

**Ofcom may publish a response summary:**

Yes

**I confirm that I have read the declaration:**

Yes

**Additional comments:**

Need more regulations protecting consumers from price and quality to free speech and equality in devices and service.

**Question 1: Do stakeholders agree that promoting effective and sustainable competition remains an appropriate strategy to deliver efficient investment and widespread availability of services for the majority of consumers, whilst noting the need for complementary public policy action for harder to reach areas across the UK?:**

Fair Competition and consumer protecting regulations would help or we could have duopoly of sky bt , bt ee/ o2 three merger endanger this by reducing competition and increasing conflicts on interest, the regulator should block this as it will increase prices reduce service. No new law is needed now to do this just enforce existing laws and get eu commission to enforce regulations rather than rubber stamp everything. Then add new policies soon after.

**Question 2: Would alternative models deliver better outcomes for consumers in terms of investment, availability and price?:**

For investment we should fine companies that have high profits for share buyback but not for investments, cap sharing network price, cap price in line with technological development savings/ inflation.

**Question 3: We are interested in stakeholders' views on the likely future challenges for fixed and mobile service availability. Can a 'good' level of availability for particular services be defined? What options are there for policy makers to do more to extend availability to areas that may otherwise not be commercially viable or take longer to cover?:**

Tax companies that do not invest on their profits to encourage r&amp;d /investment and tax bonus of executive to use in a fund to create rural network.

**Question 4: Do different types of convergence and their effect on overall market structures suggest the need for changes in overarching regulatory strategy or specific policies? Are there new competition or wider policy challenges that will emerge as a result? What evidence is available today on such challenges?:**

Quad pay is monopolistic there should be at least 5 companies that provide broadband and 5 for mobile then they will lower prices. and stop tripple quad pay locking you in long 18 24 month contract with high cancellation fee. Allow Netflix like monthly fee with no commitment. And easy to read contract with little small print and misleading advertising. Transparent information on ads including hidden fees totals. Less terms and conditions.

**Question 5: Do you think that current regulatory and competition tools are suitable to address competition concerns in concentrated markets with no single firm dominance? If not, what changes do you think should be considered in this regard and why?:**

Even if markets are Concentrated if they colluded to form a cartels where they fix rules, then there is no alternative

**Question 6: What do you think is the scope for sustainable end-to-end competition in the provision of fixed communications services? Do you think that the potential for competition to vary by geography will change? What might this imply in terms of available regulatory approaches to deliver effective and sustainable competition in future?:**

If there is desire for it be it has to be the regulations they are not going to be doing it them self, there needs to be a baseline standard you can't fall behind regionally, there are only 3 companies bt sky virgin rest are just leasing at expense.

**Question 7: Do you think that some form of access regulation is likely to continue to be needed in the future? If so, do you think we should continue to assess the appropriate form on a case by case basis or is it possible to set out a clear strategic preference for a particular approach (for example, a focus on passive remedies)?:**

It should be high minimum standards then on top case by case basis

**Question 8: Do you agree that full end-to-end infrastructure competition in mobile, where viable, is the best means to secure good consumer outcomes? Would alternatives to our current strategy improve these outcomes, and if so, how?:**

We need unbundling of mobile and landline and broadband and tv people should be able to pick and choose not be stuck on long quad pay contract.

**Question 9: In future, might new mobile competition issues arise that could affect consumer outcomes? If so, what are these concerns, and what might give rise to them?:**

Mergers of ee and bt three and o2 mean higher price lower service quadpay bundling savings does not compensate for this.

**Question 10: Does the bundling of a range of digital communications services, including some which may demonstrate enduring competition problems individually, present new competition challenges? If so, how might these issues be resolved through regulation, and does Ofcom have the necessary tools available?:**

Bundling ties you down so you cant switch to competitors without breaking contract you should be able to unbundle without cost

**Question 11: What might be the most appropriate regulatory approaches to the pricing of wholesale access to new and, risky investments in enduring bottlenecks in future?:**

If they are making profits then cap Wholesale prices

**Question 12: How might such pricing approaches need to evolve over the longer term? For example, when and how should regulated pricing move from pricing freedom towards more traditional charge controls without undermining incentives for further future investment?:**

We should not need to be held hostage by blackmail to incentivising to invest if they are making profits then thats their incentive to reinvent for long term growth

**Question 13: Are there any actual or potential sources of discrimination that may undermine effective competition under the current model of functional separation? What is the evidence for such concerns?:**

If left to self regulation then yes. Big companies can corner the market then jack up prices

**Question 14: Are there wider concerns relating to good consumer outcomes that may suggest the need for a new regulatory approach to Openreach?:**

Open reach should not be sold to foreign investors who will not invest in uk as much as uk company, it should be government owned to rebuild infrastructure in the north and rural areas and help small businesses startup, at least it should be like freeview where multiple companies related to the industry have joint venture and government own a share.

