



Task

Competence

Becoming operational

- The sudden development and application of ICT, have created the opportunity for revolutionary changes in the overall development of society.
 - It required elimination of monopoly in the field of providing public telecommunication services and changes in national policies which were aiming at creating state operators.
 - The opening of telecom market in EU has been achieved by means of liberalization of the monopolised sector, accompanying measures of harmonization of the laws and enforcement of equal competition.
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- Law on Telecommunications 24/04/2003.
 - Basic objective of its adoption was to institute a new, qualitatively different Law, which would be harmonized with current international principles and EU standards.
 - The first step brought about by its enforcement is the diminution of government influence and limitation, or elimination of the state operator's monopoly.
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- The Law divides the competence between the Government, responsible ministry and new independent regulatory body – the Agency, by separating the political, operational and regulatory functions.
 - The Law provides for the Government to design the Policy and the Strategy of Telecommunications Development, on the proposal of responsible ministry.
 - Regulatory role is assigned to the Agency . The Agency is required to ensure the execution of the Strategy according to the Law.
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Regulatory function of this body actually ensures that the openness of market does not grow into absence of rules of conduct of its participants.

Competences of the Agency:

- Issuance of licences and permits,
 - Numbering,
 - Possibility of tariff regulation,
 - Interconnection,
 - Universal service,
 - Control of leased lines.
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There are four types of permits : licence, authorization, radio-station permit or technical permit.

- Licence is issued for those types of services which are based on scarce resources: frequencies and numbering. They are issued subsequently to a public contest. In addition to annual fee for its usage, a one-off licence fee for granting of licence right is also to be paid (and it represents the income of the Republic budget).
 - Authorizations, unlike licences, are issued for those types of services that can be performed by anyone that meets the conditions prescribed for that service.
 - Radio-station permits give right for its procurement and usage, and with it, the right to use certain radio frequencies.
 - Technical permits include different kinds of attestations and certificates .
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- The Law entitles the Agency to propose the numbering plan and manage this plan, which implies number assignment to operators on non-discriminatory basis.
 - Special competence of the Agency concerns the operators with dominant market power, and it involves the possibility of tariff regulation for such operator.
 - The third issue concerns interconnection, i.e. connection between different operators' networks.
 - The fourth competence concerns the issue of universal service and duties regarding its ensuring and financing.
 - The fifth competence concerns the issue of leased lines, which involves the obligation of public operator with significant market power to lease its lines under certain conditions.
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- In the field of radio communications, competence of the Agency concerns, above all, radio-frequency spectrum management, i.e. the assignment and usage of radio-frequencies.
 - The question of program contents comes under the authority of the Radio Broadcasting Agency.
 - The procedure of the issuance of permits for broadcasting is defined through coordinated work of both agencies, following the model: “two permits - one counter”.
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- The Law on Telecommunications was passed on 24/04/2003. It was published in Official Gazette of Republic of Serbia no.44/2003.
 - In accordance with the Law, on proposal of the Government of Republic of Serbia, the Assembly elected the president and the members of the Managing Board on 23/05/2005. It was published in Official Gazette no.44 on 27/05/2005.
 - The Managing Board held the constitutive session on 15/06/2005 in which the deputy of the MB was elected, the Statute, the Operating Regulations of the MB, and the basis for general provisions on systematisation of activities and tasks and on internal organization were adopted. In the following session the Code of Conduct of the Employees was adopted.
 - The Government of the Republic of Serbia approved the RAT Statute on 14/07/2005, which was published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia no.78 on 13/09/2005.
 - The Agency was registered at the Commercial Court in Belgrade. On 02/08/2005 the authorization for entry in the court register no. 5-857-00 was issued.
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ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF REPUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATION AGENCY

