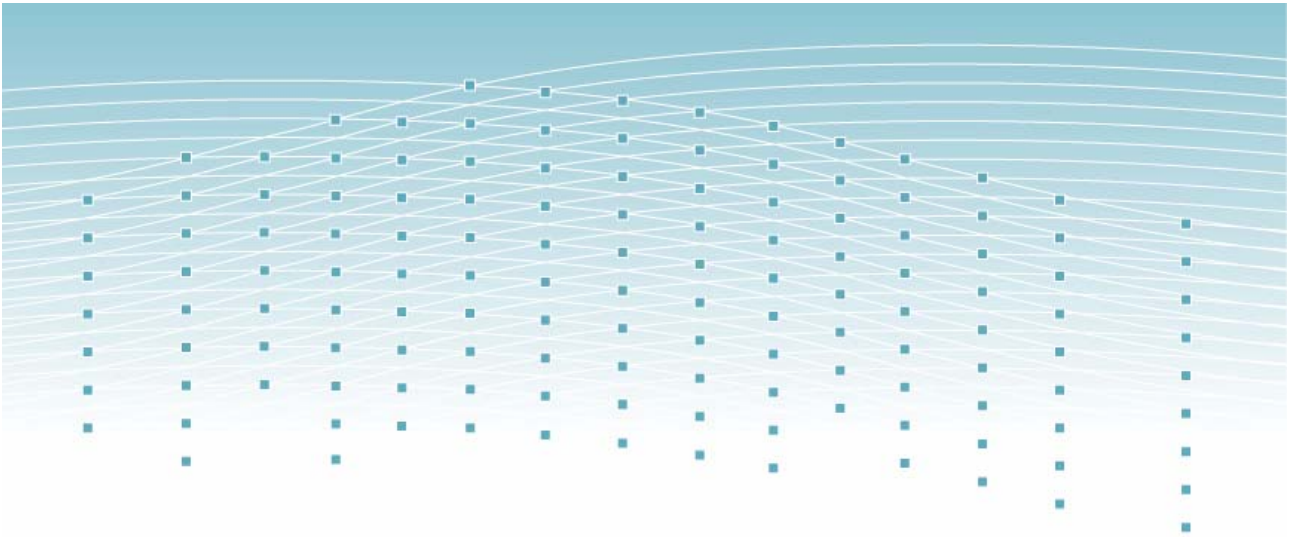Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Confederation

Federal Office of Communications OFCOM

Annual report 2005

Index

Editorial

For OFCOM, 2005 was characterised by the revision of the legal basis which are decisive to our activities: the Law on Radio and Television (LRTV) and the Law on Telecommunications (LTC). In long and intense debates, parliament discussed variants and struggled to find solutions.

However, only a minority of OFCOM's employees were directly affected by these discussions. The majority – generally working in the background – were busy ensuring that the population and the economy had at their disposal an adequate and high-quality selection of telecommunication services and broadcast programming. Their work was performed within the framework of licensing procedures, through consultation, and sometimes via supervisory interventions if the rules of the game were not being complied with.

In this annual report you will find some interesting details concerning our activities; for the first time not on paper but only on our website: we too want to make savings.

Dr Martin Dumermuth, Director General

The year 2005 in review

Chronology of major OFCOM, DETEC and ComCom decisions

1 January 2005: The Federal Council renewed its Directives on planning of the VHF transmitter networks which define the Swiss radio phonic landscape.

18 January 2005: ComCom decided that billing and collection services in relation to added-value services do not represent interconnection services.

27 January 2005: The Federal Council upheld an appeal against DETEC's decision to award a radio licence to DJ Radio. A new award procedure for the licence then had to be organised.

28 February 2005: After the Federal Court, due to insufficient formal legal foundation, annulled ComCom's decision in principle to fully unbundle the local loop, ComCom also rejected the corresponding applications concerning bit stream access and leased lines. These decisions were confirmed by the Federal Court.

4 March 2005: The Federal Council allowed Cablecom GmbH to extend the services on the service channel.

14 April 2005: DETEC approved the purchase of the former "Radio Framboise" covering canton Vaud by the Swiss woman Valérie Steinauer and Frenchman Hugues de Montfalcon. The name of the station was changed to "Rouge FM" on 1 July 2005.

27 April 2005: The Federal Council extended the Teleclub licence by 1 year.

End of April 2005: DETEC commissioned the Swiss Federal Audit Office to take an overall look at the financial situation and profitability of the SRG.

3 June 2005: ComCom issued a supervisory decision (non-compliance with the minimum operation obligation specified in the WLL licence) and a licence transfer decision against Broadnet.

10 June 2005: ComCom substantially confirmed a decision annulled by the Federal Court on formal grounds and again decreed the reduction of Swisscom's fixed network interconnection prices by about 30%. An appeal against the decision was lodged.

22 June 2005: DETEC decision against SRG/SF/TSR, America's Cup and Spenglercup Davos broadcast (naming of advertising sponsors, inadequate identification of the sponsor)

23 June 2005: OFCOM decision against Presse TV, 'Fussballtalk' broadcast (advertising product placement, naming of advertising sponsors, failure to name sponsors, advertising by inserts, sponsorship of a feature)

15 July 2005: OFCOM decision against SRG/SF, 'Traumjob' broadcast (inadequate naming of the sponsor, advertising for the sponsor)

15 August 2005:	OFCOM decision against SRG/TSI, 'Il quotidiano' broadcast (advertising which interrupts programmes)
17 August 2005:	ComCom penalty decisions against three telecommunications service providers (non-compliance with six supervisory decisions by OFCOM from the year 2004 because of non-provision of statistical information)
31 August 2005:	OFCOM decision against SRG/SF, 'al dente' broadcast (alcohol advertising for Coop products)
9 September 2005:	OFCOM decision against Presse TV, 'Gesundheit Sprechstunde' broadcast (inadequate naming of sponsor, surreptitious advertising, advertising of medications)
September/ November 2005:	Supervisory decisions by OFCOM against seven telecommunications service providers (non-provision of statistical information)
2 November 2005:	The Federal Council amended the Radio and Television Decree and issued detailed regulations concerning European film quotas (art. 20c RTVD; entry into force on 1 April 2006).
8 December 2005:	OFCOM agreed to an extension of the licence awarded to Swisscom in 2004 for DVB-H broadcasting of television programmes to include Zurich.
21 December 2005:	The Federal Council allowed the Hersant Group to acquire a holding in TVm3.
December 2005/ January 2006:	In total, 7 interconnection procedures concerning mobile termination prices were submitted to ComCom.
2005:	OFCOM awarded 31 licences for short-term radios (less than 30 days transmission per broadcaster).
2005:	DETEC awarded two cable radio licences: one to Radio Kaiseregg, (the German-speaking part of canton Fribourg) and Radio One (at Wil, in canton Saint Gall).

Radio and Television

LRTV Revision

The readings in Parliament progressed slowly in 2005. It was not possible for the two chambers to reach agreement on a number of key issues. The main bone of contention was the share of reception fees private broadcasters should receive and the responsibilities for monitoring competition and sponsorship and for the execution of legal proceedings. The revised law is not expected to enter into force until the first quarter of 2007.

Matthias Ramsauer, Vice-director

Regional language and national broadcasters

Growth in television …

The small group of regional language and national broadcasters has seen continued growth: on 4 March, the Federal Council gave Cablecom GmbH a TV licence to expand the German/Italian-speaking information channel and enhance it with editorial content on a small scale.

http://www.admin.ch/ch/d/ff/2005/2749.pdf (in German)

Constitutional questions about the independence of television and radio were raised when the Teleclub licence was extended at the end of April. Swisscom signalled its intention to take a stake in Teleclub's parent company, Cinetrade AG, or even to make a takeover bid for it. For the present, the national government has extended the licence by a year and provided the opportunity to have the legal issues resolved by external experts.

