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Subject to Legal Review for Accuracy, Clarity, and Consistency
January 28, 2004

Chapter Thirteen
Telecommunications¹

Article 13.1: Scope and Coverage

1. This Chapter applies to:
 - (a) measures adopted or maintained by a Party relating to access to and use of public telecommunications services;
 - (b) measures adopted or maintained by a Party relating to obligations of suppliers of public telecommunications services, including major suppliers;
 - (c) measures adopted or maintained by a Party relating to the provision of information services; and
 - (d) other measures relating to public telecommunications networks or services.
2. Except to ensure that enterprises operating broadcast stations and cable systems have continued access to and use of public telecommunications services, this Chapter does not apply to any measure adopted or maintained by a Party relating to broadcast or cable distribution of radio or television programming.
3. Nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to:
 - (a) require a Party or require a Party to compel any enterprise to establish, construct, acquire, lease, operate, or provide telecommunications networks or services where such networks or services are not offered to the public generally;
 - (b) require a Party to compel any enterprise exclusively engaged in the broadcast or cable distribution of radio or television programming to make available its broadcast or cable facilities as a public telecommunications network; or
 - (c) prevent a Party from prohibiting persons operating private networks from using their networks to supply public telecommunications networks or services to third parties.

¹ In place of the obligations established in this Chapter, Costa Rica shall undertake the specific commitments set out in Annex 13.

DRAFT
Subject to Legal Review for Accuracy, Clarity, and Consistency
January 28, 2004

Article 13.2: Access to and Use of Public Telecommunications Services

1. Each Party shall ensure that enterprises of another Party have access to and use of any public telecommunications service, including leased circuits, offered in its territory or across its borders, on reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions, including as set out in paragraphs 2 through 6.
2. Each Party shall ensure that such enterprises are permitted to:
 - (a) purchase or lease, and attach terminal or other equipment that interfaces with a public telecommunications network;
 - (b) provide services to individual or multiple end-users over any leased or owned circuit(s);
 - (c) connect owned or leased circuits with public telecommunications networks and services in the territory, or across the borders, of that Party or with circuits leased or owned by another person;
 - (d) perform switching, signaling, processing, and conversion functions; and
 - (e) use operating protocols of their choice.
3. Each Party shall ensure that enterprises of another Party may use public telecommunications services for the movement of information in its territory or across its borders and for access to information contained in databases or otherwise stored in machine-readable form in the territory of any Party.
4. Notwithstanding paragraph 3, a Party may take such measures as are necessary:
 - (a) to ensure the security and confidentiality of messages; or
 - (b) to protect the privacy of non-public personal data of subscribers to public telecommunications services,subject to the requirement that such measures are not applied in a manner that would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or disguised restriction on trade in services.
5. Each Party shall ensure that no condition is imposed on access to and use of public telecommunications networks or services, other than that necessary to:

DRAFT
Subject to Legal Review for Accuracy, Clarity, and Consistency
January 28, 2004

- (a) safeguard the public service responsibilities of providers of public telecommunications networks or services, in particular their ability to make their networks or services available to the public generally; or
 - (b) protect the technical integrity of public telecommunications networks or services.
6. Provided that conditions for access to and use of public telecommunications networks or services satisfy the criteria set out in paragraph 5, such conditions may include:
- (a) a requirement to use specified technical interfaces, including interface protocols, for interconnection with such networks or services;
 - (b) a licensing, permit, registration, or notification procedure which, if adopted or maintained, is transparent and applications filed thereunder are processed subject to the Party's national law or regulation.

Article 13.3: Obligations Relating to Suppliers of Public Telecommunications Services²

1. Interconnection

- (a) Each Party shall ensure that suppliers of public telecommunications services in its territory provide, directly or indirectly, interconnection with the suppliers of public telecommunications services of another Party.
- (b) In carrying out subparagraph (a), each Party shall ensure that suppliers of public telecommunications services in its territory take reasonable steps to protect the confidentiality of commercially sensitive information of, or relating to, suppliers and end-users of public telecommunications services and only use such information for the purpose of providing those services.
- (c) The telecommunications regulatory body shall have authority to require the filing of the interconnection contracts of any public telecommunications supplier.

2. Resale

² Subject to Annex 13.3, Articles 13.3.2 through 13.3.4 do not apply to suppliers of commercial mobile services or to rural telephone companies. Nothing in this Article shall be construed to preclude an authority from imposing measures set forth in this Article upon suppliers of commercial mobile services and rural telephone companies.

