital applications, to enable the online exercise of all the rights and the compliance with all the obligations set out in this Regulation.	1. Single information points shall make appropriate digital tools available, such as in the form of web portals, digital platforms or digital applications, to enable the online exercise of all the rights and the compliance with all the obligations set out in this Regulation.	1. Single information points shall make appropriate digital tools available, such as in the form of web portals, electronic adresses , databases , digital platforms or digital applications, to enable the online exercise of all the rights and the compliance with all the obligations set out in this Regulation.	
Article 1	0(2)			
214	2. Member States may interconnect or fully or partially integrate several digital tools supporting the single information points referred to paragraph 1, as appropriate.	2. Member States may interconnect or fully or partially integrate several existent or newly developed digital tools supporting the single information points referred to paragraph 1, as appropriate. To that end, Member States shall carry out an assessment to identify the existing relevant digital tools in order to avoid duplication.	2. Member States may interconnect or fully or partially integrate several digital tools supporting the single information points referred to paragraph 1, as appropriate.	
Article 1	0(3)			
215	3. Member States shall set out a single national digital entry point,	3. Member States shall set out a single national digital entry point,	3. Member States shall set out a single national digital entry point,	

16704/23 PB/ek

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	consisting of a common user interface ensuring seamless access to the digitalised single information points.	consisting of a common user interface ensuring seamless access to the digitalised single information points.	consisting of a common user interface ensuring seamless access to the digitalised single information points.	
Article 1	0(3a)			
215a		3a. Member States shall ensure adequate technical, financial and human resources to support the roll-out and the digitalisation of single information points. The cost of setting-up the single national digital entry point, single information points and related digital tools needed to comply with Articles 4, 6 and 7, may be fully or partly eligible for financial support under Union funds.		
Article 1	1			
216	Article 11 Dispute settlement	Article 11 Dispute settlement	Article 11 Dispute settlement	
Article 1	1(1)			
217	1. Without prejudice to the possibility to refer the case to a court, any party shall be entitled to refer to the competent national	1. Without prejudice to the possibility to refer the case to a court, any party shall be entitled to refer to the competent national	1. Without prejudice to the possibility to refer the case to a court, any party shall be entitled to refer to the competent national	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	dispute settlement body established pursuant to Article 12 a dispute that may arise:	dispute settlement body established pursuant to Article 12 a dispute that may arise:	dispute settlement body established pursuant to Article 12 a dispute that may arise:	
Article 1	1(1), point (a)	l		
218	(a) where access to existing infrastructure is refused or agreement on specific terms and conditions, including price, has not been reached within 1 month from the date of receipt of the request for access under Article 3;	(a) where access to existing infrastructure is refused or agreement on specific terms and conditions, including price, has not been reached within 1 month from the date of receipt of the request for access under Article 3;	(a) where access to existing infrastructure is refused or agreement on specific terms and conditions, including price, has not been reached within 1 month2 months from the date of receipt of the request for access under Article 3;	
Article 1	1(1), point (b)			
219	(b) in connection to the rights and obligations set out in Articles 4 and 6, including where the information requested is not provided within 15 days after the request under Article 4 is submitted, and within 1 week after the request under Article 6 is submitted;	(b) in connection to the rights and obligations set out in Articles 4 and 6, including where the information requested is not provided within 15 days after the request under Article 4 is submitted, and within 1 week after the request under Article 6 is submitted;	(b) in connection to the rights and obligations set out in Articles 4 and 6, including where the information requested is not provided within 15 daysfifteen working days, or in duly justified cases within another fifteen working days, after the request under Article 4 is submitted, and within 1 weektwo weeks after the request under Article 6 is submitted;	
Article 1	1(1), point (ba)			
219a				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
		(ba) where an agreement on specific terms and conditions, including price, is not reached within one month from the date of the receipt of the request for access to land, made by an undertaking that provides or is authorised to provide associated facilities under Article 3(1a);		
Article 1	1(1), point (c)	T		
220	(c) where an agreement on the coordination of civil works pursuant to Article 5(2) has not been reached within 1 month from the date of receipt of the formal request to coordinate civil works; or	(c) where an agreement on the coordination of civil works pursuant to Article 5(2) has not been reached within 1 month from the date of receipt of the formal request to coordinate civil works; or	(c) where an agreement on the coordination of civil works pursuant to Article 5(2) has not been reached within 1 month from the date of receipt of the formal request to coordinate civil works; or	
Article 1	.1(1), point (d)			
221	(d) where an agreement on access to in-building physical infrastructure referred to in Article 9(2) or (3) has not been reached within 1 month from the date of receipt of the formal request for access;	(d) where an agreement on access to in-building physical infrastructure referred to in Article 9(2) or (3) has not been reached within 1 month from the date of receipt of the formal request for access;	(d) where an agreement on access to in-building physical infrastructure referred to in Article 9(2) or (3) has not been reached within 1 month from the date of receipt of the formal request for access;	
Article 1	.1(2), first subparagraph -a			