At the end of 2005, Dominik Kaiser's Elevator TV project was entering the home straight. The licensing work is now complete and the outstanding question about the technical distribution has been resolved – the Federal Council is expected to give the go-ahead in January 2006. In French-speaking Switzerland, TVm3's financial position will be stronger thanks to its new investor, Philippe Hersant, after the Federal Council authorised the Frenchman's entry into the market.

http://www.uvek.admin.ch/dokumentation/00474/00492/index.html?lang=en&msg-id=1901

… and in radio

In September, the evangelical Christian broadcaster, Life Channel, started operations. ERF Schweiz now also appears alongside the programming window on the Radio Eviva channel.

http://www.erf.ch/erf (in German)

Shortly before the deadline expired, Radio 105 started broadcasting its second cable channel, Radio Monte Carlo Switzerland.

http://www.radiomontecarlo.ch (in German)

European film quota

The crux of the MEDIA Agreement: Parliament and the Federal Council passed the necessary legislation to commit the national and regional language TV broadcasters to the European film quotas. However, because the MEDIA Agreement with Brussels has been held up due to problems within the EU in connection with the Cohesion Fund, the relevant legislation for the LRTV and RTV Decree will not be able enter into force until the start of 2006.

http://www.mediadesk.ch

Local and regional broadcasters

Local radio in French-speaking Switzerland and Zurich

In West Switzerland, a Franco-Swiss group of investors came to the rescue of Radio Framboise, the local station in Canton Vaud, which was in financial difficulties. It was relaunched on 1 July 2005 as RougeFM.

The city of Zurich will have to continue to wait for a youth radio station: in Autumn 2005, the Federal Council upheld the appeal of a rejected tenderer. The latter had complained that it had not been allowed to comment on the financial soundness of the competitors who had been selected. At the end of 2005, the outcome of the appeal decision on the licensing procedure was still uncertain.

Cable network operators

In October 2005, OFCOM approved the economic transition of the largest cable company in Switzerland - Cablecom GmbH: Cablecom went from a consortium consisting of creditor banks and foreign investment funds to become a wholly-owned subsidiary of US Liberty Global, Inc., a global operator in the broadband cable sector.

Digitisation of broadcasting

Universal service provision by SRG

SRG made major progress towards the national coverage of digital terrestrial television (DVB-T). In June, DETEC gave the transmitter network approval to start operations in the Lake Geneva basin. After Ticino and Engadin, universal service provision with four digital SRG TV channels is now ensured across large sections of French-speaking Switzerland. Meanwhile, TeleRätia is constructing a DVB-T network in the canton of Graubünden through an OFCOM retransmission licence.

The programmes can be received via an external or internal antenna.

Progress was also made on digital terrestrial radio (T-DAB). Whilst the large conurbations of Zurich, Berne, Basel, Geneva and Lausanne and along the N1 east-west axis have had T-DAB coverage for some time, the development in Tessin will serve primarily the N2 north-south axis.

www.broadcast.ch (in German, French and Italian)
http://www.dab-digitalradio.ch/

Coverage with a second terrestrial digital radio platform (T-DAB)

In autumn 2005, we surveyed the main players in the radio sector to determine their requirements with regard to T-DAB. Virtually all the broadcasters in German-speaking Switzerland expressed an interest in the joint use of a second T-DAB platform for German-speaking Switzerland. They believe that a balanced offer with new programmes not previously broadcast on VHF, are the key to encouraging public acceptance of T-DAB.

This positive response led us to submit an application to the Federal Council to enact orders for the subsequent invitation to tender of a second phase of digital radio coverage for German-speaking Switzerland. The Federal Council is expected to give a ruling on this in spring 2006. The French-speaking part of Switzerland is likely to enjoy coverage of a second T-DAB platform in the second phase.

Trials with new technology

Swisscom Broadcast AG intensified its activities with regard to the broadcasting of radio programmes and telecommmunications services via DVB-H; in November, it received approval from OFCOM to extend its trial operation to the Zurich area.

In the last few months efforts were also made to exploit existing telecommunications technologies for radio broadcasting. This is why OFCOM issued technology trial licences for the retransmission of programmes via UMTS and ADSL. The company Anyscreen SA based in Canton Vaud was awarded a broadcaster's licence within the framework of a technical trial for its UMTS TV ("Replay TV") service.

Digitisation could also give a new boost to the analogue VHF frequency band. In 2005, we issued a licence to Ruoss AG, Rotkreuz/ZG, in order to test the feasibility of HD radio, a process for digitising VHF frequencies, under the local topographical conditions in central Switzerland. The results of this trial are expected to be available at the end of 2007.

Surveillance

The lack of transparency in television advertising and sponsorship was the subject of several monitoring decisions: in the "Gesundheit Sprechstunde" programme on Presse TV, for example, we identified several cases of product placement and insufficient or total lack of sponsorship declarations. We complained several times to SRG because it was not sufficiently clear to the public that third parties were sponsoring the programmes.

OFCOM objected to a number of infringements in connection with the ban on the television advertising of tobacco, alcohol and medicines and decreed that the illicitly derived revenue be surrendered.

As part of the surveillance of radio broadcasters, we carried out a number of procedures which resulted in compliance with the legal provisions for transmitter strength (Hub/MPX values).

In 2005, 33 surveillance procedures were initiated; decisions were reached in 24 cases.

In addition to undertaking surveillance proceedings, we gave radio and television broadcasters legal advice on approximately 500 questions relating to advertising and sponsorship.

www.bakom.ch/themen/radio_tv/00511/00520/index.html?lang=de (in German)

Telecom Services

2005 was characterised by growth in broadband on the fixed network, the arrival of new technologies such as internet telephony (VoIP – Voice over Internet Protocol) and broadband mobile telephony (UMTS), as well as some movement in mobile telephony prices.

The long-term consequences of the bursting of the internet bubble seem to be over: growth, new entries into the market and company acquisitions are back on the agenda. Now that the question of ownership of Cablecom and TDC (sunrise) has been clarified, the spotlight is on the market leader, Swisscom.

It has been possible to bring the abuse of value-added numbers under control thanks to the measures which have been taken.

The political process surrounding the revision of the Law on Telecommunications seemed to be treading water for much of the year, so that it could not be concluded until spring 2006.

Peter Fischer, Deputy Director

Telecommunication services market

Telecommunication service providers' sales seem to have risen in 2005, to an estimated 16 billion plus CHF. Further improvement in the sector's operating results is also to be expected. High growth was evident primarily in the area of broadband communications. With more than 1.6 million broadband connections, Switzerland is one of the European leaders in terms of penetration; though in terms of the price/performance ratio the country is less well placed. VoIP began to spread widely.

Mobile telephony was characterised by the entry into the market of two new providers with their own networks and of retailers with re-selling offerings. Partly as a result of this, prices fell substantially for the first time in several years. The high mobile termination prices in comparison with other European countries also fell somewhat, not least because of pressure from the authorities. Mobile data services using UMTS commenced; several tens of thousands of customers are making use of them.

Evolution of the Swiss market for telecommunication services:
First estimates for 2005
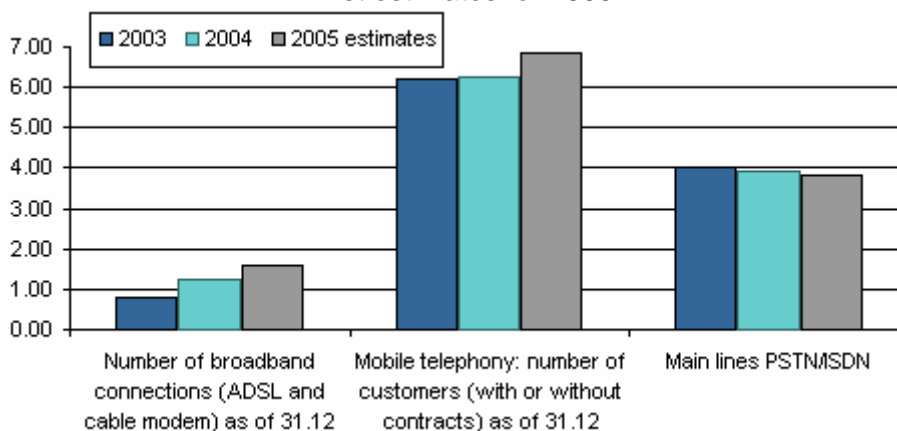
We note that in the reporting year the number of broadband connections in Switzerland continued to increase (+31.2%), whilst the growth in the number of mobile telephone users resumed (+9.2%) after slowing down in 2004 (+1.4%). This upturn is probably attributable to new "low-cost" contract offerings (M-Budget and Coop guaranteed price), offerings from MVNOs and offerings from

operators with their own network (Tele2). The total number of mobile telephone users in Switzerland increased to 6.85 million as of 31.12.2005. This represents a penetration rate of 91.8%.

