

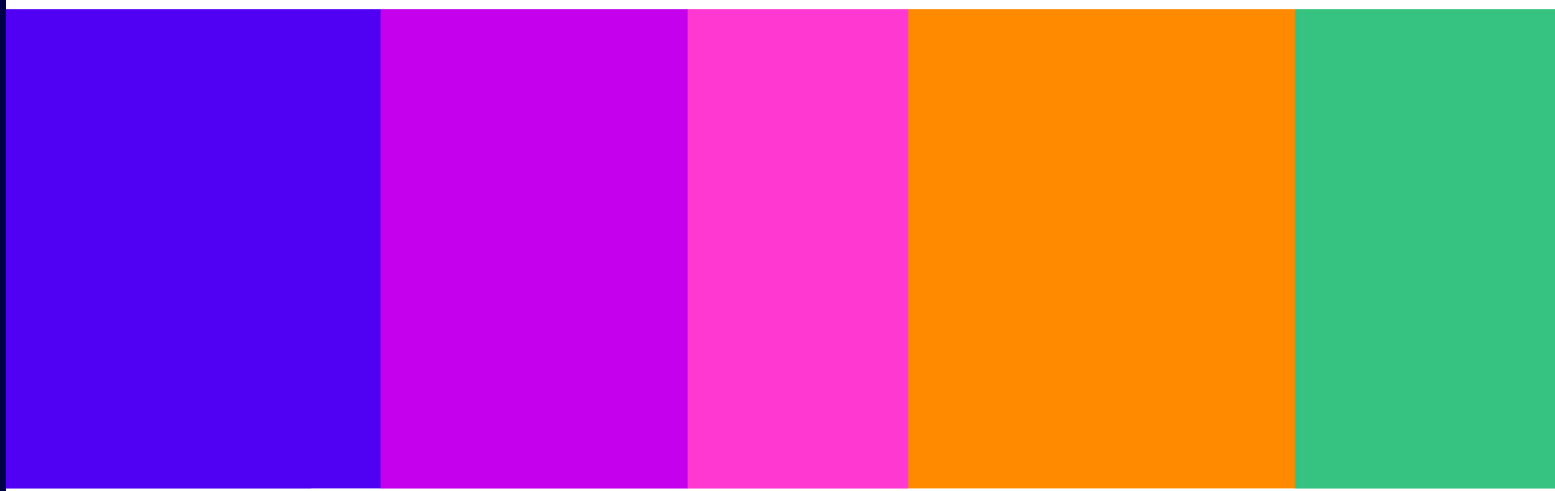
Promoting competition and investment in fibre networks: Hull Area Review 2026–31

Volume 1: Overview, summary and structure

Non-confidential version, for publication

Statement

Published 27 October 2026



Contents

Section

1. Overview.....	3
2. Background.....	6
3. Regulatory framework.....	7
4. Market review process and scope.....	10
5. Impact assessments	12
6. Summary of our decisions	14
7. Structure of this statement	16

Volumes

1. Overview, summary and structure (this document)
2. Market analysis
3. Remedies
4. Regulatory financial reporting
5. Legal instruments

Annexes

- A1. Regulatory framework
- A2. Overview of KCOM's network
- A3. Data analysis supporting our WLA and LLA market assessments
- A4. PIA network adjustments
- A5. Glossary

