

Q_no	Question	Answer
1	In order to allow operators to adequately organise their own training sessions, could ILR release the auction software, or at least the manual, screenshots and interface descriptions, earlier than currently planned (e.g. as soon as possible or when the application forms are submitted)?	ILR takes note of this request and will try to provide this information as soon as possible.
2	Will operators receive a version of the software for training purposes?	No, operators will be offered the possibility to participate in a training (Hands on software) and a workshop. Both are foreseen to take place online.
3	Could ILR confirm that training sessions will be held and explain their content and purpose?	Yes, a training session is foreseen for each candidate. A workshop will be organised, which is foreseen to take place online.
4	Could ILR provide more details on the timeline of the auction process (simulations, auction start, etc.)?	For the time being the following estimated dates are envisaged: Application file deposit: May 25 th Auction simulation : At least two weeks before the auction Auction workshop: Just before the auction simulation Auction stage 1: Mid July 2020 Auction stage 2 with operator discussions 1 week after stage 1 auction
5	What are the possibilities to submit a bid in case an operator's communication is interrupted? Will in this case a waiver be deployed automatically?	No specific provisions for an alternative bidding mechanism are foreseen. If the failure to submit a bid within the scheduled round time was to result in a loss of eligibility, a waiver will automatically be used (provided the bidder has waivers left). In any case, the bidder should inform ILR immediately if there is a technical problem.
6	Will the auction be completely remote?	Yes
7	What are ILR's recommendations regarding the bid room security?	None, Candidates must comply with the tacit collusion and non-communication rules
8	Does ILR expect COVID-19 to impact the auction process?	Currently it is not foreseen to alter the auction process. This might however be reconsidered if it is necessary because of COVID-19.
9	Are bidders allowed to bid on both bands even if they expressed a demand for one band only (e.g. if an applicant expresses a demand for 3.6 GHz frequencies only and none in the 700 MHz, is he still allowed to use his activity points/eligibility points to bid on 700 MHz frequencies)?	No, Bidders are only allowed to bid on the announced bands.
10	Could ILR provide clarification on the pricing rule in the positioning stage? Indeed, point 3.2.1 of Annex B of the ministerial decision appears in contradiction to point 3.3.4, because the former seems to indicate a joint bid for positions in both bands (i.e. "[...] bidders will be invited to place bids for any combination of specific frequency ranges across the two bands [...]"), whereas the latter seems to indicate a separate pricing (i.e. "[each bidder will be required to pay a price for being assigned its winning options, which is calculated separately for the 700 MHz and the 3600 MHz band]").	Bids will be placed and prices will be determined for a combination of positions and there are indeed some editorial errors in Annex B. Specifically: 3.3.4 should read: Each bidder will be required to pay a price for being assigned its winning options, which is calculated jointly for the 700 MHz and the 3600 MHz band. 3.3.5 should read: The prices that bidders will be required to pay ... 3.3.6 first bullet point should read: the greatest sum of bids from other bidders that could be achieved in any feasible band plan for both bands ... The wording of the relevant parts of Annex B will be amended accordingly in the final version of the decision to be published.

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11	<p>Will a failure to find an agreement on the positioning in one band impact an agreement on the other band, and potentially include operators who could avoid the positioning auction?</p> <p>Please consider the following example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the 700 MHz band, operators A, B and C all have 2x10 MHz, but can't agree on the positioning. • In the 3.6 GHz band, operators A, B, C and D respectively have 90, 90, 90 and 60 MHz. They all agree on their respective positioning within the band. <p>Will then both bands be auctioned in the positioning stage or only the band where no agreement could be found (in the example above, only the 3.6 GHz)?</p>	<p>Positioning options are defined with reference to the specific position of a bidder in both bands and it is therefore not envisaged to conduct a bidding process for only one band.</p>
12	<p>Could ILR provide more information on the following auction round modalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • price increases (e.g. higher increases in early rounds and lower increases in later rounds?) • the pace of increases • round duration • minimum round duration • end of each rounds (for instance, is a round over if everyone has submitted its bid?) 	<p>The setting of price increments and the scheduling of rounds is at the discretion of ILR. These parameters will be set to ensure an efficient conduct of the auction. Where possible, bidders will be given advance notice of planned (and non-binding) price increases and round schedules. Rounds will run for their scheduled duration regardless of the time at which bidders have submitted their bids.</p>
13	<p>Point 2.10.2 v of annex B of the draft ministerial decision states that the information provided to participants will be “[...] expressed as the sum of the number of lots in new bids and maintained standing high bids in that category from all bidders [...]].</p> <p>Could ILR clarify how the aggregated feedback is presented (one number for lots in new bids and one for maintained standing high bids? or one number for both?)</p>	<p>As stated, the information will be provided as the sum, i.e. a single number.</p>
14	<p>Point 2.8.6 mentions three conditions that need to be satisfied for a waiver to be placed. Do all of the conditions need to be satisfied simultaneously or just condition ii and iii? As there is no “and” joining i and ii, we would like clarification on this point.</p>	<p>All conditions need to be satisfied simultaneously for a waiver to be deployed.</p> <p>For clarification, the first condition should read: a bidder does not submit a decision in a round.</p> <p>Submitting a decision can consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • submitting a new bid in a particular lot category; or • keep existing winning bids without placing a new bid in a particular lot category; or • a mixture of both across different lot categories.