Consumer Price Index for telecommunication services
(Fixed network, mobile radio, internet)
Source: Swiss Federal Statistical Office
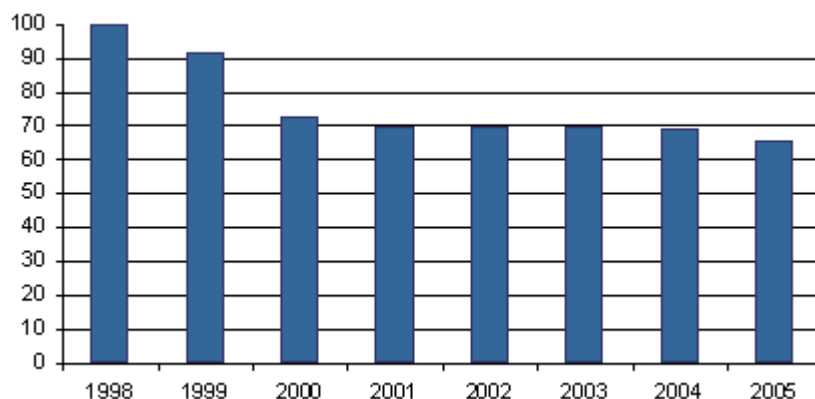
Entry into the market and the universal service

The consolidation phase seems to be flattening out; there were 57 new fixed network service providers and only 2 which deregistered (total 357). Growth was characterised by the entry into the market of small providers for VoIP and internet access.

OFCOM again checked the quality of services forming part of the universal service; it continues to be high. The universal service licence was amended on the basis of the newly enacted federal law on removing disadvantages for people with disabilities and the corresponding change to the Law on Telecommunications. Accordingly, by the end of 2007, 1673 telephone boxes will meet new requirements for the benefit of the disabled.

At the beginning of November, ComCom launched an invitation to tender for three wireless broadband access licences which had been prepared by OFCOM.

Legislation

OFCOM continued to monitor the ongoing revision of the Law on Telecommunications (LTC). The Council of States considered the amendments proposed by the Federal Council. Like the National Council, it accepted the principle of opening up Swisscom's last mile to competition. At the end of 2005 differences continued to exist between the two Councils concerning the availability of high-speed bitstream access.

Consumer protection in relation to abuse of value-added services (090x numbers) was strengthened by amendments to decrees. Regulation of telephone calls to emergency numbers was adapted in line with the specific technical features of mobile telephony and VoIP. The obligation to guarantee carrier selection was also made more flexible for VoIP service providers. In view of the decommissioning of the 111 service on 31 December 2006, arrangements for the migration to 18xy numbers were adopted.

Amendment of the LTC:
http://www.bakom.admin.ch/dokumentation/gesetzgebung/00512/00871/index.html?lang=en

Amendment of the Federal Council decrees dated 19 January 2005:
http://www.bakom.admin.ch/dokumentation/medieninformationen/00471/index.html?lang=en&msg-id=784
Amendment of the Federal Council decrees dated 22 June 2005:
http://www.bakom.admin.ch/dokumentation/medieninformationen/00471/index.html?lang=en&msg-id=870
Amendment of the ComCom decree dated 11 November 2005:
http://www.fedcomcom.ch/comcom/docs/VoipPK28-11-2005_e.pdf

Interconnection

In the reporting year, a total of 13 interconnection procedures were in progress at OFCOM, the instructing authority (previous year: 11). In one procedure, ComCom decided that billing and collection services do not constitute interconnection services as defined in the Law on Telecommunications. In another procedure, ComCom broadly confirmed a decision annulled by the Federal Court on formal grounds and again decreed the reduction of Swisscom's fixed network interconnection prices by about 30%. The decision was in turn contested in the Federal Court.

After the Federal Court decided, due to insufficient formal legal foundation, to annul ComCom's decision in principle to unbundle the local loop, which had been based on a relevant provision in a decree, ComCom was also obliged to reject the applications concerning bitstream access and leased lines. These decisions were confirmed by the Federal Court. The price for porting individual numbers, the retroactive effect clause concerning decisions by authorities in third-party procedures and mobile termination prices are the subject of other procedures still being examined by OFCOM.

ComCom decision on billing and collection for value-added services:
http://www.fedcomcom.ch/comcom/docs/oeV05-01-18_001%20Billing.pdf (in German)
LRIC decisions:
http://www.fedcomcom.ch/comcom/d/decisions/decisions_home.html (in German)
Federal Court rulings on leased lines (2A.234/2005) and on bit stream (2A.233/2005):
http://www.bger.ch/index/juridiction/jurisdiction-inherit-template/jurisdiction-recht/jurisdiction-recht-urteile2000.htm (in German)

Consumer protection and surveillance

Procedures against telecommunication service providers

We had to open supervisory procedures against two WLL licensees after we established that there had been an infringement of the operating obligation. In the first case, ComCom reinstated the operating obligation and rejected an application for an amendment to the licence. This decision is currently pending before the Federal Court. In the second case, the provider submitted an application for a transfer of the licence to a subsidiary company. A supervisory procedure had to be initiated against one of the four UMTS licensees because of non-compliance with the coverage conditions. The last two procedures are pending.

In connection with the 2003 telecommunications statistics, in three cases we issued penalties between CHF 750 and 28'000 after the providers concerned had not provided the requested statistical information even after the appropriate surveillance decision had been issued.

In early 2005, numerous complaints were received from customers of one cable network company because of its telephone and internet services. OFCOM investigated the complaints and found that the company initially had difficulty in providing its services in the quality and timeframe desired by

its customers and in servicing customers. However, we were able to ascertain that the company had implemented comprehensive measures to resolve the problems and that these led to long-term improvements.

Combating abuse of value-added service numbers

OFCOM continued to receive consumer complaints about the use of telecommunications services, but these were well down on previous years. The measures taken in 2004 to combat abuse associated with 090x value-added numbers (banning PC diallers and stricter conditions for indicating prices) have borne fruit. The complaints received still largely concern 090x numbers, but also disputes concerning billing, contract cancellation, an intermittently unsatisfactory level of service, or aggressive methods to win customers (carrier preselection, ADSL). We publish and regularly update useful consumer information on these topics.

http://www.bakom.admin.ch/dienstleistungen/info/00542/index.html?lang=en

Consumer complaints

Consumer complaints 2005
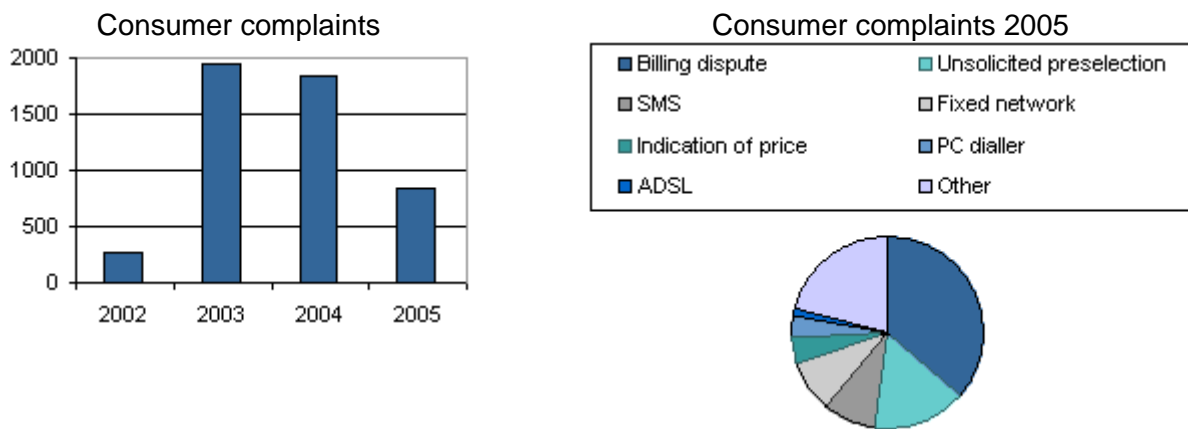
Otherwise, we have continued to take strict measures against the holders of 090x numbers who do not comply with the rules. More than 300 revocation procedures have been opened when the price of an 090x number was not correctly indicated, when 090x numbers have been used for games of chance, or when the fees have not been paid.

