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Guidelines for the examination paper in Telecommunications Economics. Winter 2012/2013, date 21.02.2013.

<u>Criteria for top performance in assessments of examination in 'Tele-communications Economics'.</u>

To obtain the highest grades in the assessments of examination in 'Tele-communications Economics' the following general criteria shall be met:

The student shall

- demonstrate knowledge of all the relevant concepts and factual items regarding the questions raised and of the relationships between these
- be able to design an analysis to give a thoroughly description of the problem and find possible solutions to the questions raised
- give a survey of the relevant economic issues regarding the questions raised
- explain constraints and uncertainties in the presented solutions, often in the form of trade-offs between different objectives.

As more concrete criteria - depending on the actual questions raised in the examination - the following shall be demonstrated:

Knowledge of

- the main trends and relationships in the ICT sectors (ICT=Information and Communication Technology) regarding demand, supply, prices, market players, technical solutions, regulation etc.
- the main economic and technical concepts and items used in the ICT sectors, especially for telecommunication, the Internet and supply of radio and TV channels.

The minimum criteria for passing the examination.

The student shall demonstrate knowledge of

- the most important concepts and factual items that are relevant for answering the questions raised
- the most relevant trends and relationships in the ICT sectors
- the possibilities and limitations of the use of relevant economic analyses.

Acceptance of a limited amount of small and medium failures in the analysis presented, but normally no major failures can be accepted.

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Question A.

There are different ways to answer the question. It is important to show an understanding and overview of different relevant concepts and to organise the presentation in a well-structured way.

The answer shall include several of the following issues:

- Definition of privatization and liberalization.
- The recommendation from EU about the goal of liberalization in member countries at latest in 1998.
- The possibilities of having full competition, oligopoly or private monopoly after privatization and liberalization. The role of the regulator in that context regarding price decisions, industrial structure, discrimination etc.
- The EU market analyses.
- Public Private Partnerships (PPP) in the field of FTTH investments.
- The objectives of PPP, including the relation to the present macro economic circumstances.
- Differentiation in relation to rural districts and urban areas.
- The cases of Australia, New Zeeland and Singapore.
- How to reverse the development towards privatization?

Question B.

There are different ways to answer the question. It is important to show an understanding and overview of different relevant concepts and to organise the presentation in a well-structured way.

The answer shall include several of the following issues:

- Economies of scale and scope.
- Definition of a natural monopoly and of essential facilities/bottlenecks. Present the question of natural monopoly not as an 0/1 issue.
- The trade off between having competition on the one hand and missing the benefit of economies of scale on the other hand.
- Discuss different examples of duplication of infrastructure: harbours, airport, natural gas pipelines, telecommunication networks etc.
- Present the access network as an essential facility and discuss the present situation with at least 4 competing access networks.
- Present how to obtain competition, even when only one access network owned by one player is in use; for example the incumbents copper access network or a coming FTTH access network owned by a dominant player in a region.