DRAFT
Subject to Legal Review for Accuracy, Clarity, and Consistency
January 28, 2004

Each Party shall ensure that suppliers of public telecommunications services do not impose unreasonable or discriminatory conditions or limitations on the resale of public telecommunications services.

3. Number Portability

Each Party shall ensure that suppliers of public telecommunications services in its territory provide number portability³ to the extent technically feasible, on a timely basis, and on reasonable terms and conditions.

4. Dialing Parity

Each Party shall ensure that suppliers of public telecommunications services in its territory provide dialing parity to suppliers of public telecommunications services of another Party, and afford suppliers of public telecommunications services of another Party non-discriminatory access to telephone numbers and related services with no unreasonable dialing delays.

Article 13.4: Additional Obligations Relating to Major Suppliers of Public Telecommunications Services⁴

1. Treatment by Major Suppliers

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

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

2. Competitive Safeguards

³ In El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, the obligation to ensure number portability may take into account the economic feasibility of such requirement.

⁴ Subject to Annex 13.3, Article 13.4 does not apply to commercial mobile services or to rural telephone companies. This Article is without prejudice to any rights or obligations that a Party may have under the General Agreement on Trade in Services. Nothing in this Article shall be construed to preclude an authority from imposing measures set forth in this Article upon suppliers of commercial mobile services or rural telephone companies.

DRAFT
Subject to Legal Review for Accuracy, Clarity, and Consistency
January 28, 2004

(a) Each Party shall maintain⁵ appropriate measures for the purpose of preventing suppliers who, alone or together, are a major supplier in its territory from engaging in or continuing anti-competitive practices.

(b) The anti-competitive practices referred to in subparagraph (a) shall include in particular:

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

3. Resale

Each Party shall ensure that major suppliers in its territory:

- (a) offer for resale, at reasonable rates,⁶ to suppliers of public telecommunications services of another Party, public telecommunications services that such major supplier provides at retail to end users that are not suppliers of public telecommunications services; and
- (b) do not impose unreasonable or discriminatory conditions or limitations on the resale of such services.⁷

4. Unbundling of Network Elements

- (a) Each Party shall provide its telecommunications regulatory body the authority to require major suppliers in its territory to offer access to network elements on an

⁵ Maintaining measures should also include the actual implementation of such measures, as appropriate.

⁶ Wholesale rates, set pursuant to domestic law and regulation, shall satisfy the standard of reasonableness in this subparagraph.

⁷ Resellers that obtain, at wholesale rates, a public telecommunications service available at retail only to a category of subscribers may be prohibited from offering such service to a different category of subscribers, where provided for under national law or regulation.

DRAFT
Subject to Legal Review for Accuracy, Clarity, and Consistency
January 28, 2004

unbundled basis on terms and conditions and at cost-oriented rates that are reasonable, non-discriminatory, and transparent for the supply of public telecommunications services.

- (b) Each Party may determine the network elements required to be made available in its territory, and the suppliers that may obtain such elements, in accordance with national law and regulation(s).

5. Interconnection

(a) General Terms and Conditions

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

- (i) at any technically feasible point in the major supplier's network;
 - (ii) under non-discriminatory terms, conditions (including technical standards and specifications), and rates;
 - (iii) of a quality no less favorable than that provided by such major supplier for its own like services, for like services of non-affiliated service suppliers, or for its subsidiaries or other affiliates;
 - (iv) in a timely fashion, on terms, conditions (including technical standards and specifications), and, subject to Annex 13.4.5, cost-oriented rates that are transparent, reasonable, having regard to economic feasibility, and sufficiently unbundled so that the supplier need not pay for network components or facilities that it does not require for the service to be provided; and
 - (v) upon request, at points in addition to the network termination points offered to the majority of users, subject to charges that reflect the cost of construction of necessary additional facilities.
- (b) Options for Interconnecting with Major Suppliers

DRAFT
Subject to Legal Review for Accuracy, Clarity, and Consistency
January 28, 2004

Each Party shall ensure that suppliers of public telecommunications services of another Party may interconnect their facilities and equipment with those of major suppliers in its territory pursuant to at least one of the following options:

- (i) a reference interconnection offer or another standard interconnection offer containing the rates, terms, and conditions that the major supplier offers generally to suppliers of public telecommunications services; or
- (ii) the terms and conditions of an existing interconnection agreement or through negotiations of a new interconnection agreement.