1. Overview

- 1.1 **This document sets out Ofcom’s decisions for the regulation of the fixed telecoms markets that underpin broadband, mobile networks and business connections in the Hull Area,¹ for the five-year period from November 2026. Our decisions are designed to encourage and promote competition and investment for the benefit of consumers and businesses.**
- 1.2 Access to high-quality, reliable and secure networks is central to all aspects of our digital lives and a key driver of economic growth. This is why ensuring that UK people and businesses have access to high quality full-fibre and gigabit-capable networks and services is a priority for Ofcom.
- 1.3 People and businesses in the Hull Area already have access to full fibre broadband as KCOM, the incumbent provider, completed its rollout in 2019. However, they have historically had far less choice and not enjoyed the benefits that competition can deliver compared to the rest of the UK, with KCOM retaining a near monopoly at both the wholesale and retail level.
- 1.4 Since 2021, the market in the Hull Area has changed significantly. There has been significant build by altnets such as MS3, CityFibre and Grain and this has also facilitated entry by many internet service provider (ISP) retailers, including some of the large national ISPs for the first time. This means that customers now have more choice, with 80-90% of premises in the Hull Area having at least one alternative network to KCOM as of January 2026. This emerging competition is beginning to help drive good outcomes including lower prices.
- 1.5 However, network competition is not yet established and altnets face challenges in winning customers given KCOM’s incumbency advantages. Between 70-80% of all premises in the Hull Area currently purchase a fixed broadband service delivered over KCOM’s network. Also, although many areas now have a choice of one or more network providers, 10%-20% of premises still have no alternative to KCOM.
- 1.6 We want to see network competition in the Hull Area continue to develop where this is sustainable, which will ultimately deliver long term benefits to consumers – from innovation, choice, and stronger incentives to price keenly to attract customers and to further improve quality of service. Whilst this network competition develops – and in areas where it remains not viable – we seek to protect consumers through continued wholesale access to KCOM’s network.
- 1.7 We set out, on the next page, a summary of our decisions for regulation of the wholesale local access and wholesale leased line access services markets in the Hull Area for the period 2026-31.² The decisions and supporting rationale set out in the other volumes of this statement follow a thorough consultation process and take account of the responses we have received.

¹ Ofcom. 2021 Hull Area Wholesale Fixed Telecoms Market Review 2021-26, [Volume 4: Legal Instruments](#). Definition of ‘Hull Area’ at paragraph 14 of the notification of SMP conditions.

² In this review we are considering the Hull Area only. Openreach is the incumbent provider outside the Hull Area, so we review the relevant markets in the rest of the UK in a separate market review. See Ofcom, March 2026. [Statement : Promoting competition and investment in fibre networks: Telecoms Access Review 2026-31](#) (the ‘TAR March 2026 Statement’).

What we have decided – in brief

We find that KCOM has significant market power in the wholesale local access and leased line access markets in the Hull Area. We are imposing a set of remedies to address the competition concerns that arise as a result.

We have decided to:

- **Improve access to KCOM's telegraph poles and underground ducts:** A key element of our approach to promoting network competition is to require KCOM to give other providers access to its duct and pole infrastructure. As in the rest of the UK, we have decided to introduce a specific network access remedy to provide altnets with more certainty. We have also decided that rental charges should be fair and reasonable, and benchmarked against Openreach's rental charges. We have also decided that any costs associated with making the infrastructure usable will be recovered from all users of the infrastructure (subject to a financial limit). To ensure a level playing field between KCOM and other network operators, we have decided that KCOM will be subject to a no undue discrimination obligation and required to provide transparency over its compliance with this obligation if directed.
- **Maintain access to existing wholesale services in both the wholesale local access and leased line access markets.**³ This includes a requirement on KCOM to provide an Ethernet service for the leased line access market, and to provide a wholesale local access service to meet its general network access obligations. All wholesale services should continue to be provided on fair and reasonable terms with no undue discrimination.
- **Remove the specific obligation on KCOM to provide dark fibre access.** As a result of increased network competition and the potential for this to develop further, we have decided to remove the specific requirement for KCOM to provide access to its leased line access services using the dark fibre element of a leased line. We also have decided on a three-year transition period for any dark fibre ordered from KCOM before these new regulations come into force.

1.8 In this volume, we set out:

- **Section 1**, an overview of the contents of this statement (this section);
- **Section 2**, the background to this market review;
- **Section 3**, the regulatory framework;
- **Section 4**, the market review process and scope;
- **Section 5**, a detailed summary of our SMP findings and remedies;
- **Section 6**, how we have carried out our regulatory and equality impact assessments; and
- **Section 7**, a summary of how this statement is structured.

³ Wholesale local access services are generally used to provide a retail broadband service. Ethernet services in the wholesale leased line access market are used to provide retail level business connectivity services and by networks themselves to route traffic.

Next steps

- 1.9 The new regulations, as set out in this statement, take effect from 1 November 2026.
- 1.10 Going forward, Ofcom will continue to monitor market developments and compliance with our regulations in the Hull Area. This will include active engagement on PIA implementation and monitoring of market pricing as part of our wider competition supervision programme.