Added-value service numbers (2005 total: 77,554)
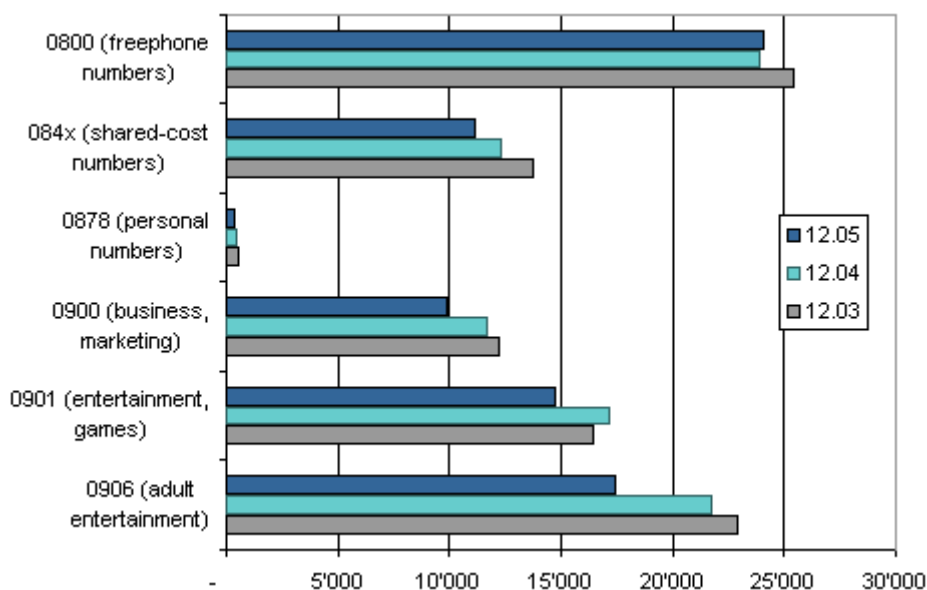
Summary of supervisory procedures 1998 – 2005 (see Infomailing No 23, 27, 31 and 36):
http://www.bakom.admin.ch/dokumentation/Newsletter/01315/01318/index.html?lang=de (in German)

The information society in Switzerland

Under OFCOM's chairmanship, the Federal Council's 1998 strategy for an information society in Switzerland was revised. Some 150 experts from government, science and research took part in the revision process. Some of the new principles of the strategy include provisions relating to confidence in information and communication technologies (ICT), the cooperation of all players and international aspects. The programme of measures was updated, restructured and expanded in the area of "health and the healthcare system", which the Federal Council considers a key area for action in a nationwide e-health strategy. In addition, a national e-government strategy has to be drawn up, along with a concept for the way the government internally handles electronic data and documents, from creation to archiving.

Federal Council Strategy for an Information Society in Switzerland, January 2006:
http://www.bakom.ch/themen/infosociety/00695/index.html?lang=en
7th Report of the Information Society Coordination Committee to the Federal Council (2005):
http://www.infosociety.ch/site/default.asp?dossiers=&id_fiche=2789

International cooperation

European standardisation in the telecommunication sector

Within the framework of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) particular areas for discussion in the context of standardisation included the ongoing development of standards for 3rd generation mobile telephony (3GPP), next generation networks (NGN), greater integration of the new EU member states and the rules for dealing with intellectual property.

Cooperation with the European regulatory authorities

In 2005, OFCOM also cooperated with the European regulators in the telecommunications sector, i.e. within the Independent Regulators Group (IRG) and the European Regulators' Group (ERG, within the framework of the EU). Prominent themes included international roaming, VoIP, broadband, regulation of new technologies, application of the internal EU notification procedure for the assessment of competition in the individual markets and the revision of the EU legal framework.

Surveillance and radiocommunications licences

Following a partial reorganisation of OFCOM intended to optimise internal synergies, the new Surveillance and Radiocommunications Licences division assumed its functions in January 2005. This unit is charged with surveillance of the telecommunications installations market and management of radiocommunications licences. It is also responsible for the legal and financial surveillance of the body responsible for collecting radio and television fees.

Telecommunications installations

Facilitated access to the market

The market for wireless telecommunications installations is constantly changing. The demand for frequencies intended for specific applications (medical implants, wireless identification systems, etc.) is growing. In another context, at the request of the market and the European Commission, the use of frequency bands and the technical parameters which define them are being harmonised. This harmonisation enables manufacturers to make economies of scale at the production level. In effect, instead of having to produce 29 national models, they can develop just one model for all the countries in the European Union and EFTA.

In 2005, following the example of the European Union, OFCOM authorised the placing on the market of short-range radar equipment fitted to vehicles. In particular, these systems provide a warning if there is a risk of collision and increase the efficiency of airbag systems by triggering them in advance of a collision. In view of the industry's difficulty in supplying equipment in the envisaged frequency band (77 GHz), these radar devices will be able to use the 24 GHz band until 30 June 2013. This is subject to the condition that the number of vehicles equipped does not exceed 7% of the total number of registered vehicles. For its part, the industry has committed itself to produce equipment using the 77 GHz band as quickly as possible.

Notifications

The number of notifications of radiocommunications equipment operating in non-harmonised frequency bands fell slightly compared with 2004. This is explained by the fact that the harmonisation of frequency bands in the European Union in 2005 has been less promoted than in 2004.

Of the 1208 notifications received in 2005, 80% were sent to OFCOM by electronic mail, 10% by fax and 10% by post. The possibility of communicating by e-mail, introduced in 2004, has therefore proved to be a great success.

Notification:
http://www.bakom.ch/themen/geraete/00566/index.html?lang=en
Notification application form:
http://www.bakom.admin.ch/schalter/notifikation/index.html?lang=en

Number of notifications of radiocommunications equipment
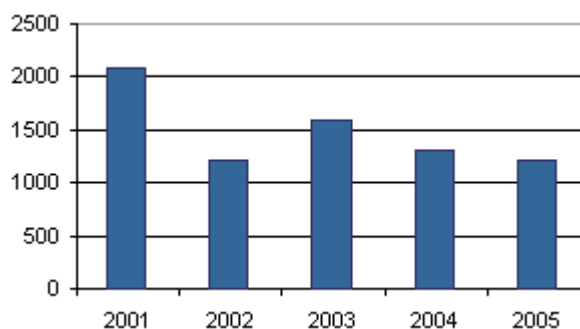
Switzerland has cooperated in implementing a European 'one-stop shop' for notification of radiocommunications equipment by chairing the European working group charged with defining the system specifications. Termed OSN (one stop notification), this system allows manufacturers to submit a notification to all the national authorities concerned via a single online operation. It is expected that operation will start at the beginning of 2007. Finance for the implementation is provided by the European Community.

Systems for blocking mobile communications in prisons

The preparatory work for a limited introduction of systems for blocking mobile communications inside prisons (for example: GSM jammers) has been completed. It has been carried out in collaboration with the mobile telephone operators and prison representatives. It was possible to define the technical requirements on the basis of pilot trials conducted in 3 Swiss prisons. These tests have demonstrated the feasibility of such systems, whilst revealing their complexity. Indeed, the main condition for putting such a jamming system in place is the absence of any interference outside the prison. Prisons will now be able to begin installing such systems.

Market monitoring and information

Market monitoring and information activities have an important role. Market monitoring is frequently carried out in connection with other supervisory measures, such as licence checks or checks on the conformity of telecommunications installations. In the process, OFCOM can obtain a snapshot of the telecommunications installations on offer and of marketing structures; at the same time there is direct informal contact with the parties involved. In 2005, this gave rise to 260 corresponding contacts.

Among other things, we have trained different police authorities on equipment which is new to the market.
In addition, we have carried out two information campaigns aimed at major distributors concerning CT1/CT1+ telephones and radiotelephones in the 433 MHz frequency band.

CT1/CT1+:
http://www.bakom.ch/themen/geraete/00568/00571/index.html?lang=en

Radiocommunications licences

The use of frequencies for professional purposes (taxis, haulage companies, rescue services, public administrations, etc.) is reflected in the number of professional radio licences. The trend is slightly downward. The reason for this is the good coverage by mobile telephone networks in Switzerland.

Radio as a pure hobby, such as citizens' band radio, has lost some of its appeal in recent years. Numbers have remained stable in the areas of ham radio, where radio and technology complement each other, and in aeronautical and marine radio.