(c) Public Availability of Interconnection Offers

Each Party shall require each major supplier in its territory to make publicly available a reference interconnection offer or other standard interconnection offer containing the rates, terms, and conditions that the major supplier offers generally to suppliers of public telecommunications services.

(d) Public Availability of the Procedures for Interconnection Negotiations

Each Party shall make publicly available the applicable procedures for interconnection negotiations with major suppliers in its territory.

(e) Public Availability of Interconnection Agreements Concluded with Major Suppliers

- (i) Each Party shall require major suppliers in its territory to file all interconnection agreements to which they are party with its telecommunications regulatory body or other relevant body.
- (ii) Each Party shall make publicly available interconnection agreements in force between a major supplier in its territory and other suppliers of public telecommunications services in such territory.

6. Provisioning and Pricing of Leased Circuits Services

- (a) Each Party shall ensure that major suppliers in its territory provide enterprises of another Party leased circuits services that are public telecommunications services on terms and conditions and at rates that are reasonable and non-discriminatory.

DRAFT
Subject to Legal Review for Accuracy, Clarity, and Consistency
January 28, 2004

- (b) In carrying out subparagraph (a), each Party shall provide its telecommunications regulatory body the authority to require major suppliers in its territory to offer leased circuits services that are public telecommunications services to enterprises of another Party at flat-rate, cost-oriented prices.

7. Co-location

- (a) Subject to subparagraphs (b) and (c), each Party shall ensure that major suppliers in its territory provide to suppliers of public telecommunications services of another Party physical co-location of equipment necessary for interconnection on terms and conditions and at cost-oriented rates that are reasonable, non-discriminatory, and transparent.
- (b) Where physical co-location is not practical for technical reasons or because of space limitations, each Party shall ensure that major suppliers in its territory:
 - (i) provide an alternative solution; or
 - (ii) facilitate virtual co-location in its territoryon terms and conditions and at cost-oriented rates that are reasonable, non-discriminatory and transparent.
- (c) Each Party's national law or regulation shall determine the premises subject to this obligation.

8. Access to Rights-of-way

Subject to Annex 13.4.8, each Party shall ensure that major suppliers in its territory afford access to poles, ducts, conduits, and rights-of-way to suppliers of public telecommunications services of another Party on reasonable and nondiscriminatory rates, terms, and conditions.

Article 13.5: Submarine Cable Systems

Each Party shall ensure reasonable and non-discriminatory treatment for access to submarine cable systems (including landing facilities) in its territory, where a supplier is authorized to operate such submarine cable system as a public telecommunications service.

Article 13.6: Conditions for the Provision of Information Services

DRAFT
Subject to Legal Review for Accuracy, Clarity, and Consistency
January 28, 2004

1. Neither Party may require an enterprise in its territory that it classifies⁸ as a supplier of information services (which supplies such services over facilities that it does not own) to:

- (a) supply such services to the public generally;
- (b) cost-justify rates for such services;
- (c) file a tariff for such services;
- (d) interconnect its networks with any particular customer for the supply of such services; or
- (e) conform with any particular standard or technical regulation for interconnection other than for interconnection to a public telecommunications network.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, a Party may take the actions described in subparagraphs (a) – (e) to remedy a practice of a supplier of information services that the Party has found in a particular case to be anti-competitive under its law or regulation, or to otherwise promote competition or safeguard the interests of consumers.

Article 13.7: Independent Regulatory Bodies and Government-owned Telecommunications Suppliers

1. Each Party shall ensure that its telecommunications regulatory body is separate from, and not accountable to, any supplier of public telecommunications services. To this end, each Party shall ensure that its telecommunications regulatory body does not hold a financial interest or maintain an operating role in such a supplier.

2. Each Party shall ensure that the decisions and procedures of its telecommunications regulatory body are impartial with respect to all interested persons. To this end, each Party shall ensure that any financial interest that it holds in a supplier of public telecommunications services does not influence the decisions and procedures of its telecommunications regulatory body.

3. No Party shall accord more favorable treatment to a supplier of public telecommunications services or to a supplier of information services in its territory than that accorded to a like supplier of another Party on the basis that the supplier receiving more favorable treatment is owned, wholly or in part, by the national government of the Party.

⁸ The telecommunications regulatory body of each Party has the authority within its territory to classify the services included in the information services category.