2. Background

- 2.1 For historical reasons, the fixed telecoms markets in the Hull Area are regulated separately from the rest of the UK.⁴ KCOM, rather than BT, is the incumbent telecoms provider and the owner of the only universal fixed network in the Hull Area.
- 2.2 In the Hull Area, KCOM operates two fixed access networks: a fibre to the premises (FTTP) network and a legacy copper network, both serving c.200,000 premises (approximately 0.7% of UK premises). KCOM completed the deployment of its fibre network in 2019, and which now delivers the majority of its fixed network services. However, some customers continue to use copper products such as telephony over KCOM's legacy copper network which it is looking to completely retire over the next 12 months or so.
- 2.3 The Hull Area has different competitive conditions from the rest of the UK. Specifically:
- a) there is currently limited competition from telecoms providers using wholesale access to KCOM's network. None of the large independent retail ISPs – such as Sky and VodafoneThree – offer services over KCOM's network;
 - b) there is no competing cable network; and
 - c) until recently, there has been no alternative fixed network competitors to KCOM's local access network.
- 2.4 In our previous 2021 market review of the Hull Area (the 'Hull WFTMR21'),⁵ we updated our regulation with the aim of encouraging providers to enter the market and compete with KCOM at the retail level using KCOM's wholesale products. We considered the evidence showed there was a better prospect of market entry at that time than there had been previously.
- 2.5 While we did not require KCOM to provide access to its ducts and poles, we did require KCOM to do so if it received a reasonable request.
- 2.6 Since Hull WFTMR21, there has been significant infrastructure build in the Hull Area by alternative fixed network providers (altnets) – such as MS3, Connexin and Grain. For example, 80% to 90% of premises now have access to at least one alternative network. More detail on the scale and impact of the roll out can be found in Volume 2.
- 2.7 More recently, after a formal request to KCOM for network access by Connexin in early 2024,⁶ and following trials with altnets in the Hull Area, KCOM developed and launched its physical infrastructure product on 1 August 2025.⁷ This allows altnets to share KCOM's existing poles and ducts as an alternative to building their own physical infrastructure.

⁴ KCOM was formerly the telephone department of Hull City Council until privatised in the 1990s and has always been separate from the state monopoly in the rest of the UK which became BT in 1984.

⁵ Ofcom. 2021. [Hull Area Wholesale Fixed Telecoms Market Review 2021-26](#) (Hull WFTMR21).

⁶ KCOM. 2024. [Network Access Requests](#). Accessed on 19 October 2026.

⁷ KCOM. 2025. [Physical Infrastructure Access](#). Accessed on 19 October 2026.

3. Regulatory framework

Strategic context

- 3.1 Ofcom's wider strategic objectives for fixed telecoms markets and relevant to this market review are to promote sustainable network competition and investment that helps to protect consumers and deliver consumer benefits⁸ – such as increased choice, better pricing, better service, and increased innovation – while also supporting broader economic growth. These objectives support one of Ofcom's key priorities, to deliver internet we can rely on.⁹ We set out the objectives for this review in our approach to remedies.¹⁰

Our duties

Duties under the Communications Act 2003

- 3.2 We consider that our objectives for this review, and the decisions in this statement, are consistent with our duties in section 3 of the Communications Act 2003 (the Act).¹¹ This includes our principal duty to further the interests of citizens in relation to communication matters, and to further the interests of consumers in relevant markets, where appropriate by promoting competition. In particular, we further the interests of citizens and consumers by setting our regulation to create appropriate conditions to incentivise all operators to invest or continue to invest or gain access to gigabit-capable networks where viable and appropriate.
- 3.3 In addition, the resulting network competition in areas where this is viable should bring benefits to consumers in the long term from innovation (including innovation to increase efficiency and reduce costs), choice, stronger incentives to price keenly to attract customers and higher quality of service. In the long run, it also may allow regulation of KCOM's wholesale network services to be removed in a future review.
- 3.4 However, during this 2026-2031 review period, we want to protect consumers while network competition continues to develop and in areas where network competition is not viable. We therefore recognise the need to continue to promote retail competition and protect consumers' interests by ensuring access to KCOM's network including the regulation of price and quality of such network services where appropriate.
- 3.5 We consider that our objectives and our decisions are also consistent with the requirement on us, in carrying out our functions, to secure the availability in the Hull Area and the rest of the UK of a wide range of communications services. We consider that setting regulations in a way which promotes network competition and incentivises investment is the best way to meet the

⁸ More information about the consumer benefits are set out in TAR March 2026 Statement, [Volume 1](#), Section 2, Strategic Context.