Licence application form:
http://www.bakom.ch/schalter/konzessionen/index.html?lang=en

Number of licences
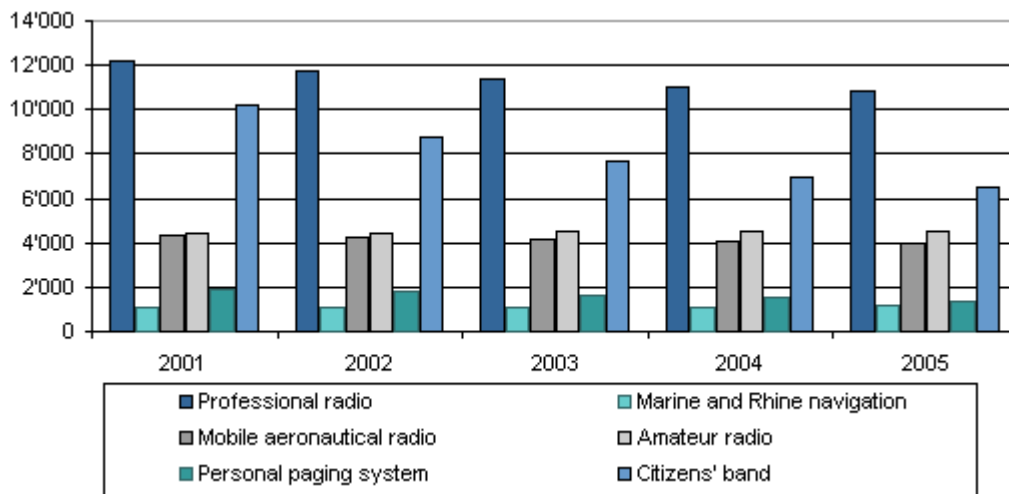
Radio operators' examinations

Interest in amateur radio and yacht radio (Long Range Certificate LRC and Short Range Certificate SRC) is being maintained and this was reflected in 2005 by an increasing number of candidates for the examinations.

Number of examination candidates
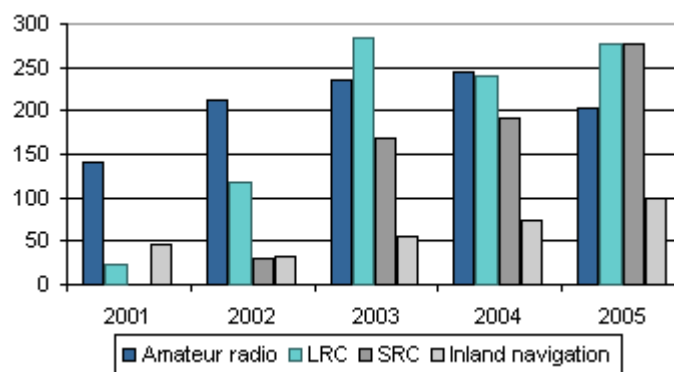
Surveillance of the market for radio equipment and licences

In view of the large increase in internet users, the market for telecommunications installations is increasingly moving onto the internet. As in many other markets, this is leading to well-known problems relating to the placing on the market of products which do not comply with the corresponding regulations (including, among other things, the national frequency allocation plan).

Rates of the most frequent cases of non-conformity of inspected installations
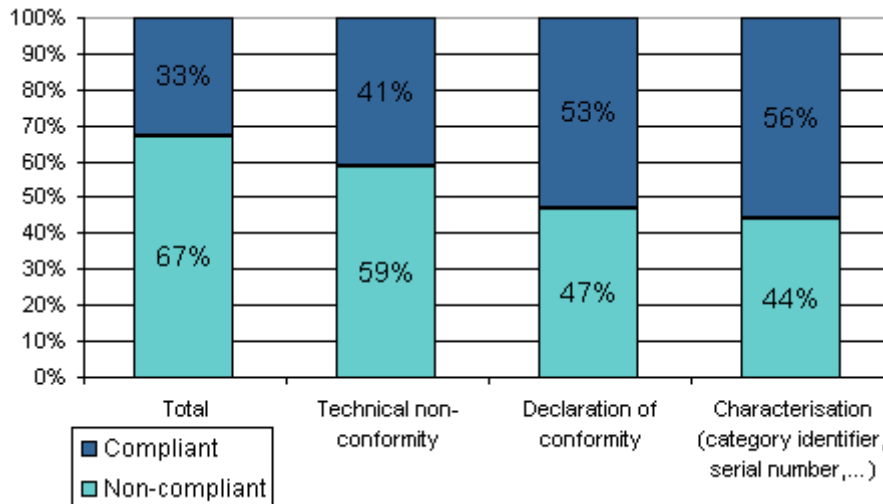
Of 229 telecommunications installations checked in 2005, only 75 (33%) were in order; 154 (67%) did not comply with the regulations in force. Almost 60% of the telecommunications installations checked exhibited technical defects.

Declaration of conformity (6.1) and Characterisation (6.3):
http://www.bakom.ch/themen/geraete/00464/00990/01029/index.html?lang=en#sprungmarke1_8

Administrative procedures relating to installations
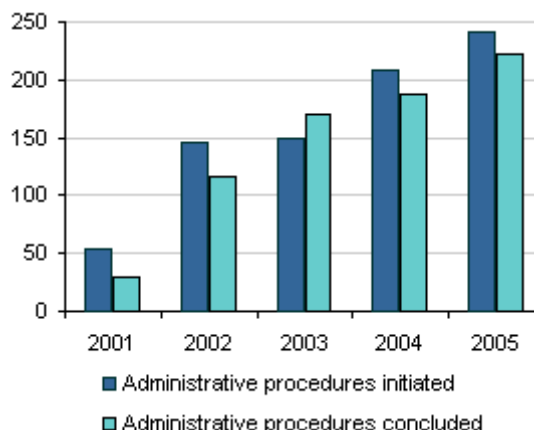
This year, we have concentrated on surveillance in the licensing sphere relating to cable railway companies, transport and building companies and firms in the safety industry. Of the 220 licensees inspected, only 30% did not give rise to any complaints. In 30% of cases, unpaid fees were able to be collected; in the remaining 40%, the licences were amended without further consequences.

Supervision and collection of reception fees

Billag AG's mandate for collection of radio and television reception fees expires at the end of 2007. On behalf of DETEC, OFCOM has invited three companies to submit a bid. The decision will be taken by DETEC in spring 2006.

Appeals against Billag AG decisions

Appeals against decisions by Billag AG, running at about 100 per month, were very high. It was possible to reduce the number of outstanding appeals from 750 to 430 by using more personnel. About 30% are appeals relating to a legal cost recovery procedure. The remaining 70% predominantly concern disputed legal issues in connection with registration, cessation of operation of equipment or exemption from the obligation to pay fees.

General FAQs:
http://www.bakom.ch/themen/radio_tv/00630/00855/index.html?lang=en

Failure of the obligation to register and failure of the obligation to pay fees

As in the previous year, OFCOM investigated about 3700 cases. Approximately 3,300 cases were resolved by penalty notices using the shortened procedure. In 154 cases, the more time-consuming regular penalty notice procedure had to be applied. Procedures were halted in about 60 cases due to insufficient evidence.

Administrative penalty procedures under the Law on Radio and Television
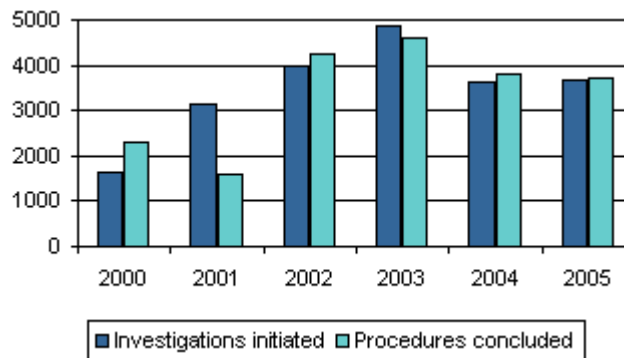
Frequency Management

In 2005, frequency management at OFCOM focussed on the preparations for the Regional Radiocommunications Conference RRC-06 being held in Geneva in 2006. The frequency spectrum for digital terrestrial television and radio coverage in Europe and beyond will be reallocated at this conference.