DRAFT
Subject to Legal Review for Accuracy, Clarity, and Consistency
January 28, 2004

Article 13.8: Universal Service

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

Article 13.9: Licensing Process

1. Where a Party requires a supplier of public telecommunications services to have a license, concession, permit, registration, or other type of authorization, the Party shall make publicly available:
 - (a) all licensing or authorization criteria and procedures;
 - (b) the period of time normally required to reach a decision concerning an application for a license, concession, permit, registration, or other type of authorization; and
 - (c) the terms and conditions of all licenses or authorizations issued.
2. Each Party shall ensure that, upon request, an applicant receives the reasons for the denial of a license, concession, permit, registration, or other type of authorization.

Article 13.10: Allocation and Use of Scarce Resources

1. Each Party shall administer procedures for the allocation and use of scarce telecommunications resources, including frequencies, numbers, and rights of way, in an objective, timely, transparent, and non-discriminatory fashion.
2. Each Party shall make publicly available the current state of allocated frequency bands but shall not be required to provide detailed identification of frequencies allocated for specific government uses.
3. Decisions on allocating and assigning spectrum and frequency management are not measures that are *per se* inconsistent with Article 11.4 (Market Access), which is applied to Chapter Ten (Investment) through Article 11.1.3 (Scope and Coverage). Accordingly, each Party retains the right to exercise its spectrum and frequency management policies, which may affect the number of suppliers of public telecommunications services, provided that this is done in a

DRAFT
Subject to Legal Review for Accuracy, Clarity, and Consistency
January 28, 2004

manner that is consistent with the provisions of this Agreement. Each Party also retains the right to allocate frequency bands taking into account existing and future needs.

Article 13.11: Enforcement⁹

Each Party shall ensure that its competent authority is authorized to establish and enforce domestic measures relating to the obligations set out in Articles 13.2, through 13.5. Such authority shall include the ability to impose effective sanctions, which may include financial penalties, injunctive relief (on an interim or final basis), or modification, suspension, and revocation of licenses.

Article 13.12: Resolution of Domestic Telecommunications Disputes

Further to Articles 18.4 (Administrative Proceedings) and 18.5 (Review and Appeal), each Party shall ensure the following:

Recourse to Telecommunications Regulatory Bodies

- (a) (i) Each Party shall ensure that enterprises of another Party may seek review by a telecommunications regulatory body or other relevant body to resolve disputes arising under domestic measures addressing a matter set out in Article 13.2 through 13.5.
- (ii) Each Party shall ensure that suppliers of public telecommunications services of another Party that have requested interconnection with a major supplier in its territory may seek review, within a reasonable and publicly available period of time after the supplier requests interconnection, by a telecommunications regulatory body to resolve disputes regarding the terms, conditions, and rates for interconnection with such major supplier.

Reconsideration

- (b) Each Party shall ensure that any enterprises aggrieved or whose interests are adversely affected by a determination or decision of the telecommunications regulatory body may petition the body to reconsider that determination or decision. Neither Party may permit such a petition to constitute grounds for non-compliance with such determination or decision of the telecommunications regulatory body unless an appropriate authority stays such determination or decision.

⁹ Each Party shall endeavor to ensure that its regulatory body has adequate resources to carry out its functions.

DRAFT
Subject to Legal Review for Accuracy, Clarity, and Consistency
January 28, 2004

Judicial Review

- (c) Each Party shall ensure that any enterprise aggrieved by a determination or decision of the telecommunications regulatory body may obtain judicial review of such determination or decision by an independent judicial authority.

Article 13.13: Transparency

Further to Articles 18.2 (Publication) and 18.3 (Notification and Provision of Information), each Party shall ensure that:

- (a) rulemakings, including the basis for such rulemakings, of its telecommunications regulatory body and end-user tariffs filed with its telecommunications regulatory body are promptly published or otherwise made available to all interested persons;
- (b) interested persons are provided with adequate advance public notice of and the opportunity to comment on any rulemaking proposed by a telecommunications regulatory body; and
- (c) its measures relating to public telecommunications services are made publicly available, including measures relating to:
 - (i) tariffs and other terms and conditions of service;
 - (ii) procedures relating to judicial and other adjudicatory proceedings;
 - (iii) specifications of technical interfaces;
 - (iv) bodies responsible for preparing, amending, and adopting standards-related measures affecting access and use;
 - (v) conditions for attaching terminal or other equipment to the public telecommunications network; and
 - (vi) notification, permit, registration, or licensing requirements, if any.