⁹ Ofcom. 2026. [Ofcom's Plan of Work 2026/27: Making communications work for everyone, Statement](#).

¹⁰ Volume 3, Section 1.

¹¹ Annex 1 describes our statutory duties and the matters we should have regard to in the performance of our functions.

growing demand for high speed and data intensive communications services and will provide a platform for innovative new services, such as AI applications, to develop.¹²

- 3.6 Of the other factors mentioned in section 3 of the Act, we have had regard, in particular, to the desirability of promoting competition in relevant markets, the desirability of encouraging investment and innovation in relevant markets, the desirability of encouraging the availability and use of high speed data transfer services throughout the Hull Area and the rest of the UK, as well as to the interests of consumers in respect of choice, price, quality of service and value for money.
- 3.7 We have also had regard to the principles under which our regulatory activities should be transparent, accountable, proportionate, consistent and targeted only at cases where action is needed.¹³
- 3.8 We consider that our objectives and decisions are also consistent with our duties set out in section 4 of the Act for the reasons set out above, and in particular:
- the **first** requirement to promote competition;
 - the **second** requirement to promote the interests of all members of the public in the UK;
 - the **third** requirement to take account of the desirability of Ofcom's carrying out of its functions in a manner which, so far as practicable, does not favour one form of or means of providing electronic communications networks, services or associated facilities over another (i.e. to be technologically neutral);
 - the **fourth** requirement to encourage the provision of network access for the purposes of securing efficiency and sustainable competition, efficient investment and innovation and the maximum benefit for persons who are customers of communications providers and of persons who make associated facilities available; and
 - the **sixth** requirement to promote connectivity and access to very high-capacity networks by members of the public and businesses in the UK.

Statement of Strategic Priorities (SSP)

- 3.9 As required by section 2B(2) of the Act, we have had regard to the UK Government's Statement of Strategic Priorities (SSP) for telecoms, management of radio spectrum and postal services, which was designated by the Secretary of State on 27 April 2026 for the purpose of section 2A of the Act.¹⁴
- 3.10 In particular, we have had regard to the following priority area covered by the SSP: driving growth through world class fixed and wireless digital infrastructure. We consider that the strategic priorities of supporting competition, broadband for business, infrastructure sharing, and take-up of gigabit-capable fixed telecoms networks have particular relevance to this review. We set out further details on how we have had regard to the SSP in our approach to remedies.¹⁵

¹² We set out in TAR March 2026 Statement. [Volume 3](#). Paragraph 1.175 how full fibre is likely to play a critical role in the development and adoption of AI which can support growth.

¹³ Section 3(3) of the Act.

¹⁴ DSIT, April 2026. [Statement of Strategic Priorities for telecommunications, the management of radio spectrum, and postal services](#). Accessed on 24 August 2026.

¹⁵ Volume 3, Section 1. Approach to Remedies.

- 3.11 Our view is that our approach in this review, described earlier, is consistent with the UK Government's ambition to provide gigabit-capable networks and make them widely available across the UK.

Growth duty

- 3.12 In formulating our decisions, we have also had regard to our “growth duty”, a statutory obligation to have regard to the desirability of promoting economic growth in undertaking this review,¹⁶ and to the statutory guidance that accompanies that growth duty.¹⁷ We do so in the context of our primary duty to further the interests of citizens and consumers, where appropriate by promoting competition, and having regard, in particular to the desirability of encouraging investment and innovation. We set out, in our approach to remedies section, detail of how we have had regard to our growth duty and the accompanying statutory guidance.¹⁸

¹⁶ [Section 108 of the Deregulation Act 2015](#).