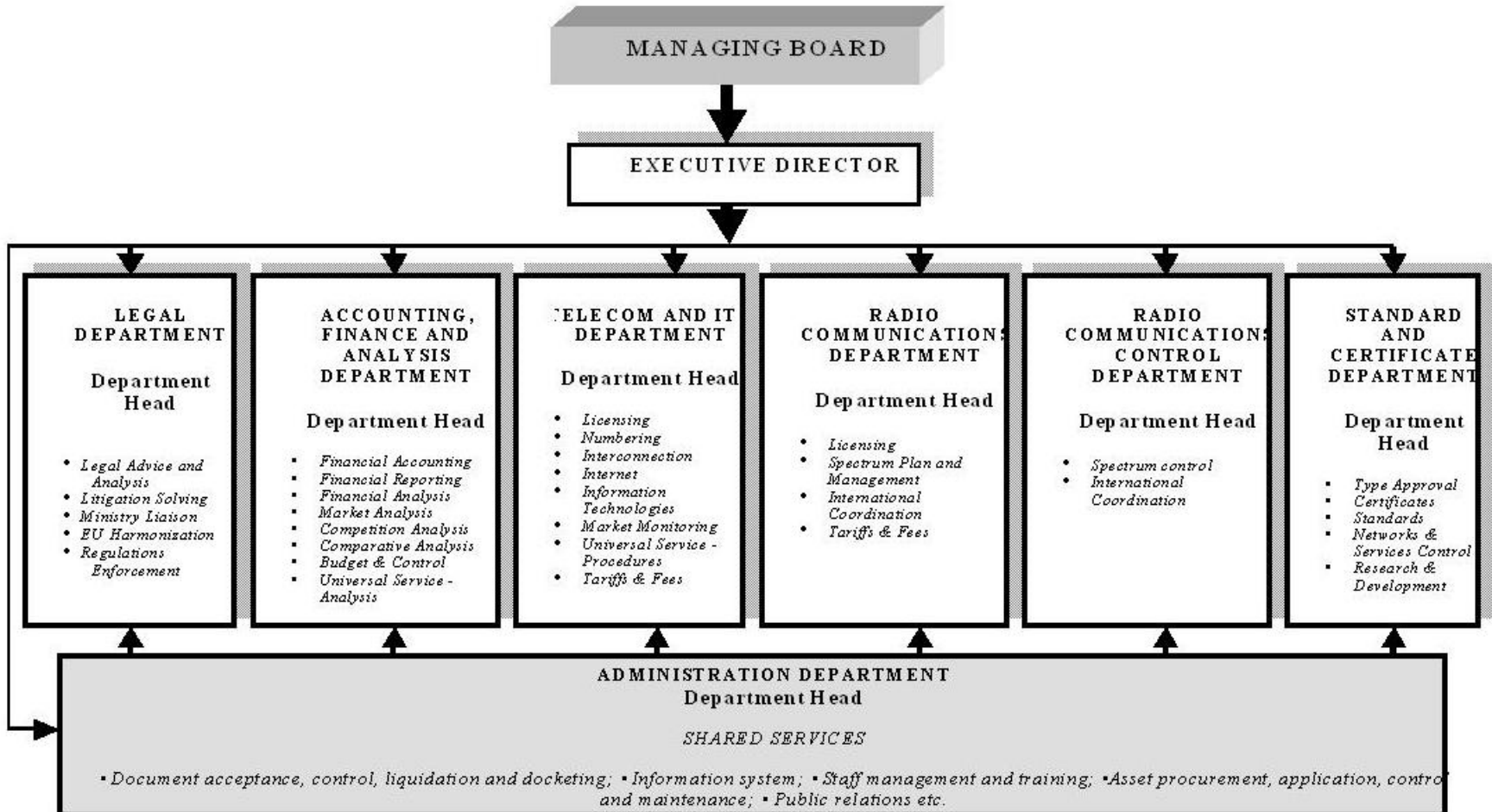
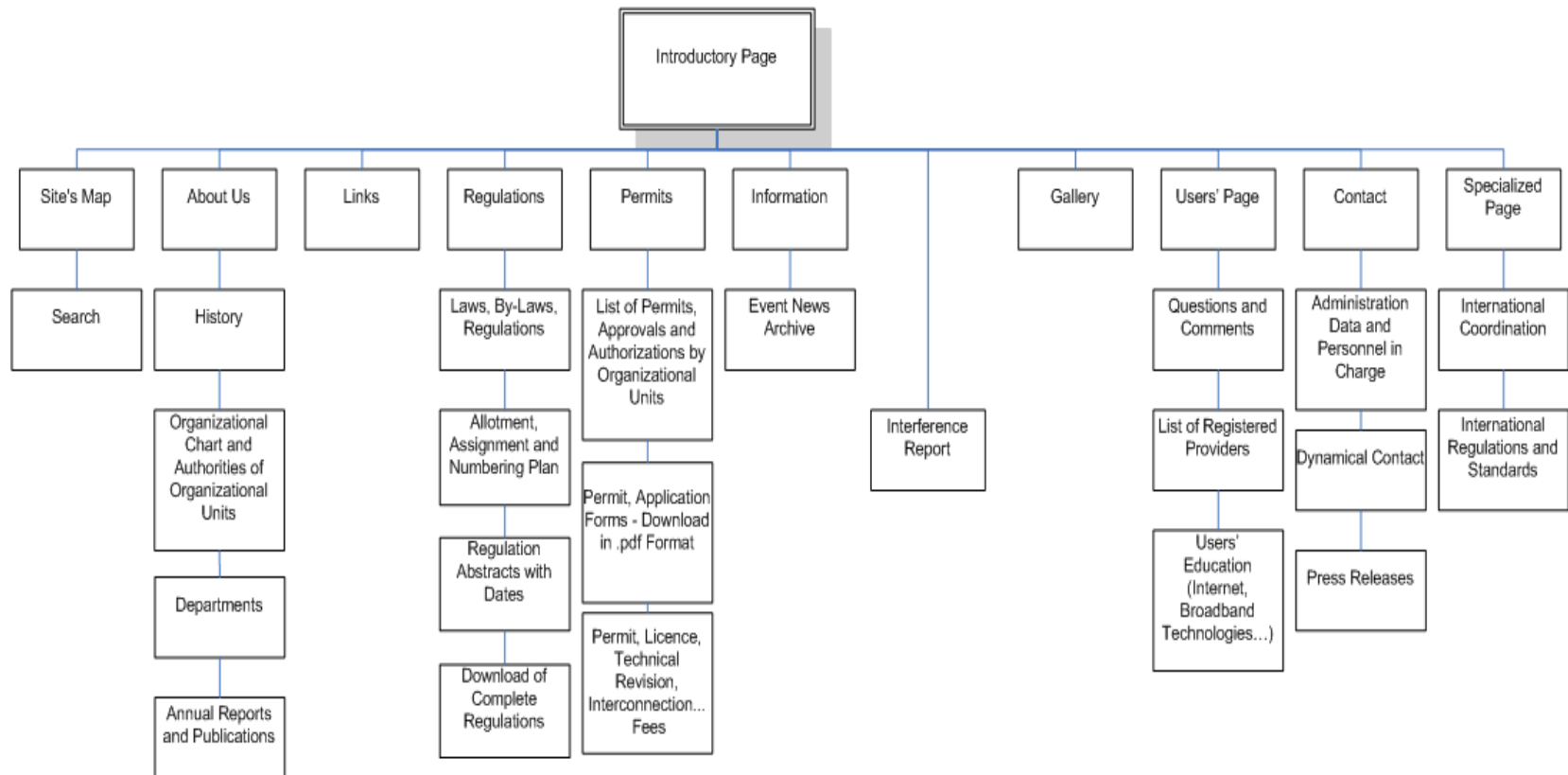