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
221a			2. Member States may provide that, in the event of disputes referred to in paragraph 1 point (a) and (d), when the entity from which the operator requested access is at the same time the entity entitled to grant the right of way to the property on, in or under which the subject of access is located, the competent national dispute settlement body may resolve the dispute regarding the right of way.	
Article 1	1(2), first subparagraph			
222	2. Taking full account of the principle of proportionality and the principles established in Commission guidance, the national dispute settlement body referred to in paragraph 1 shall issue a binding decision to resolve the dispute at the latest:	2. Taking full account of the principle of proportionality and the principles established in Commission guidance, the national dispute settlement body referred to in paragraph 1 shall issue a binding decision to resolve the dispute at the latest:	2. Taking full account of the principle of proportionality-and the principles established in Commission guidance, the national dispute settlement body referred to in paragraph 1 shall issue a binding decision to resolve the dispute at the latest:	
Article 1	1(2), first subparagraph, point (a)			
223	(a) within four months from the date of the receipt of the dispute settlement request, with respect to disputes referred to in paragraph 1,	(a) within <i>fourtwo</i> months from the date of the receipt of the dispute settlement request, with respect to disputes referred to in	(a) within four months from the date of the receipt of the dispute settlement request, with respect to disputes referred to in paragraph 1,	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	point (a);	paragraph 1, point (a);	point (a);	
Article 1	1(2), first subparagraph, point (b)			
224	(b) within one month from the date of the receipt of the dispute settlement request, with respect to disputes referred to in paragraph 1, points (b), (c) and (d).	(b) within one month from the date of the receipt of the dispute settlement request, with respect to disputes referred to in paragraph 1, points (b), (ba), (c) and (d).	(b) within one monthtwo months from the date of the receipt of the dispute settlement request, with respect to disputes referred to in paragraph 1, points (b), (c) and (d).	
Article 1	1(2), second subparagraph			
225	Those deadlines may only be extended in exceptional circumstances.	Those The national dispute settlement body referred to in paragraph 1 may extend the deadlines may only be extended reffered to in the first subparagraph only in exceptional duly substantiated circumstances, by a maximum period of one month.	Those deadlines may only be extended in duly justified exceptional circumstances.	
Article 1	1(3), first subparagraph			
226	3. As regards disputes referred to in paragraph 1, points (a), (c) and (d) the decision of national dispute settlement body may consist in setting fair and reasonable terms and conditions, including price, where appropriate.	3. As regards disputes referred to in paragraph 1, points (a), (c) and (d) the decision of national dispute settlement body may consist in setting fair and reasonable terms and conditions, including price, where appropriate.	3. As regards disputes referred to in paragraph 1, points (a), (c) and (d) the decision of national dispute settlement body may consist in setting fair and reasonable terms and conditions, including price, where appropriate.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1	1(3a), first subparagraph			
226a		(3a) The single information point shall make available the decisions issued by the national dispute settlement bodies, provided that all necessary measures to ensure confidentiality and protection of business secrets of the parties involved in the dispute are taken.		
Article 1	1(3), second subparagraph			
227	Where the dispute relates to access to the infrastructure of an operator and the national dispute settlement body is the national regulatory authority, the objectives set out in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972 shall be taken into account, where appropriate.	Where the dispute relates to access to the infrastructure of an operator and the national dispute settlement body is the national regulatory authority, the objectives set out in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972 shall be taken into account, where appropriate.	Where the dispute relates to access to the infrastructure of an operator and the national dispute settlement body is the national regulatory authority, the objectives set out in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972 shall be taken into account, where appropriate.	
Article 1	1(4)			
228	4. The rules laid down in the present Article are in addition to and without prejudice to the judicial remedies and procedures in compliance with Article 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of	4. The rules laid down in the present Article are in addition to and without prejudice to the judicial remedies and procedures in compliance with Article 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of	4. The rules laid down in the present This Article areis in addition to and without prejudice to the judicial remedies and procedures in compliance with Article 47 of the Charter of	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	the European Union ¹ . 1. Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (OJ C 326, 26.10.2012, p. 391–407)	the European Union ¹ . 1. Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (OJ C 326, 26.10.2012, p. 391–407)	Fundamental Rights of the European Union ¹ . 1. [1] Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (OJ C 326, 26.10.2012, p. 391–407)	
Article 1	2			
229	Article 12 Competent bodies	Article 12 Competent bodies	Article 12 Competent bodies	
Article 1	2(1)			
230	1. Each of the tasks assigned to the national dispute settlement body shall be undertaken by one or more competent bodies, which can be an existing body.	1. Each of the tasks assigned to the national dispute settlement body shall be undertaken by one or more competent bodies, which can be an existing body.	1. Each of the tasks assigned to the national dispute settlement body shall be undertaken by one or more competent bodies, which can be an existing body.	
Article 1	2(2), first subparagraph			
231	2. The national dispute settlement body shall be legally distinct and functionally independent of any network operator and any public sector body owning or controlling physical infrastructure involved in the dispute. Member States that retain ownership or control of network operators shall ensure	2. The national dispute settlement body shall be <i>politically independent</i> , legally distinct and functionally independent of any network operator and any public sector body owning or controlling physical infrastructure involved in the dispute. Member States that retain ownership or control of	2. The national dispute settlement body shall be legally distinct and functionally independent of any network operator and any public sector body owning or controlling physical infrastructure involved in the dispute. Member States that retain ownership or control of network operators shall ensure	