¹⁷ Department for Business & Trade. May 2024. [Growth Duty: Statutory Guidance – Refresh](#). Accessed on 19 October 2026.

¹⁸ Volume 3, Section 1.

4. Market review process and scope

Market review process

- 4.1 As required by the regulatory framework, we have reviewed the markets listed above in the following three analytical stages (set out in more detail in Annex 1):
- a) **Market definition.** We have identified and defined the relevant markets;
 - b) **Market analysis.** We have assessed whether the defined markets are effectively competitive, which involves assessing whether any operator has significant market power (SMP) in any of the relevant markets; and
 - c) **Remedies.** Where we have found SMP, we have set out the appropriate regulatory obligations, based on the nature of the competition problems identified in the relevant markets and taking account of our objectives.
- 4.2 In reaching the decisions set out in this statement, we published a consultation in December 2025.¹⁹ We have considered all the responses to the HAR26 December 2025 Consultation²⁰, and our consideration of those responses is set out in this statement.

Scope of our review

Markets we have reviewed

- 4.3 In this 2026-31 review of the Hull Area, we are making decisions in relation to the following fixed telecoms markets:
- a) Wholesale local access market (WLA).
 - b) Leased line access market (LLA).
- 4.4 Our approach, analysis, and SMP findings for these two markets are set out in Volume 2.

Other markets we have considered

- 4.5 We have considered whether it would be appropriate for us to separately review the physical infrastructure market in the Hull Area.
- 4.6 We note that:
- a) Our general regulatory approach is to apply remedies as far upstream as possible to ensure that as much of the value chain as possible is open to competition.²¹

¹⁹ Ofcom. December 2025. [Consultation: Promoting competition and investment in fibre networks - Hull Area Review 2026-31](#). (HAR26 December 2025 Consultation.)

²⁰ Non-confidential responses to our HAR26 December 2025 consultation are published on our website: [Consultation: Promoting competition and investment in fibre networks - Hull Area Review 2026-31](#).

²¹ See TAR March 2026 Statement, [Volume 2](#), paragraph 1.14 and Ofcom. 2019. [Promoting competition and investment in fibre networks: review of the physical infrastructure and business connectivity markets. Volume 1](#), paragraphs 3.9-3.21

- b) in the TAR March 2026 Statement for the rest of the UK, we have defined a single national (excluding the Hull Area) upstream product market for the supply of telecoms physical infrastructure;²²
 - c) in our previous Hull Area review we did not separately review the physical infrastructure market but made clear that requests for a form of physical infrastructure access (PIA) could be reasonable under the general network access obligation;²³ and
 - d) KCOM launched a PIA product on 1 August 2025 under that existing general network access obligation.²⁴
- 4.7 We do not consider it appropriate at this stage to define a physical infrastructure market in the Hull Area. Instead, we consider that the appropriate approach for this review is to build on our existing network access obligation approach through the addition of a specific PIA network access remedy in the WLA and LLA markets. We consider that this is a proportionate and effective way to address our competition concerns related to the provision of access to physical infrastructure for this review period,²⁵ and will provide a degree of regulatory continuity as the physical infrastructure market in the Hull Area develops.
- 4.8 In reaching that conclusion, we continue to consider that it is not desirable in the long term to regulate upstream of the level of the value chain at which we carry out our market analysis. Therefore, whilst our approach in future reviews will take account of recent and prospective market developments at that time, our expectation is that in future we are likely to separately review the physical infrastructure market in the Hull Area.

Forward look

- 4.9 Market reviews look ahead to how competitive conditions may change in the future. For the purposes of this review, for each market we have conducted a forward-looking assessment of the market, taking into account expected or foreseeable developments that may affect competition in the market for the period up to 31 October 2031.
- 4.10 The prospective nature of our assessment over this period means that we have gathered a range of evidence to assess actual market conditions as well as to inform our view of potential developments over time. Where appropriate, we have exercised our regulatory judgement to reach decisions on the evidence before us with a view, ultimately, to addressing the competition concerns we identify in order to further the interests of citizens and consumers in these markets.

²² See TAR March 2026 Statement, [Volume 2](#), Section 3. Paragraph 3.84.