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15	<p>Point 2.8.6 ii of annex B of the draft ministerial decision states that a waiver is automatically deployed if “[...] the activity associated with the bidder’s provisional winning bids from previous rounds is lower than the bidder’s eligibility for the round ”. Does this imply that a waiver is always used when the activity is not maximized, e.g. in a situation of where the bidder reduces demand?</p> <p>To be more precise, suppose a bidder is bidding on 5 blocks of 3.6 GHz spectrum. After the round closed, it turns out that the bidder is highest standing bidder on 4 of the 5 blocks. The bidder then decides that he is satisfied with 4 blocks at the current price and does not place a bid in the subsequent round. Will a waiver be automatically used in this case?</p>	<p>For clarification, 2.8.6 (i) should read: a bidder does not submit a decision in a round... Therefore, if the bidder submits a decision that does not include new bids for 3.6 GHz spectrum and thus only confirms or maintains its provisional winning bids, no waiver will be used and the eligibility of the bidder will correspondingly be reduced. The wording of the relevant parts of Annex B will be amended accordingly in the final version of the decision to be published. Submitting a decision can consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • submitting a new bid in a particular lot category; or • keep existing winning bids without placing a new bid in a particular lot category; or • a mixture of both across different lot categories.
16	Will the deployment plans/projects of the applicants be evaluated by ILR and which role will they play in the qualification process?	These deployment plans are asked on an indicative basis only and will not be used in the qualification process. However, candidates are requested to submit these plans. If a candidate does not submit deployment plans, he may be excluded from the process.
17	Will applicants with unrealistic deployment plans be excluded from the auction?	No.
18	Will the deployment plan be binding and thus be included in the license conditions?	No.
19	What are the applicable sanctions if licensees do not respect their license conditions, i.e. coverage obligations and deployment projections?	Under the law currently applicable, the sanctions are foreseen in Article 9 of the “Loi modifiée du 30 mai 2005 portant organisation de la gestion des ondes radioélectriques” and provide i.a. for the possibility to withdraw the licence.
20	What information regarding the qualified applicants will the ministry publish? (e.g. identity of economic beneficiaries of the licenses?)	Only information strictly necessary for the correct identification of the applicant will be published.
21	Will there be a “use it or lose it” clause? For instance, what happens to unused spectrum in the case where a licensee expressed in its application its intentions to transfer its spectrum to another company/subcontractor in order to deploy a network who fails to do so (e.g. because of bankruptcy)? Will the licensee lose its spectrum usage rights?	As far as we correctly understand the question, here is our reply: Spectrum transfer may only be requested by a license holder. This means that a transfer can only be requested after having received a license (License holder). The new license holder is bound to the obligations and conditions specified in the original license. In case these are not fulfilled, possible sanctions are foreseen in Article 9 of the Law (see also above Q 19).
22	What conditions have to be respected by applicants who intend to transfer their spectrum (e.g. realistic quantification of spectrum needs)?	Spectrum transfer may only be requested by a License holder. This means that a transfer can only be requested after having received a license. Paragraph 2.8.2, annex A, of the Minister Decision applies for the application.
23	In case of restitution of spectrum by a licensee, will the respective spectrum be redistributed and if so, under which conditions?	According to Article 6 of the Law, a new spectrum allocation procedure needs to be launched. The conditions for this new procedure will be fixed separately.