PB/ek 16704/23

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	effective structural separation of the functions related to the national dispute settlement procedures and those of the single information point from activities associated with ownership or control.	network operators shall ensure effective structural separation of the functions related to the national dispute settlement procedures and those of the single information point from activities associated with ownership or control.	effective structural separation of the functions related to the national dispute settlement procedures and those of the single information point from activities associated with ownership or control.	
Article	12(2), second subparagraph			
231a			National dispute settlement bodies shall act independently and objectively, and shall not seek or take instructions from any other body when deciding on the disputes submitted to them. This shall not prevent supervision in accordance with national law. Only competent appeal bodies shall have the power to suspend or overturn decisions of the national dispute settlement bodies.	
Article	12(2a)			
231b		2a. Article 8 first paragraph of Directive (EU) 2018/1972 shall be applied mutatis mutandis to national dispute settlement bodies.		

16704/23 PB/ek

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1	2(3)			
232	3. The national dispute settlement body may charge fees to cover the costs of carrying out the tasks assigned to it.	3. The national dispute settlement body may charge fees to cover the costs of carrying out the tasks assigned to it.	3. The national dispute settlement body may charge fees to cover the costs of carrying out the tasks assigned to it.	
Article 1	2(4)			
233	4. All parties concerned by a dispute shall cooperate fully with the national dispute settlement body.	4. All parties concerned by a dispute shall cooperate fully with the national dispute settlement body.	4. All parties concerned by a dispute shall cooperate fully with the national dispute settlement body.	
Article 1	2(5)			
234	5. The functions of a single information point referred to in Articles 3 to 8 and 10 shall be performed by one or more competent bodies appointed by the Member States at national, regional or local level, as appropriate. In order to cover the costs of carrying out those functions, fees may be charged for the use of the single information points.	5. The functions of a single information point referred to in Articles 3 to 8 and 10 shall be performed by one or where applicable, more competent bodies appointed by the Member States at national, regional or local level, as appropriate. In order to cover the costs of carrying out those functions, fees may be charged for the use of the single information points.	5. The functions of a single information point referred to in Articles 3 to 8 and 10 shall be performed by one or more competent bodies appointed by the Member States at national, regional or local level, as appropriate. In order to cover the costs of carrying out those functions, fees may be charged for the use of the single information points.	
Article 1	2(6)			
235				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	6. Paragraph 2 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the competent bodies performing the functions of a single information point.	6. Paragraph 2Paragraphs 2 and 2a shall apply mutatis mutandis mutandis mutandis to the competent bodies performing the functions of a single information point.	6. Paragraph 2, first subparagraph, shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to the competent bodies performing the functions of a single information point.	
Article 1	2(7)			
236	7. The competent bodies shall exercise their powers impartially, transparently and in a timely manner. Member States shall ensure that they shall have adequate technical, financial and human resources to carry out the tasks assigned to them.	7. The competent bodies shall exercise their powers impartially, transparently and in a timely manner. Member States shall ensure that they shall have adequate technical, financial and human resources to carry out the tasks assigned to them.	7. The competent bodies shall exercise their powers impartially, transparently and in a timely manner. Member States shall ensure that they shall have adequate technical, financial and human resources to carry out the tasks assigned to them.	
Article 1	2(8)			
237	8. Member States shall publish the respective tasks to be undertaken by each competent body via a single information point, in particular where those tasks are assigned to more than one competent body or where the assigned tasks have changed. Where appropriate, the competent bodies shall consult and cooperate with each other on matters of common interest.	8. Member States shall publish the respective tasks to be undertaken by each competent body via a single information point, in particular where those tasks are assigned to more than one competent body or where the assigned tasks have changed. Where appropriate, the competent bodies shall consult and cooperate with each other on matters of common interest.	8. Member States shall publish the respective tasks to be undertaken by each competent body via a single information point, in particular where those tasks are assigned to more than one competent body or where the assigned tasks have changed. Where appropriate, the competent bodies shall consult and cooperate with each other on matters of common interest.	