²³ See Hull WFTMR21, [Volume 3](#). Paragraphs 2.12-2.14.

²⁴ [KCOM Physical infrastructure access, August 2025](#). Accessed 11 Sep 2026.

²⁵ See Volume 2.

5. Impact assessments

- 5.1 As part of the consultation process, no stakeholders provided comments on the Regulatory impact assessment approach below nor on the Equality impact assessment.

Regulatory impact assessment

- 5.2 Section 7 of the Act requires us to carry out and publish an assessment of the likely impact of implementing a proposal which would be likely to have a significant impact on businesses or the general public, or when there is a major change in Ofcom's activities.
- 5.3 More generally, impact assessments form part of good policy making and we therefore expect to carry them out in relation to a large majority of our proposals. We use impact assessments to help us understand and assess the potential impact and help ensure the proportionality of our policy decisions before we make them.
- 5.4 Impact assessments also help us explain the policy decisions we have decided to take and why we consider those decisions best fulfil our applicable duties and objectives in the least intrusive way. Our impact assessment guidance sets out our general approach to how we assess and present the impact of our proposed decisions.²⁶
- 5.5 The analysis in Volume 3 sections 2-5 and Volume 4 of the HAR26 December 2025 Consultation, when taken together, constitute our impact assessment for the purpose of section 7 of the Act.

Equality impact assessment

- 5.6 Ofcom is also subject to duties under the Equality Act 2010 ('the EA 2010'). These include the public sector equality duty set out in section 149 of the EA 2010, which requires Ofcom, in the exercise of our functions, to have due regard to the need to:
- a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the EA 2010;
 - b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a "relevant protected characteristic" and persons who do not share it; and
 - c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.
- 5.7 The relevant protected characteristics are age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.²⁷ We refer to groups of people with these protected characteristics as 'equality groups'.
- 5.8 In addition, section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 requires us to promote good relations between people sharing specified characteristics, including people of different religious beliefs, political opinions or racial groups. We consider the policy decisions set out in this document have no direct relevance to Northern Ireland as they are focused specifically on and within the Hull Area of England.

²⁶ Ofcom. 19 July 2023. [Statement: Impact assessment guidance](#).

²⁷ Section 4 of the EA 2010.

- 5.9 To help us comply with our duties under the EA 2010, we assess the impact of our decisions on persons sharing protected characteristics and in particular whether they may discriminate against such persons or impact on equality of opportunity or good relations. We are not aware of any reasons or evidence that our WLA and LLA market remedies will have any particular impact on any of these matters, noting that our approach to regulating these markets is to promote competition to the ultimate benefit of consumers. In the case of WLA and LLA services:
- a) **WLA services.** We regularly monitor the take-up and use of fixed line services by different groups within society. While this on-going research does show evidence of variation in consumption, we do not consider that the wholesale regulation we set out is likely to have a disproportionate impact on any of the groups as our regulation is aimed at promoting competition across the range of services for all equality groups that rely on WLA.
 - b) **LLA and PIA-based services.** We do not have detailed sectoral information on the businesses that purchase wholesale leased line access services or PIA-based services. However, given the nature of both these services – core network services and infrastructure which ultimately support a variety of retail services – we do not have any reason to consider that there would be a disproportionate impact on any of the above defined equality groups through modification of the regulation on these services.

6. Summary of our decisions

Market definition and SMP findings

Market definitions relevant for WLA and LLA services

- 6.1 We have decided to define the WLA market as a single product market for wholesale local access at a fixed location which:
- a) includes all fixed network technologies (copper, fibre and cable), all bandwidths and services provided to both residential and business customers; and
 - b) does not include leased line access or wireless services.
- 6.2 We have decided to define the LLA market as a product market for wholesale leased line access services which:
- a) includes all wholesale fibre-based Ethernet and wavelength division multiplex (WDM) services, at all bandwidths;
 - b) includes leased line equivalent services delivered over symmetric PON (e.g. XGS-PON);
 - c) includes dark fibre used to supply or self-supply LLA in the product market; but
 - d) excludes broadband services and wireless technologies from the product market.
- 6.3 For each of the WLA and LLA markets we have decided to define the Hull Area as a distinct geographic market.
- 6.4 We have decided not to define a separate physical infrastructure market and explain our rationale for this in paragraphs 4.5-4.8 of Section 4 above.²⁸

SMP findings

- 6.5 We have decided, following our consideration of the supporting evidence and analysis, to find that KCOM has SMP in both the WLA and LLA markets.