We carried out studies, developed IT tools and applied our specialist knowledge at international level in order to provide the population with new and existing radio services which are both safe and efficient.

We also developed a database to help the cantons with the radio transmitter site licensing process.

Peter Pauli

RRC06:
http://www.itu.int/ITU-R/conferences/rrc/rrc-06/index.asp

Frequency planning

At national level

We have completed work on the IT tools to enable us to manage the radio equipment interfaces (REI) effectively. These tools will enable us to incorporate the interfaces into the National Frequency Allocation Plan (NFAP).

The Federal Communications Commission ComCom has approved the updated version of the NFAP.

All information about the use of frequencies (NFAP and REI) has been incorporated into the CEPT (European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations) European Frequency Information System, EFIS.

REI:
http://www.bakom.ch/themen/frequenzen/00652/00760/index.html?lang=en
NFAP:
http://www.bakom.ch/themen/frequenzen/00652/00654/index.html?lang=en
EFIS:
http://www.efis.dk/
CEPT:
http://www.cept.org/

At international level

OFCOM took part in frequency planning in the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT) as a member of the Electronic Communications Committee (ECC). In 2005, the committee adopted around a dozen Decisions setting out measures for harmonising the radio frequency spectrum. Of particular note is the Decision to designate the 2.5 to 2.69 GHz frequency band in Europe as the IMT-2000 extension band from 1.1.2008 onwards.

In 2005, Switzerland also became a vice-president of the ECC. This function will enable us to strengthen Switzerland's position in the European frequency management sector.

Preparation for the Regional Radiocommunications Conference (RRC-06)

RRC-06 will be held in Geneva in May 2006, under the auspices of the ITU, where a broadcasting frequency utilisation plan for Europe, Africa and various Arab countries will be drawn up. This plan will optimise the introduction of digital technology for broadcasting: DVB-T for television and T-DAB for radio.

The Member States were invited to register their frequency requirements with the ITU by the end of October 2005. We conducted intensive negotiations with our neighbours in order to be able to coordinate all requirements as effectively as possible and by doing so we will considerably improve the Conference's chances of success.

Electromagnetic Compatibility

We made the results of our measurement programmes and studies in previous years on wired communication in mains electricity networks (power line communication – PLC) available to the international working groups. Preparations for measuring networks with the latest-generation PLC modems have been concluded. These are used in access networks and are able to selectively filter single frequency bands, thereby making them compatible with radio networks.

We have investigated the interference potential of broadband networks (CATV, VDSL, etc.).

In the EMC-environment sector (EMC-E), we also provided official assistance to the cantonal authorities in the form of measurements and advice on implementing the Decree on Protection from Non-ionising Radiation (NISV). We made a major contribution to the implementation of the "Bolligen" ruling by the Federal Court with our know-how on monitoring the radiated power from mobile radio base stations.

In the reporting year we also completed the non-ionising radiation database project which gave the non-ionising radiation offices in the cantons direct access to operational and site data for mobile radio installations, making it easier to process the applications from mobile network operators and to provide information to interested parties.

PLC:
http://www.bakom.ch/dokumentation/zahlen/00545/00547/index.html?lang=en
EMV/EMV-U:
http://www.bakom.ch/themen/frequenzen/00576/index.html?lang=en

Radio Technology

OFCOM participated in work on spectrum engineering and standardisation within the ITU, within CEPT as a member of the ECC Committee, and within the European Broadcasting Union (EBU) and European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI).

Ultra-Wide-Band technology regulation

Ultra Wide Band technologies (UWB; >500 MHz) are characterised by the transmission of weak, very short-duration pulses; they can be used for short-range applications but may cause interference with various other radio systems, both present or future. UWB applications can be classified into 3 categories: communication and sensors, localisation and surveillance, and radar.

As most UWB applications do not need a licence, spectrum engineering studies are essential for drawing up regulations. OFCOM has given its backing to the president of the ECC (Electronic Communications Committee) for conducting engineering studies.

The ECC has adopted a regulation enabling the introduction of UWB applications in Europe and ETSI is also preparing several standards for different applications.

ETSI:
http://www.etsi.com/
UWB:
http://www.bakom.admin.ch/dokumentation/zahlen/00545/00547/00559/index.html?lang=en

Frequency Allocation

The demand for frequencies for conventional technologies continued to be high in 2005. We allocated frequencies for over 400 new operating licences, both temporary and permanent.

In the area of microwave links (backbone networks), we processed frequency enquiries for over 1800 new routes. The extreme density of networks at local level requires the use of high-quality antennas and modern radio systems with efficient modulation and control of radiated power. There is a growing demand for wireless cameras at events. We handled frequency applications for over 120 connections.

International Co-operation with Neighbouring Administrations

After difficult negotiations between 17 administrations, an agreement (HCM Agreement) was reached on international frequency co-ordination. This will make it possible in future to use the scarce frequency resources in border areas without interference.

VHF

We have started work on the digitisation of the VHF band with an investigation into the VHF successor system and with discussions on awarding a trial licence for mixed analogue-digital operations. However, we shall continue to service the existing VHF transmission network for some time to come.

Locations of transmitter installations:
http://www.bakom.admin.ch/themen/frequenzen/00652/00699/index.html?lang=en
Frequency plans/broadcasting:
http://www.bakom.admin.ch/themen/frequenzen/00652/00655/index.html?lang=en

Radio Monitoring

Our main activity in this area consists of planning measurements in the VHF band, interference investigations, licence checks and measurements in the electromagnetic compatibility sector. Thanks to our new measuring station at Weissenstein we are now in a better position to cover the midland region.

Our measurement infrastructure is now better adapted to the new requirements, *inter alia* with the equipping of three general-purpose vehicles with a modern radio direction finder, a 10-metre mast and a DVB-T measurement bus.

Cases of interference notified and processed

Year	2005	2004	2003
Cases of interference notified	254	294	344

Not all cases of interference were able to be concluded in 2005 due to protracted co-ordination procedures with other countries. The total number of cases of interference was approximately the same as in the previous year.

Interference:
http://www.bakom.admin.ch/themen/frequenzen/00589/index.html?lang=en

International Relations Service

The satisfactory result for Switzerland of the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) in Tunis in 2005 ushered in a new phase in addressing the ubiquitous issue of access to information and knowledge. In Tunis Switzerland drew international attention when the President of the Confederation and the Federal Councillor in charge of this sector spoke in defence of free speech. Efforts to achieve international co-ordination on topics such as internet governance will have to be followed up.
The adoption in record time of the UNESCO Convention on Cultural Diversity shows that there is a common political will to recognise the importance of cultural assets and services. Media diversity and public service broadcasting, as strived for by Switzerland, also achieved international legitimacy.

Frédéric Riehl, Vice-Director

WSIS
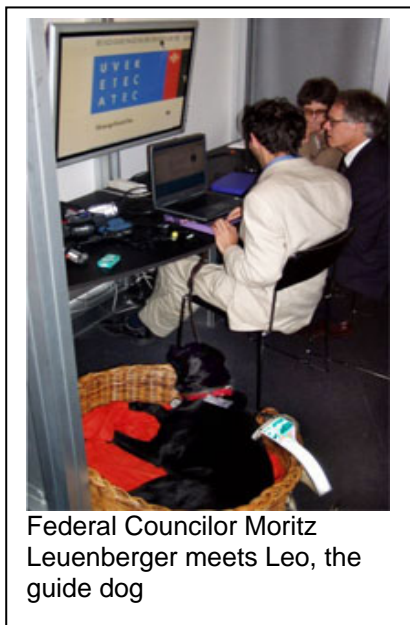
Federal Councilor Moritz Leuenberger meets Leo, the guide dog

Switzerland, as host country of the World Summit on the Information Society 2003 (WSIS) in Geneva, played a major part in the success of the first phase of the WSIS. In the second phase in Tunis (16-18 November 2005), it pushed for this success to be sustained. The President of the Confederation, Samuel Schmid, took part in the opening of the summit. Federal Councillor Moritz Leuenberger represented Switzerland on technical aspects of the Summit and at the closing ceremony.

The Swiss delegation pursued the same key objective at the Tunis WSIS in 2005 as in the first phase of the WSIS in Geneva: the creation of an inclusive information society, i.e. one which also includes older people, the less privileged and the disabled, as well as people who do not yet have access to information and communication technologies (ICT).