16704/23 PB/ek

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1	2(9)			
238	9. Member States shall notify to the Commission the identity of each competent body in accordance with this Article for carrying out a function under this Regulation, and their respective responsibilities, by [DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE] and any modification thereof, before such designation or modification enters into force.	9. Member States shall notify to the Commission the identity of each competent body in accordance with this Article for carrying out a function under this Regulation, and their respective responsibilities, by [DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE] and any modification thereof, before such designation or modification enters into force.	9. Member States shall notify to the Commission the identity of each competent body in accordance with this Article for carrying out a function under this Regulation, and their respective responsibilities, by [DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE]twelve months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation and any modification thereof, before such designation or modification enters into force.	
Article 1	2(10), first subparagraph			
239	10. Any decision taken by a competent body shall be subject to an appeal, in accordance with national law, before a fully independent appeal body, including a body of judicial character. Article 31 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972 shall apply mutatis mutandis to any appeal pursuant to this paragraph.	10. Any decision taken by a competent body shall be subject to an appeal, in accordance with national law, before a fully independent appeal body, including a body of judicial character. Article 31 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972 shall apply mutatis mutandis to any appeal pursuant to this paragraph.	10. Any decision taken by a competent body shall be subject to an appeal, in accordance with national law, before a fully independent appeal body, including a body of judicial character. Article 31 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972 shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> mutantis mutandis to any appeal pursuant to this paragraph.	
Article 1	2(10), second subparagraph			
240				

174 PB/ek 16704/23 EN

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement	
	The right to appeal in accordance with the first subparagraph shall be without prejudice to the right of the parties to bring the dispute before the national competent court.	The right to appeal in accordance with the first subparagraph shall be without prejudice to the right of the parties to bring the dispute before the national competent court.	The right to appeal in accordance with the first subparagraph shall be without prejudice to the right of the parties to bring the dispute before the national competent court.		
Article 1	3				
241	Article 13 Committee procedure	Article 13 Committee procedure Article 13 Exercise of delegation	Deleted		
Article 1	3(1)				
242	1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Communications Committee established by Article 118(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/1972. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.	1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Communications Committee established by Article 118(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/1972. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.	Deleted		
Article 1	Article 13(2)				
243	2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation	2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation	Deleted		

PB/ek 16704/23

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	(EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.	(EU) No 182/2011 The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 7(8) shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of five years from the [DATE THE REGUALTION COMES IN EFFECT]. The Commission shall applydraw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nice months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.		
Article 1	3(3)			
243a		3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 7(8) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein it		

176 16704/23 PB/ek EN

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
		shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.		
Article 1	3(4)			
243b		4. Before adopting a delegated act the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016.		
Article 1	3(5)			
243c		5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.		
Article 1	3(6)			
243d		6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 7(8) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed by either the European Parliament or the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament or the		