Remedies

- 6.6 In light of our SMP findings and competition concerns set out in Volume 2, we have decided on a number of remedies in each of the relevant markets.
- 6.7 We have decided to impose a general network access obligation supplemented by transparency and non-discrimination requirements in each of the WLA and LLA markets as summarised in Table 6.1 and Volume 3, Section 2.
- 6.8 For WLA, we have decided to remove the direction requiring KCOM to modify its WLA reference offer for the supply of wholesale fibre access as we proposed in the HAR26 December 2025 Consultation. We set out our reasoning in Section 3, WLA remedies, of Volume 3.

²⁸ The following markets no longer form part of this Hull Area review following their deregulation in 2021: wholesale fixed analogue exchange line (WFAEL) market, the wholesale call origination (WCO) market, and the integrated services digital network (ISDN) 2 and ISDN30 markets.

- 6.9 We have also decided to introduce a PIA remedy in both WLA and LLA markets (Volume 3, Section 5). This is in addition to, and complements, regulations that support a wholesale network access service in the WLA market (Volume 3, Section 3) and a specific Ethernet remedy in the LLA market (Volume 3, Section 4). We summarise these decisions in Table 6.2.
- 6.10 For this 2026-31 review period, we have decided to no longer require a specific dark fibre LLA market remedy to reflect changing competitive conditions in the Hull Area, the introduction of a PIA remedy in both the WLA and LLA markets, and the availability of dark fibre by other infrastructure competitors. We have also decided on a three-year transitional period for regulated dark fibre circuits ordered on or before 31 October 2026 rather than the five-year period set out in our HAR26 December 2025 Consultation. We set out our reasoning in Section 4, LLA remedies, of Volume 3.

Table 6.1: Summary of our remedies in the WLA and LLA markets

General remedies
Requirement to provide network access on reasonable request, and on fair and reasonable terms, conditions and charges (WLA, excluding copper-based services, and LLA)
Requirement to publish and operate a process for requests for new forms of network access (WLA only)
Requirement for no undue discrimination (WLA and LLA)
Requirement to publish a reference offer (WLA and LLA)
Requirement to notify changes to charges, terms and conditions (WLA and LLA)
Requirement to notify technical information (WLA and LLA)
Requirement to publish quality of service information (WLA and LLA)
Regulatory financial reporting requirements (WLA and LLA)

Table 6.2: Summary of the specific remedies and directions

Specific remedies in the WLA market
Requirement to provide PIA
Specific remedies in the LLA markets
Requirement to provide PIA.
Requirement to provide Ethernet network access in a number of circuit configurations²⁹
PIA specific remedies in the WLA and LLA markets
Specific access obligation to provide PIA, including network adjustments
Specific requirement to provide PIA ancillary services
Specific requirement for the publication of a reference offer in relation to PIA
Specific requirement to publish such information as we direct to provide transparency in relation to compliance with no undue discrimination obligations in relation to PIA
Direction requiring KCOM to modify its PIA reference offer

²⁹ The exact circuit configurations are set out in Volume 3, Section 4.

7. Structure of this statement

7.1 This statement comprises five volumes and five annexes, which together set out our analysis of and decisions for the fixed telecoms access markets in the Hull Area:

- **Volume 1**, this volume, provides an overview and summary of our decisions.
- **Volume 2** sets out the market context, our market assessment for both WLA and LLA markets, and competition concerns that arise.
- **Volume 3** sets out our approach to remedies for the WLA and LLA markets. Alongside general and specific remedies for these markets, it includes a specific PIA remedy for both WLA and LLA Access markets and our decision not to re-impose the existing dark fibre remedy in the LLA market.
- **Volume 4** sets out our decisions for regulatory financial reporting.
- **Volume 5** contains our SMP conditions and directions.
- **Annexes 1-5** contain details which are referred to in each of the volumes and the supporting analysis which are an integral part of our reasoning.