The outcome of the WSIS in Tunis in 2005 lived up to Switzerland's expectations and can be described as positive. After long and intense negotiations at the extended Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) meetings in Tunis from 13 to 15 November, agreement was reached on all the items in the political ("Tunis Commitment") and operational ("Tunis Agenda for Implementation") documents on the eve of the opening of the summit.

Internet Governance

Internet governance was the most contentious issue and only at the last minute was a compromise solution found. The result is satisfactory from Switzerland's point of view. The text adopted defines internet governance, identifies the aspects of the internet that are of public interest ("Public Policy Issues") and defines the roles of the various partners and stakeholders in relation to internet governance. The Geneva Principles, according to which internet governance processes should be multilateral, transparent and democratic, were reaffirmed along with a call for greater multilingualism on the internet. Governments have a special role with regard to public policy issues and their sovereignty over their country code top-level domains (e.g. ".ch") was recognised. Countries should also work together actively towards improving network security and fighting spam and cyber crime. Freedom of information and freedom of expression on the internet must continue to be ensured even when combating terrorism on the internet.

http://www.itu.int/wsis

ITU

Preparations by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Council for the adoption of the 2006-2007 budget were of prime importance to OFCOM. As reform of the organisation's financial management is a priority for us, we agreed to chair the ITU Standing Committee on Finance. The aim of the committee is to achieve transparency in the ITU budget and to use the budget as a management tool to improve the setting of the organisation's priorities. We made a major contribution to the work of the study group in charge of the introduction of cost accounting into the ITU.

OFCOM took a critical look at the role the ITU should play in coordinating the follow-up and implementation tasks of the WSIS at the international level and also played a role in finding a compromise acceptable to all countries.

With the help of the Canton of Geneva, OFCOM prepared Geneva's application to be the host city for ITU Telecom World 2009 and Telecom Europe 2007.

http://www.itu.int

CEPT

Switzerland took part in the annual Assembly of the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT) in Bucharest in April 2005, managing some of the debates and undertaking some of the organisation. CEPT decided to improve co-operation with regional organisations which pursue the same objectives as itself for the ITU world conferences in 2006: the development of telecommunications in Qatar and the plenipotentiary conference in Turkey.

Co-ordination of the European positions for the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Council was satisfactory for Switzerland, chair of the working group responsible for this. A European consensus resulted in questions about the budget (setting the ITU contribution unit for 2006-2007), the right of veto in the telecommunications sector, the continuation of the work of the ITU study group in charge of the introduction of cost accounting and the ITU contribution to implementing the WSIS action plan.

http://www.cept.org

UNESCO

Media diversity and the public funding of media diversity were successfully defended by the Swiss delegation at the negotiations for the Convention on Cultural Diversity. This legally binding convention was adopted by the General Assembly of UNESCO in October 2005.

OFCOM took part in the intergovernmental meetings of experts and in the meetings of the Drafting Committee, to which Switzerland had been appointed. The Convention recognised support for media diversity, not least through "public service broadcasting" as a measure that the parties could adopt to protect and promote cultural diversity.

http://www.unesco.org

Council of Europe

The integration and diversity of European media and communications policy was the subject of the Council of Europe Ministerial Conference on Mass Media in March 2005 in Kiev. A political statement was adopted along with three resolutions: "Freedom of expression and information in times of crisis", "Cultural diversity and media pluralism in times of globalization", "Human rights and regulation of the media and new communication services in the Information Society".

Switzerland stressed the importance of regulating television over the internet. The fact that television programmes are broadcast over the internet does not alter the intrinsic nature of television as a medium. Switzerland argued that the internet should not call into question the concept of public service broadcasting, especially its rights and obligations.

http://www.coe.int

TV5 Monde

Switzerland took part in the 19th Conference of Ministers responsible for TV5 which was held in Brussels. The ministers adopted the TV5 Charter which sets out the founding principles of the international francophone channel and its essential missions and determines the new organisational procedures. The ministers approved TV5 Monde's 3rd Strategic Plan which sets out the channel's objectives and guidelines for the next four years.

http://www.tv5.org (in French)

Management and Organisation

In the reporting year, the measures of the job rationalisation plan reversed a trend of rising personnel outlay. Positions which became free on retirement were abolished or re-assigned to the division Surveillance and Radiocommunication Licences under the re-organisation which came into effect on 1 January 2005. Thus, in the course of the year, the staff level fell by 8 posts.

The general economic situation resulted in a very low staff turnover of just 2%.

The Federal Council appointed the new Director General, Dr Martin Dumermuth, on 1 March; Matthias Ramsauer became Vice-Director and Head of the Radio and Television Division on 1 November.

Georg Caprez, Head of Personnel

Finance

The overall financial result for 2005, with total expenditure of CHF 79.5 million and total revenue of CHF 75.7 million, resulting in a net funding requirement of only CHF 3.8 million, was extraordinarily good.

The very low funding requirement compared with the two previous years could be achieved because subsidies within the framework of the Confederation's cost cutting programmes were reduced and the job rationalisation plan began to be implemented in the government sector itself. In terms of revenue, an increase in comparison with the preceding year was achieved primarily because of the payment of fees in arrears.

It was pleasing to note that it was finally possible to achieve the targeted level of self-financing of the Office's administration costs through administration fees and radio licence fees. The level of self-financing of OFCOM's internal administration costs was 101.5%.

Expenditure

Total expenditure in comparison with the previous year was CHF 14.9 million down. In this context, it must be borne in mind that in the previous year CHF 4.8 million had to be spent on hosting the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), which took place at the end of 2003 in Geneva. In addition to the absence of these extraordinary costs, in 2005 subsidies in the radio and television sector fell by a total of CHF 9.1 million. This is attributable in particular to the fact that the financial assistance to Swiss Radio International (SRI) was greatly reduced by parliament as part of the 03 cost cutting programme.

The operating expenditure of the Office itself (its total budget) fell by CHF 1 million compared with the previous year. This was chiefly due to the fact that the implementation of the job rationalisation measures began within OFCOM. In the process it was possible to reverse the trend of a continuous increase in personnel costs. These, which had risen annually by about CHF 1 million, increased only very slightly in 2005, by just CHF 0.1 million. Total material expenditure and investments fell by about CHF 1 million.

As a FLAG office, OFCOM has the option of establishing reserves for specific purposes. This option was again exercised in 2005. OFCOM placed CHF 1.5 million, which could not be used in 2005 because of delayed projects, in the reserves designated for special purposes. These resources are to be used in 2006 in accordance with the purpose envisaged in the preceding year.

Revenue

Total revenue in comparison with the previous year was up CHF 5.8 million.

An increase of CHF 1.5 million was achieved in administration fees from the Telecom Services product group. In addition to various minor changes from the previous year, this is mainly attributable to the fact that in 2005 protracted interconnection procedures were completed, leading to revenue amounting to CHF 0.9 million.

The additional revenue from radio licence fees amounting to CHF 4.6 million also originated from the Telecom Services product group. Most of this originated from successful appeals against the revised radio licence fees for mobile telephony services which entered into force on 1.1.2004 (Federal Court ruling of October 2005). On the basis of the Federal Court's ruling, we shall once again have to utilise the lower estimates for radio licence fees for mobile telephony services from the repealed decree. In this connection, however, 2005 ultimately generated more revenue than the previous year. In particular, fee arrears of CHF 3.2 million from the year 2004 were due as those licensees who had lodged appeals had not paid their fees in full in 2004.
In addition, there was additional revenue from the award of the remaining GSM frequencies and for microwave radio, amounting to CHF 1.4 million in total.

The additional revenue of CHF 1.1 million from licensing radio and television broadcasters and re-transmitters, which comes under the heading of special finance in the subsidy section, is attributable to the introduction of an accrual accounting system. Thus 2005 included the account for the last quarter of 2004 and, for the first time, the account for all the current quarters.

The various items of additional revenue were complemented by reduced revenue from violations of the law and fines (administrative penalty procedures). These amounted to CHF 1.4 million.