177 **EN** 16704/23 PB/ek

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
		Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.		
Article 1	4			
244	Article 14 Penalties and compensation	Article 14 Penalties and compensation	Article 14 Penalties and compensation	
Article 1	4, first paragraph			
245	Member States shall lay down rules on penalties, including, where necessary, fines and non-criminal predetermined or periodic penalties, applicable to infringements of this Regulation and of any binding decision adopted pursuant to this Regulation by the competent bodies referred to in Article 12 and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for shall be appropriate, effective, proportionate and dissuasive.	Member States shall lay down rules on penalties, including, where necessary, fines and non-criminal predetermined or periodic penalties, applicable to infringements of this Regulation and of any binding decision adopted pursuant to this Regulation by the competent bodies referred to in Article 12 and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for shall be appropriate, effective, proportionate and dissuasive.	Member States shall lay down rules on penalties, including, where necessary, fines and non-criminal predetermined or periodic penalties, applicable to infringements of this Regulation and of any binding decision adopted pursuant to this Regulation by the competent bodies referred to in Article 12 and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for shall be appropriate, effective, proportionate and dissuasive.	

PB/ek 16704/23

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1	4, second paragraph			
246	Member States shall lay down rules on adequate financial compensation for persons suffering damage as a result of the exercise of the rights provided for in this Regulation.	Member States shall lay down rules on adequate financial compensation for persons suffering damage as a result of the exercise of the rights provided for in this Regulation.	Deleted	
Article 1	5			
247	Article 15 Report and monitoring	Article 15 Report and monitoring	Article 15 Report and monitoring	
Article 1	5(1)			
248	1. By [DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE + 5 YEARS], the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the implementation of this Regulation. The report shall include a summary of the impact of the measures set out in this Regulation and an assessment of the progress towards achieving its objectives, including whether and how the Regulation could further contribute to achieving the connectivity targets set out in the	1. By [DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE + 53 YEARS], the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the implementation of this Regulation. The report shall include a summary of the impact of the measures set out in this Regulation and an assessment of the progress towards achieving its objectives, including its impact on the objective of a fast and extensive deployment of very high capacity networks, in rural,	1. By [DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE + 5 YEARS]5 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation, the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the implementation of this Regulation. The report shall include a summary of the impact of the measures set out in this Regulation and an assessment of the progress towards achieving its objectives, including whether and how the Regulation could further contribute to	

16704/23 PB/ek

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	Decision establishing the Digital Decade Policy Programme 2030.	insular and remote areas, such as islands and mountainous and scarcely-populated regions, the evolution of the associated facilities' market, and whether and how the Regulation could further contribute to achieving the connectivity targets set out in the Decision establishing the Digital Decade Policy Programme 2030. The report shall take into consideration the use of satellite backhauling in digital highspeed connectivity and the use of the European Infrastructure for Resilience, Interconnectivity and Security by Satellite.	achieving the connectivity targets set out in the Decision establishing the Digital Decade Policy Programme 2030.	
Article 1	15(2)			
249	2. To that end, the Commission may request information from Member States that shall be submitted without undue delay. In particular, by [DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE + 12 MONTHS], Member States shall, in close cooperation with the Commission, through the Communications Committee set up under Article 118 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972, set out indicators to adequately monitor the application of this	2. To that end, the Commission may request information from Member States that shall be submitted without undue delay. In particular, by [DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE + 12 MONTHS], Member States shall, in close cooperation with the Commission, through the Communications Committee set up under Article 118 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972, set out indicators to adequately monitor the application of this	2. To that end, the Commission may request information from Member States that shall be submitted without undue delay. In particular, by [DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE + 12 MONTHS]24 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation, Member States shall, in close cooperation with the Commission, through the Communications Committee set up under Article 118 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972,	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	Regulation and the mechanism to ensure a periodic data gathering and reporting to the Commission thereof.	Regulation and the mechanism to ensure a periodic data gathering and reporting to the Commission thereof.	set out indicators to adequately monitor the application of this Regulation and the mechanism to ensure a periodic data gathering and reporting to the Commission thereof.	
Article 1	6			
250	Article 16 Transitional measures	Article 16 Transitional measures	Article 16 Transitional measures	
Article 1	6, first paragraph			
251	National measures that specify the categories of deployment of elements of very high capacity networks or associated facilities not being subject to any permitgranting procedure within the meaning of Article 7, and that were adopted by the Member States pursuant to Directive 2014/61/EU or before its entry into force but in line with it shall continue to apply until the implementing act provided for in Article 7(8) of this Regulation enters into application.	National measures that specify the categories of deployment of elements of very high capacity networks or associated facilities not being subject to any permitgranting procedure within the meaning of Article 7 of this Regulation, and that were adopted by the Member States pursuant to Directive 2014/61/EU or before its entry into force but in line with it shall continue to apply until the implementing actdelegated acts provided for in Article 7(8) of this Regulation enters into application force.	Deleted	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1	6, second paragraph			
251a		Measures regarding dispute settlements provided for in Articles 11 and 12 shall apply to dispute settlement proceedings initiated after the date of entry into force of this Regulation.		
Article 1	6, first paragraph a			
251b			Member States may provide that in case of municipalities with less than 3,500 inhabitants the 24 months deadline referred to in Article 4(2) shall be 36 months after the entry into force of this Regulation. During that period, those municipalities shall ensure that the available information is accessible to operators upon request	
Article 1	6a			
251c		Article 16a Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2015/2120		
Article 1	6a, first paragraph			
251d				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
		Regulation (EU) 2015/2120 is amended as follows:		
Article 1	6a, first paragraph, point 1			
251e		1. the title is replaced by the following: 'Regulation (EU) 2015/2120 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 laying down measures concerning open internet access, abolishing retail surcharges for regulated intra-Union communications and amending Directive 2002/22/EC and Regulation (EU) No 531/2012';		
Article 1	6a, first paragraph, point 2			
251f		2. in Article 1, paragraph 3 is replaced by the following: 'This Regulation also abolishes retail surcharges for regulated intra-Union communications to ensure that consumers are not charged excessive prices for making number-based interpersonal communications originating in the Member State		