Article 13.14: Flexibility in the Choice of Technologies

DRAFT
Subject to Legal Review for Accuracy, Clarity, and Consistency
January 28, 2004

No Party shall prevent suppliers of public telecommunications services from having the flexibility to choose the technologies that they use to supply their services, including commercial mobile wireless services, subject to requirements necessary to satisfy legitimate public policy interests.

Article 13.15: Forbearance

The Parties recognize the importance of relying on market forces to achieve wide choices in the supply of telecommunications services. To this end, each Party may forbear from applying regulation to a service that the Party classifies as a public telecommunications service, upon a determination by its telecommunications regulatory body that:

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

Article 13.16: Relationship to other Chapters

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

Article 13.17: Definitions

For purposes of this Chapter:

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

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

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

DRAFT
Subject to Legal Review for Accuracy, Clarity, and Consistency
January 28, 2004

dialing parity means the ability of an end-user to use an equal number of digits to access a like public telecommunications service, regardless of the public telecommunications service supplier chosen by such end-user;

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

enterprise means an entity constituted or organized under the applicable law of a Party, whether for profit or not for profit, and whether privately or government owned or controlled. Forms that an enterprise may take include a corporation, trust, partnership, sole proprietorship, branch, joint venture, association, or similar organization;

essential facilities means facilities of a public telecommunications network or service that (a) are exclusively or predominantly provided by a single or limited number of suppliers, and (b) cannot feasibly be economically or technically substituted in order to provide a service;

information service means the offering of a capability for generating, acquiring, storing, transforming, processing, retrieving, utilizing, or making available information via telecommunications, and includes electronic publishing, but does not include any use of any such capability for the management, control, or operation of a telecommunications system or the management of a telecommunications service;

interconnection means linking with suppliers providing public telecommunications services in order to allow the users of one supplier to communicate with users of another supplier and to access services provided by another supplier;

leased circuits means telecommunications facilities between two or more designated points that are set aside for the dedicated use of or availability to a particular customer or other users of the customer's choosing;

major supplier means a supplier of public telecommunications services that has the ability to materially affect the terms of participation (having regard to price and supply) in the relevant market for public telecommunications services as a result of (a) control over essential facilities or (b) use of its position in the market;

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

DRAFT
Subject to Legal Review for Accuracy, Clarity, and Consistency
January 28, 2004

non-discriminatory means treatment no less favorable than that accorded to any other user of like public telecommunications services in like circumstances;

number portability means the ability of end-users of public telecommunications services to retain, at the same location, existing telephone numbers without impairment of quality, reliability, or convenience when switching between like suppliers of public telecommunications services;

person means either a natural person or an enterprise;

public telecommunications service means any telecommunications service which a Party requires, explicitly or in effect, to be offered to the public generally. Such services may include, *inter alia*, telephone and data transmission typically involving customer-supplied information between two or more points without any end-to-end change in the form or content of the customer's information, but does not include information services;

reference interconnection offer means an interconnection offer extended by a major supplier and filed with or approved by a telecommunications regulatory body that is sufficiently detailed to enable a supplier of public telecommunications services that is willing to accept its rates, terms, and conditions to obtain interconnection without having to engage in negotiations with the major supplier;

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

telecommunications regulatory body means a national body responsible for the regulation of telecommunications; and

user means an end-user or a supplier of public telecommunications services.

DRAFT
Subject to Legal Review for Accuracy, Clarity, and Consistency
January 28, 2004

Annex 13

Specific Commitments of Costa Rica on Telecommunications Services

I. Preamble

The Government of the Republic of Costa Rica:

Acknowledging the unique nature of the Costa Rican social policy on telecommunications, and reaffirming its decision to ensure that the process of opening the telecommunications services sector in the country must be based on its Constitution;

emphasizing that such process shall be to the benefit of the user and shall be based on the principles of graduality, selectivity and regulation, and in strict conformity with the social objectives of universality and solidarity in the supply of telecommunications services; and

recognizing its commitment to strengthen and modernize the Costa Rican Electricity Institute (ICE) as a market participant in a competitive telecommunications marketplace while ensuring that the use of its infrastructure shall be remunerated and to develop a regulatory body to oversee market development;

undertakes through this Annex the following specific commitments on telecommunications services.

II. Modernization of ICE

Costa Rica shall enact a new legal framework to strengthen ICE, through its appropriate modernization, no later than December 31, 2004.