Financial development in the period 2002-2005

1. Financial account

	2002 (million CHF)	2003 (million CHF)	2004 (million CHF)	**2005 (million CHF)**	Change from previous year (million CHF)	%
1.1 Administrative expenditure and revenue						
Administrative expenditure (incl. ComCom)						
Personnel expenditure	35.7	37.0	38.0	38.1	0.1	0%
Material expenditure and investment	18.2	16.5	16.5	15.5	-1.0	-6%
Credit transfer to following year	2.3	3.0	1.6	1.5	-0.1	-6%
Total	**56.2**	**56.5**	**56.1**	**55.1**	**-1.0**	**-2%**
Administrative revenue (incl. ComCom)						
Administration fees	43.1	38.4	32.4	33.9	1.5	5%
Radio licence fees	29.3	19.9	17.4	22.0	4.6	26%
Total	**72.4**	**58.3**	**49.8**	**55.9**	**6.1**	**12%**
Self-financing level in %	**128.8**	**103.2**	**88.8**	**101.5**		

	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change	%
1.2 Extraordinary expenditure						
World Summit on the Information Society	2.1	10.9	4.8	0.0	-4.8	-100%

	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change	%
1.3 Additional revenue						
Receipts from administrative penalty procedures	0.6	0.6	1.9	0.5	-1.4	-74%

	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change	%
1.4 Subsidies						
Earmarked revenue (special finance)						
Proportion of fees, local and regional broadcasters	12.0	13.5	13.5	13.5	0.0	0%
Licence fees, radio and television	4.1	4.7	4.7	5.8	1.1	23%
Total	**16.1**	**18.2**	**18.2**	**19.3**	**1.1**	**6%**
Subsidy expenditure						
Contributions to local and regional broadcasters (fee-splitting)	13.9	14.5	11.0	14.5	3.5	32%
Training, programme-makers and media research	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0%
Contributions to international broadcasters	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	0.1	5%
Contribution, MEMORIAV	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0%
Contribution, SRI	18.9	17.8	17.7	5.0	-12.7	-72%
Total	**37.7**	**37.2**	**33.5**	**24.4**	**-9.1**	**-27%**
Self-financing level, subsidies in %	**42.7**	**48.9**	**54.3**	**79.1**		

2. Overall financial result

Overall result	2002 (million CHF)	2003 (million CHF)	2004 (million CHF)	**2005 (million CHF)**	Change from previous year (million CHF)	%
Total expenditure	**96.0**	**104.6**	**94.4**	**79.5**	**-14.9**	**-16%**
Total revenue	**89.1**	**77.1**	**69.9**	**75.7**	**5.8**	**8%**
Funding requirement	**6.9**	**27.5**	**24.5**	**3.8**		

3. Cost-benefit accounting

	2002 (million CHF)	2003 (million CHF)	2004 (million CHF)	**2005 (million CHF)**	Change from previous year (million CHF)	%
3.1 Total OFCOM expenditure and revenue						
Total administrative expenditure	56.2	56.5	56.1	55.1	-1.0	-2%
+ services drawn upon in the federal administration	5.5	6.5	5.9	5.3	-0.6	-10%
+ calculated costs	3.7	4.0	3.6	3.5	-0.1	-4%
+ withdrawal from reserves	1.9	1.5	2.1	1.3	-0.8	-39%
minus investment included in financial expenditure	-3.5	-5.4	-2.0	-1.5	0.5	-25%
minus credit transfer	-2.3	-3.0	-1.6	-1.5	0.1	-6%
Total expenditure	**61.5**	**60.1**	**64.1**	**62.1**	**-2.0**	**-3%**
Revenue (administration fees)	**43.1**	**38.4**	**32.4**	**33.9**	**1.5**	**5%**
Self financing level in %	**70**	**64**	**51**	**55**		

	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change	%
3.2 Expenditure and revenue by Division						
Telecom Services						
Expenditure	20.4	20.3	20.9	20.3	-0.6	-3%
Revenue	16.9	13	8.5	10.0	1.5	18%
Self financing level in %	**83**	**64**	**41**	**49**		
Radio and Television						
Expenditure	17.6	18.8	21.9	20.2	-1.7	-8%
Revenue	13.6	13	12.9	12.9	0.0	0%
Self financing level in %	**77**	**69**	**59**	**64**		
Radio and Licences						
Expenditure	21.7	21.0	21.3	21.6	0.3	1%
Revenue	12.6	12.4	11.0	11.1	0.1	1%
Self financing level in %	**58**	**59**	**52**	**51**		

Employees

Number

In the reporting year, we employed 311 people, including 113 women. This corresponds to 36.33%, up 0.68% on the previous year.

Linguistic distribution

About 60% of OFCOM employees speak German as their mother tongue; 32% speak French and 5% Italian. Other languages, such as Arabic, English, Laotian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish and Thai represent approximately 3%.

Average age

The average age is 42.6 years.

Apprentice system

In addition to the eight 'Media IT' apprentices, we trained four French-speaking commercial apprentices in 2005. With 14 apprentices, OFCOM is for the first time able to make use of the full quota of apprentices in 2006.

Management

The management of OFCOM consists of: the Director Dr. Martin Dumermuth, the Deputy Director and Division Head Telecom Services Peter Fischer, the Vice-Director and Division Head Licences and Equipment Véronique Gigon, the Vice-Director and Division Head Radio and Television Matthias Ramsauer, the Division Head Frequency Management, the Vice-Director, International Relations Service Frédéric Riehl, the Personnel Head Georg Caprez, the Managerial Staff Head Andreas Sutter, the Head of Communications Dr. Roberto Rivola and the Head of Finances Christine Fuchs.

Organization chart

Director General				

International Relations **IR**		Managerial Staff	

Resources and Organisation **BO**	Radio and Television **RTV**	Telecom Services **TC**	Surveillance and Radio-communication Licences **AF**	Frequency Management **FM**
Finances **F**	RTV Monitoring **ARTV**	Information Society Coordination Service	Market Access and Tele-communications Equipment Conformity **MK**	Radio Technology **GF**
Personnel **P**	National and International Media **MNI**	Legal Affairs **R**	Radio Licences **FK**	Frequency Planning **FP**
Computing and Organisation **IO**	Local Media and Retransmission **MLW**	Fixed Network and Universal Services **FG**	Market Surveillance and Law **MR**	Frequency Assignment **FZ**
Logistics **L**		Mobile and Satellite Services **MS**	Radio and Television Licence Fees **RF**	Radio Monitoring **RM**
		Numbering and Addressing **NA**		
		Economics Statistics **ECOSTAT**		

Personnel

Organisational unit	Name	Telephone +41 32 327
Management		
Director	Martin Dumermuth	5501
Head of managerial Staff	Andreas Sutter	5503
Head of Communications	Roberto Rivola	5650
International Relations		
Vice-director	Frédéric Riehl	5454
Deputy Head	Anja Siebold Bucher	5595
Resources and Organisation		
Finances	Christine Fuchs	5707
Personnel	Georg Caprez	5515
Computing and Organisation	Bruno Frutiger	5520
Logistics	Peter Lendenmann	5456
Radio and television		
Head and Vice-Director	Matthias Ramsauer	5510
Radio and television Monitoring	Susanne Marxer Keller	5948
	Carole Winistörfer	5449
National and International Media	Peter Marti	5544
Local Media and Retransmission	Marcel Regnotto	5535
Telecom services		
Head and Deputy Director	Peter Fischer	5599
Legal Affairs	Annalise Eggimann	5582
Fixed Network and Universal Services	Armin Blum	5579
Mobile and Satellite Services	Urs von Arx	5856
Numbering and Addressing	François Maurer	5576
Economics and Statistics	René Dönni	5543
Surveillance and Radiocommunication Licences		
Head and Vice-director	Véronique Gigon	5448
Market Access and Telecommunications Equipment Conformity	Gerhard Käser	5565
Radio Licences	Rudolf Rieder	5820
Market Surveillance and Law	Olivier Pauchard	5430
Radio and television Licence Fees	Daniel Büttler	5445
Frequency Management		
Head	Peter Pauli	5700
Radio technology	Daniel Vergères	5720
Frequency Planning	Philippe Horisberger	5411
Frequency Assignment	Konrad Vonlanthen	5583
Radio Monitoring	Silvio Rubli	5730

Contact

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A map and directions to our location, Zukunftstrasse 44 in Biel can be found at
http://www.bakom.admin.ch/org/adresse/index.html?lang=en.

Locations

OFCOM has support points throughout Switzerland. This enables us to exercise our regulatory function in the interest of markets which operate satisfactorily.

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