What do you want Ofcom to keep confidential?:

Keep name confidential

If you want part of your response kept confidential, which parts?:

Ofcom may publish a response summary:

Yes

I confirm that I have read the declaration:

Yes

Ofcom should only publish this response after the consultation has ended:

You may publish my response on receipt

Question 1.1: What are the implications of market change for mobile and wireless services?:

No opinion

Question 1.2: How are citizens and consumers affected by developments in the mobile sector?:

No opinion

Question 1.3: What are the purposes of mobile regulation, and where should its focus lie?:

Maximising benefit f rth euser whilst allowing the operators to make a reasonable profit.

(based on the standard dictionary definition of the word "Reasonable")

Question 1.4: What is the scope for deregulation, competition and innovation in the mobile sector?:

Forget mobile TV, video calling and the like.
Find a "killer application" which is as useful as SMS testing and I'll get back to you.
Probably the only thing would be to increase the size of individual SMS messages above 160 characters

Question 3.1: What do you think are the features of a well-functioning mobile market? What evidence do you see that those features are present in the UK market?:

Low call charges
high take-up
low numbers of schemes to reduce prices (Cashback claim schemes/scams, etc.)
Reasonable costs for data add-ons (It can currently be more expensive per megabyte for mobile Internet access than for NASA to bring data back from the Mars Reconnaisance Orbiter s

Question 3.2: What measures are most appropriate to assess whether the mobile sector is performing well for citizens and consumers?:

Level of complaints and objective assessment of areas of complaint.

Question 3.3: How will market dynamics change as a result of trends such as availability of new spectrum, mobile broadband and new ways of delivering voice services?:

Once again, we will, likely have an auction whereby huge fees will be paid for the use of available spectrum which, ultimately, be funded by the poor subscribers/users.

Question 4.1: What is your experience, as an individual consumer or an organisation that uses mobile services?:

O2 (Branded as Tesco) As a user: Excellent except for data charges.
O2 in puirsuing its planning applications: beneath contempt
Orange: utterly contemptuous
Phones 4 U: abyssmal

Question 4.2: How should regulators and policy-makers respond to signs of rising consumer concern? :

Be seen to make a resonse which is clearly
Easy to obtain
Appropriate
Just
Timely

Question 4.3: What are the important factors to consider in striking a balance between protecting mobile consumers and enabling markets to work flexibly? Have we got this balance right in today?s mobile market?:

We are still funding huge spends on infrastructure which have been implemented at high cost (Frequency spectrum)
Each network has its oun base stations, some of which share masts admittedly, but results in massive duplication.
The TV services in the UK use a common transmiter network operated by a couple of third parties. Why can not the cellular infrastructure in the UK employ just a couple of common transmission network providers?

Question 5.1: How does the use of mobile services affect our participation as citizens in society?:

For my own part: very little. But there again, I don't use it as a social crutch or status symbol

Question 5.2: What factors should we take into account in thinking about access and inclusion issues in mobile markets?:

Affordability
Tarriffs which properly reflect the cost of providing SIM only services.

Question 5.3: What factors should we take into account in thinking about new services, and how those services may affect issues like protection of children, privacy and security?:

Whether the services offered are actually wanted and desired or whether they are another attemopt to invent a market.

I think in general the marketplace will sort that one out. Consider how much video calling, mobile TV etc., have not taken off.

Question 5.4: Have you been affected by issues about coverage or 'not spots?? How has it affected you?:

Occasionally I fall off the network. but I bet there's still coverage from other providers. This could be easily sorted with a common transmiter network operated by a couple of third parties (Crown House, et al?) and shared by all operators.

Question 7.1: What do you see as the most influential trends and features of mobile and wireless markets in future?:

Cost
Availbility
Novelty applications come a very poor third

Question 7.2: What new policy and regulatory challenges could the trends identified in this section bring? Which policy and regulatory challenges could they address?:

Termination costs.

for a full comment on this I don't see any reason not to join in with the spirit of termination costs and say that I will only provide it for a fee of £100

Question 8.1: Should Ofcom do more to promote competition in mobile and wireless markets?:

Yes. There still seems to be a tendency for mobile communications to be treated as a money-generating device, at the expense of the sumscribers

Question 8.2: Ofcom's strategy in telecommunications is to promote competition at the deepest level of infrastructure that is effective and sustainable. How might this strategy be applied, given future developments in the mobile sector? Under what circumstances, if ever, would it make sense to consider access regulation for mobile platforms?:

The merest sniiff of collusion or "alignment of prices"

Question 8.3: What role can competition play in ensuring that future development of the mobile internet provides an open and flexible environment for a wide range of services? Should Ofcom explore open access requirements to ensure opportunities for innovation? What role might 'net neutrality? play in the mobile sector?:

Cost reduction through a comon carrier infrastucture? Transmiter network operated by a couple of third parties (Crown House, et al opedrate the equivalent for the TV companies) and shared by all operators.

Competition is OK, so long as it's not "alignment of prices"

With the current auction strategy of frequency spectrum, everyong bids fo rthe available spectrum knowing that they all have the same opportunity to recoup the cost from the users, almost irrespective of what is paid. The only differentiator is th eoperating cost, which could, arguably, pale into insiginficance alongside funding the spectrum purchase in the first place..

There must be a way of distributing available spectrum which ends up costing subscribers a lot less.

Question 8.4: What role might competition play in addressing questions about transparency of prices, services and contractual conditions offered to consumers of mobile and wireless services? What role should regulation play in addressing these questions?:

There are many instances of mobile contracts being sold and mis-sold, particularly by third parties acting as - or apparently acting as - agents of the operators.

More thought needs to be given to the obligation of third party suppliers to state clearly and categorically whether they are acting as an independent supplier or as an agent of the operator and the opportunities for getting satisfaction easily in the event of a mis-selling of a phone contract.

Question 8.5: What is the best way to promote content standards and ensure privacy protection for increasingly complex content and

transaction services? How will privacy issues fare in a world where services are more personal and more complex?:

No opinion

Question 8.6: Will the mobile termination rate regime need to evolve or change more fundamentally? What is the best approach to adopt?:

Termination costs.

The words Money and Grabbing spring to mind.

This model has been tried in other countries and has failed. Perhaps the mistakes of others would be an inidcator here.

For a full comment on this I don't see any reason not to join in with the spirit of termination costs and say that I will only provide it for a fee of £100

Question 8.7: If competition does not reduce international roaming charges sufficiently, how should regulators respond, if at all?:

Set enforced ceiling prices and gradually reduce them, in line with true and audited costs of providing the service(s)

Question 8.8: How might universal service and universal access need to adapt in a world where we increasingly rely on mobile services? What role might mobile play in universal access delivery in future?:

Cost to match landline service for all services used
continuity of coverage through common radio infrastructure rather than independent networks, but without roaming fees.

Question 8.9: Can markets and commercial agreements address issues such as ?not spots? and emergency access?If not, what role might be played by a regulator to address these issues?:

Owners of private property should be able to request the system is not available on their property or to install equipment to do this if the provider will not cooperate.
Emergency access must be available at all times with or without credit and through all available carriers, whether subscribed to or not.

Question 8.10: How might access for particular groups (such as the elderly and disabled users) need to evolve in future? What role can competition play in addressing these questions?:

Better availability of minimal spec, user friendly phones at a sensible price.
Simpler billing plans

call termination by hanging up at either end (stops credit being used if the calling mobile user doesn't hang up properly)

Question 8.11: Do you have any comments regarding our proposed way forward and the objectives of the next phase of this Assessment?:

No opinion

Additional comments:

No opinion