III. Selective and Gradual Market Opening Commitments

1. Market Access Standstill

Costa Rica shall allow service providers of another Party to supply telecommunications services on terms and conditions that are no less favorable than those established by or granted pursuant to its national legislation in force on January 27, 2003.

2. Gradual and Selective Opening of Certain Telecommunications Services

- (a) As provided in Annex I, Costa Rica shall allow telecommunications services providers of any Party, on a non-discriminatory basis, to effectively compete to

DRAFT
Subject to Legal Review for Accuracy, Clarity, and Consistency
January 28, 2004

supply directly to the customer, through the technology of their choice, the following telecommunications services in its territory:¹

- (i) Private network services,² no later than January 1, 2006;
 - (ii) Internet services,³ no later than January 1, 2006; and
 - (iii) Mobile wireless services,⁴ no later than January 1, 2007.
- (b) Subparagraph (a) shall also apply to any other telecommunications service that Costa Rica may decide to allow in the future.

IV. Regulatory Principles⁵

The regulatory framework on telecommunications services that the Government of Costa Rica shall have in force as of January 1, 2006, shall conform, among others, to the following provisions:

1. Universal Service

Costa Rica has the right to define the kind of universal service obligations it wishes to maintain. Such obligations will not be regarded as anti-competitive *per se*, provided they are administered in a transparent, non-discriminatory, and competitively neutral manner and are not more burdensome than necessary for the kind of universal service defined.

2. Independence of the Regulatory Authority

Costa Rica shall establish or maintain a regulatory authority for telecommunications services, which shall be separate from and not accountable to any supplier of telecommunications services. Costa Rica shall ensure that its telecommunications regulatory authority is authorized to impose effective sanctions to enforce domestic measures relating to the obligations set out in this Annex.

¹ If required, Costa Rica will make licenses available within the timeframes specified in this paragraph.

² Private network services (closed-user group services) are defined as the networks provided for communications with no interconnection to the public switched telecommunications network at either end. Nothing in this Annex shall be construed to prevent Costa Rica from prohibiting persons operating private networks from using their networks to supply public telecommunications networks or services to third parties.

³ Internet services shall include electronic mail; retrieval and processing on-line information and databases and services of electronic exchange of data, and offering the ability to access the global internet.

⁴ Mobile wireless services are defined as voice, data, and/or broadband services provided by radio electric means in specifically allocated bands, using mobile or fixed terminal equipment, using cellular, PCS, satellite, or any other similar technology that may be developed in the future for these services.

⁵ For greater clarity, this section does not create market access rights or obligations.

DRAFT
Subject to Legal Review for Accuracy, Clarity, and Consistency
January 28, 2004

This regulatory authority may include jurisdiction over spectrum management, universal service, tariffing, and licensing of new market entrants. The decisions and the procedures of the regulatory authority shall be impartial with respect to all market participants.

3. Transparency

Costa Rica shall ensure that applicable procedures for interconnection to a major supplier as well as either its interconnection agreements or referenced interconnection offers are made publicly available. Costa Rica shall also make publicly available all licensing or authorization criteria and procedures, and the terms and conditions of all licenses or authorizations issued.

4. Allocation and Use of Scarce Resources

Costa Rica shall ensure that procedures for the allocation and use of limited resources, including frequencies, numbers, and rights of way, are administered in an objective, timely, transparent, and non-discriminatory manner by a competent domestic authority.⁶ The Republic of Costa Rica shall issue licenses for use of spectrum directly to the service providers, in accordance with article 121 item 14 of the Constitution of Costa Rica.

5. Regulated Interconnection

Costa Rica shall ensure that public telecommunications services suppliers of another Party are provided interconnection with a major supplier in a timely fashion, under non-discriminatory terms, conditions,⁷ and cost-oriented rates that are transparent, reasonable, and having regard to economic feasibility.

Costa Rica shall also ensure that a service supplier requesting interconnection with a major supplier has recourse to an independent domestic body,⁸ which may be the regulatory authority referred to in paragraph 2, to resolve disputes regarding appropriate terms, conditions, and rates for interconnection within a reasonable period of time.

6. Access to and Use of the Network

Costa Rica shall ensure that enterprises of another Party have access to and use of any public telecommunications services, including leased circuits, offered in its territory or across its

⁶ The competent domestic authority shall be separate from and not accountable to any supplier of telecommunications services.

⁷ Referred conditions include technical regulations and specifications, as well as the quality of interconnection.