183 **EN** PB/ek 16704/23

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
		of the consumer's domestic provider and terminating at any fixed or mobile number in another Member State.';		
Article 1	6a, first paragraph, point 3			
251g		3. Article 5a is replaced by the following: 'Article 5a Abolition of retail surcharges for regulated intra-EU communications		
Article 1	6a, first paragraph, point 3(1)			
251h		3.1 Providers of electronic communications to the public shall not apply tariffs to regulated intra-EU communications terminating in another Member State that are higher than the tariffs applicable to services terminating in the same Member State, unless they demonstrate the existence of direct costs that are objectively justified.		
Article 1	6a, first paragraph, point 3(2)			
251i				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
		3.2 By [DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE + 6 MONTHS], BEREC shall provide guidelines setting out the criteria for determining the objectively justified direct costs referred to in paragraph 1.		
Article 1	6a, first paragraph, point 3(3)			
251j		3.3 By [DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE + 12 MONTHS], and every two years thereafter, the Commission shall, after consulting BEREC, publish a report on the application of the requirement laid down in paragraph 1, including an assessment of the evolution of intra-Union communication tariffs.';		
Article 1	6a, first paragraph, point 4			
251k		4. in Article 10, paragraph 5 is deleted.		
Article 1	7			
252	Article 17 Repeal	Article 17 Repeal	Article 17 Repeal	

185 **EN** 16704/23 PB/ek

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1	7(1)			
253	1. Directive 2014/61/EU is repealed.	1. Directive 2014/61/EU is repealed.	1. Directive 2014/61/EU is repealed.	
Article 1	7(2)			
254	2. References to the repealed Directive shall be construed as references to this Regulation and read in accordance with the correlation table in the Annex.	2. References to the repealed Directive shall be construed as references to this Regulation and read in accordance with the correlation table in the Annex.	2. References to the repealed Directive shall be construed as references to this Regulation and read in accordance with the correlation table in the Annex.	
Article 1	8			
255	Article 18 Entry into force and application	Article 18 Entry into force and application	Article 18 Entry into force and application	
Article 1	8(1)			
256	1. This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.	1. This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.	1. This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.	
Article 1	8(2)			
257				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	2. It shall apply from [6 months after its entry into force].	2. It shall apply from [6 months after its entry into force].	2. It shall apply from [624 months after itsthe date of entry into force] of this Regulation.	
Article 1	8, third paragraph			
258	This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.	This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.	Deleted	
Formula				
259	Done at Brussels,	Done at Brussels,	Done at Brussels,	
Formula				
260	For the European Parliament	For the European Parliament	For the European Parliament	
Formula				
261	The President	The President	The President	
Formula				
262	For the Council	For the Council	For the Council	
Formula				
263				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council mandate	Draft Agreement
	The President	The President	The President	
Annex				
264	Annex	deleted		