**Question 15: Are there specific areas of the current Undertakings and functional separation that require amending in light of market developments since 2005?:**

3g 4g mobile network Internet should not by default censor/block adult websites without court order, why should mobile be discriminated against broadband home users if they live in rural area. There should be no negative discrimination between mobile and tablet and pc etc.

**Question 16: Could structural separation address any concerns identified more effectively than functional separation? What are the advantages and challenges associated with such an approach?:**

Both are needed like unbundling also mobile and landline broadband should be separate otherwise you are locked down

**Question 17: What do stakeholders think are the greatest risks to continuing effective consumer engagement and empowerment?:**

Transatlantic trade and investment partnership (TTIP) CETA and TISA TPP and EU laws, too much intellectual property rights abused, including no fair use and drm limit, Snoopers Charter surveillance, limit deregulate net neutrality and data privacy protection, also anti extremism terror laws or hate speech censorship that chill free speech.

**Question 18: What indicators should Ofcom monitor in order to get an early warning of demand-side issues?:**

Price of rip off premier league champions league football going through the roof where as in Gernay and Spain you get regulated free to air, also no cricket free to air soon no golf and Olympics. Everything is pay per view before lot of things were free to air so fans are being priced out or only get highlight of favourite team, the bbc because of funding cuts is losing out to advertising heavy subscriptions pay tv in bids.

**Question 19: What options might be considered to address concerns about consumer empowerment at each stage of the decision-making process (access, assess, act)? What more might be required in terms of information provision, switching and measures to help consumers assess the information available to them? What role may Ofcom have to play compared to other stakeholders (including industry)?:**

Ofcom should do more for consumers they are being ripped off compared to other countries where its more regulated like Europe. Switching is useless in a duopoly all are the same. Always Advertise and use consultation so more see it. have fan groups and consumer groups like which and uswitch, open rights group, big brother watch, eff liberty etc. Allow consumers to file petition where if 50,000 signatures is obtained ofcom will take action. And consumer can appeal ofcom decision.

**Question 20: Are there examples in competitive or uncompetitive sections of the market where providers are not currently delivering adequate quality of services to consumers? What might be causing such outcomes?:**

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**Question 21: What further options, if any, should Ofcom consider to secure better quality of service in the digital communications sectors?:**

The premier league champion league deal should be blocked unless all 380 pl where right now less than half is shown on one package. Bt should have at least 40% share of top and all matches. Watch without paying sky now tv bt streaming money on standalone service like Netflix. Also it should go to lower leagues and grassroots where gap between lower league is making it uncompetitive Champions league matches are showed including 3oclock because foreign matches are blocked even. Through it would not effect attendance. More free to air shared deal like fl bbc sky for pl and champion league sky and itv, league cup darts international and cricket. Pay tv sharing percentage with free to air

**Question 22: Might there be future opportunities to narrow the focus of ex ante economic regulation whilst still protecting consumers against poorer outcomes?:**

The opposite because there is more deregulation then even in 1980s privatisation.

**Question 23: Where might future network evolutions, including network retirement, offer opportunities for deregulation whilst still supporting good consumer outcomes?:**

We need more consumer protection regulations not less

**Question 24: What are the potential competition and consumer protection implications of the rise of OTT services? Might the adoption of such services enable future deregulation without raising the risk of consumer harm?:**

No all new service need regulation, regulations isnt temporary to be faded out because there is reason why they were needed anyway

**Question 25: Are there any areas where you think that regulation could be better targeted or removed in future? What would be the benefit of deregulation as well as the main risks to consumers and how these could be mitigated? Please provide evidence to support your proposals.:**

No we need more regulations not less we had enough deregulation which lowered quality/service and increasing prices in the future to protect the consumers from new technology and services.