⁸ The independent domestic body shall be separate from and not accountable to any supplier of telecommunications services.

DRAFT
Subject to Legal Review for Accuracy, Clarity, and Consistency
January 28, 2004

borders, on reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions and are permitted to: purchase or lease and attach terminal or other equipment that interfaces with a public telecommunications network; provide services to individual or multiple end-users over any leased or owned circuit(s); connect owned or leased circuits with public telecommunications networks and services in its territory, or across the borders of that Party or with circuits leased or owned by another person; perform switching, signaling, processing and conversion functions; use operating protocols of their choice; and use public telecommunications services for the movement of information contained in data bases or otherwise stored in machine-readable form in the territory of any Party.

Notwithstanding the paragraph above, Costa Rica may take such measures as are necessary to ensure the security and confidentiality of messages or to protect the privacy of non-public personal data of subscribers to public telecommunications services, subject to the requirement that such measures are not applied in a manner that would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or disguised restriction on trade in services. Costa Rica shall also ensure that no condition is imposed on access to and use of public telecommunications networks or services, other than that necessary to safeguard the public service responsibilities of providers of public telecommunications networks or services, in particular their ability to make their networks or services available to the public generally, or protect the technical integrity of public telecommunications networks or services.

7. Provision of Information Services

Costa Rica may not require an enterprise of a Party in its territory that it classifies⁹ as a supplier of information services (which supplies such services over facilities that it does not own) to: supply such services to the public generally; cost-justify rates for such services; file tariffs for such services; interconnect its networks with any particular customer for the supply of such services; or conform to any particular standard or technical regulation for interconnection other than that for interconnection to a public telecommunications network. Costa Rica may, however, take any of these actions to remedy a practice of a supplier of information services that it has found in a particular case to be anti-competitive under its law or regulation, or to otherwise promote competition or safeguard the interests of consumers.

8. Competition

Costa Rica shall maintain appropriate measures for the purpose of preventing suppliers who, alone or together, are a major supplier from engaging in anti-competitive practices such as, not making available, on a timely basis, to suppliers of public telecommunications services, technical

⁹ The telecommunications regulatory authority will have the competence within its territory to classify the services included in the Information Services category.

DRAFT
Subject to Legal Review for Accuracy, Clarity, and Consistency
January 28, 2004

information about essential facilities and commercially relevant information which are necessary for them to provide public telecommunications services.

9. Submarine Cable Systems

Costa Rica shall ensure reasonable and non-discriminatory treatment for access to submarine cable systems (including landing facilities) in its territory, where a supplier is authorized to operate such submarine cable system as a public telecommunications service.

10. Flexibility in the Choice of Technologies

Costa Rica shall not prevent suppliers of public telecommunications services from having the flexibility to choose the technologies that they use to supply their services, subject to requirements necessary to satisfy legitimate public policy interests.

DRAFT
Subject to Legal Review for Accuracy, Clarity, and Consistency
January 28, 2004

Annex 13.3

Rural Telephone Suppliers

1. In the United States, a rural telephone company is defined by section 3(37) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.*

2. Article 13.4 does not apply to a rural telephone company, unless a state regulatory authority orders otherwise. In addition, a state regulatory authority may exempt a rural local exchange carrier, as defined in section 251(f)(2) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, from the obligations contained in Article 13.4.

* Negotiators Note: The Parties are working to develop a definition of rural telephone company for El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua that provides a scope proportionate in size

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January 28, 2004

to the level of each country's overall public telecommunications system as the statutory definition of rural carries provides in the United States.

Annex 13.4.5

Interconnection

For a Party without an existing commitment under the General Agreement on Trade in Services to ensure that a major supplier in its territory provides interconnection at cost-oriented rates, the obligation to ensure the provision of cost-oriented interconnection shall not become effective until two (2) years from the date this Agreement enters into force, and in no event later than January 1, 2007. During this transition period, such Party shall ensure that a major supplier of public telecommunications services in its territory does not increase its interconnection rates above the rates charged on December 31, 2003 and shall ensure that a major supplier proportionally reduces interconnection rates as necessary to ensure that a cost-oriented interconnection rate has been achieved by the end of this transition period.

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January 28, 2004

Annex 13.4.8

Access to Rights-of-Way

In El Salvador, Article 13.4.8 shall apply only when national law establishes that poles, ducts, conducts, and rights-of-way constitute essential resources.