Chart of the RTA Website (English and Serbian version)



- The Agency set up the official website www.ratel.org.yu on 04/08/2005, where the Agency activities will be followed on regular basis.
- The first press conference was held on 06/08/2005.

In accordance with Art. 82 of the Law, RTA started cooperating with the Republic Radio Broadcasting Agency (RBA).

- The Managing Board of RTA, in the session held on ..., accepted the suggestion of the Ministry of Capital Investments and RRA to accept, according to Art. 104 of the Law, the Plan prepared by the working group of RBA and the Ministry.
- After having participated in discussions in the meetings of the RRA Council, the TRA Managing Board approved the Strategy of Radio Broadcasting Development in Serbia until 2013, in its session held on 26/10/2005.

In accordance with the Law and the Statute, with the aim of achieving impartiality in decision-making, and becoming familiar with actual state, problems and possible solutions, the TRA Managing Board started visiting, and is planning to be constantly in touch and consult with all participants of the telecommunication sector: operators, providers, industry, users and scientific and education institutions.

- So far visits and talks in the following institutions took place: TELEKOM, JP PTT, Internet Providers' Association, CDS Association, IRITEL, IMTEL, PUPIN.
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In accordance with the Law and the Statute, according to the adopted organizational structure, the Agency Council should be established.

The purpose of the Council is to engage, for Agency needs, renowned experts, scientific and expert institutions, that should solve current issues from the area of the Agency authority. (New services and rapid development of IT requires constant introduction of new regulations.)

In addition to the expert opinion of the Council on this issue, it is necessary that the Agency organize theme public discussions – round tables, in order to acquire expert and impartial conclusions on specific current issues. : VoIP, DTV, 3G,.....