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24	Which criteria will be used to calculate the coverage level in the 700 MHz band? Will it be a predefined signal level, and if yes, which level?	The criteria that will be used is indeed linked to a signal level like RSRP (Reference Signal Received Power). As mentioned in the published document, the network should allow a mobile device to connect to the network and use services like Internet access. As also mentioned in the PC document the exact control procedure (including this level) will be determined by ILR, with a consultation of the concerned operators, before applying the procedure.
25	What will be the modalities of the potentially specific lots 703-713 MHz paired with 758-768 MHz if Belgium's channel 57 will not be ready for release by the end of 2020?	Payment modalities might be adapted while keeping the license duration, but these modalities are not yet fixed.
26	What modalities will be associated to licenses in case of extension of the usage rights beyond the initial duration of 15 years?	Currently it is too early to state on this topic. The modalities will have to be in line with regulation and law in force at that point in time. The rules and modalities will be transparent and equal for all operators.
27	Could ILR provide an update on the current status of discussions with Belgium and France regarding existing services that need to be protected?	Update for Belgium : Fixed Satellite Service protection in Redu. The sum of the operator contribution should not exceed a pfd value of -184 dB(W/4kHz) @ 5° 8'46.48"E, 50° 0'9.38"N @ 15 m above ground level. The timeframe up to when this protection is applicable, is not yet fixed.
28	Could ILR play a proactive role in the negotiations with neighbouring countries on cross-border coordination and synchronisation?	The topic of TDD network synchronisation in the 3600 MHz is still discussed on CEPT level. Latest exchanges with neighbouring countries raised the idea to include the synchronisation topic in the border coordination agreements. In this sense, yes ILR may provide help in the negotiations.
29	Quelles sont les conséquences et/ou sanctions en cas de non-respect des conditions et/ou des obligations reprises dans les licences octroyées aux attributaires? Ces conséquences ne seront-elles pas reprises dans la licence octroyée ?	Voir notre réponse à la question 19.
30	Quelles sont les redevances qui doivent être payées pendant le premier renouvellement de la licence de 5 ans ?	Voir notre réponse à la question 26.
31	Quelles seraient les raisons pour lesquelles les conditions, dont sont assortis les droits d'utilisation, peuvent être modifiées à l'occasion du renouvellement de la licence ? Les justifications possibles de modification de conditions ne devraient-elles pas être d'ores et déjà énoncées dans le règlement lui-même ?	Voir notre réponse à la question 26.
32	Est-il possible que le premier renouvellement de 5 ans ne serait pas fait ? Quelles seraient les raisons ?	Sauf dispositions réglementaires et légales spécifiques en vigueur à ce moment-là, la licence ne sera pas renouvelée au cas où un opérateur décide de ne pas demander le renouvellement de sa licence.

Q_no	Question	Answer
33	<p>Le prix de réserve dans la bande des 700 MHz ne correspond pas exactement aux redevances fixées à l'annexe 4 du règlement grand-ducal modifié du 21 février 2013 fixant le montant et les modalités de paiement des redevances pour la mise à disposition de fréquences radioélectriques. Le prix de réserve pour 2x1MHz de spectre dans la bande des 700 MHz est fixé à 562.600 EUR, tandis que le prix prévu par le règlement pour 2x1 MHz sur un période de 15 ans serait de $18750 \times 2 \times 15 = 562.500$ EUR. Ceci a également comme conséquence que 5/15 du prix de réserve excèdent légèrement la garantie bancaire demandée dans l'annexe A. Est-ce qu'il s'agit ici d'une erreur et le prix de réserve pour 2x1 MHz devrait en réalité être 562.500 EUR ?</p>	<p>Ceci est dû au fait que le prix de réserve par lot de 5 MHz a été arrondi à un multiple entier de 1000 € tandis que le montant de la garantie bancaire a été établi partant du montant tel que fixé par le règlement grand-ducal.</p>
34	<p>Si pour une raison ou une autre le spectre ne pourra pas être utilisé par l'attributaire après l'octroi de la licence (et si ce n'est pas la faute de l'attributaire ou si ce sont pour des causes externes qui ne lui sont pas imputables), est-ce que les redevances sont quand-même dues ? Des exemples seraient l'occupation des fréquences par un émetteur de télévision belge ou la non-obtention d'autorisations d'exploitation pour établissements classés (commodo/incommodo).</p>	<p>Le résultat des enchères sera contraignant. La question de l'émetteur de télévision belge sera adressée spécifiquement.</p>
35	<p>en cas du transfert de la TNT en Belgique vers le canal 55 avant la fin de l'année 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pourquoi le transfert de la TNT vers le canal 55 avant la fin de l'année 2020 aurait une influence aux obligations de couverture fixées au paragraphe « 2.5-Obligations de couverture dans la bande de 700 MHz » selon lesquelles la première échéance est seulement en 2022 ? - Quel serait l'impact de l'utilisation du canal 55 (742-750 MHz) sur l'attributaire ayant finalement droit à la partie du spectre 723-733 MHz appariée à 778-788 MHz et pourquoi les obligations de couverture seraient adaptées en particulier pour cet attributaire? 	<p>Le principe est similaire au cas où le canal 57 resterait en service, bien que l'effet sur l'utilisation de cette partie de spectre pour la 5G serait moindre.</p> <p>Quant à l'effet de cet émetteur, il y a surtout les émissions hors bande de l'émetteur de Léglise qui pourraient avoir une influence sur la réception au niveau de la station de base de l'attributaire notamment pour le cas d'une orientation de l'antenne de la station de base vers l'émetteur de Léglise.</p>
36	<p>en cas de libération de la bande des 700 MHz après la fin de l'année 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Est-ce que la date d'octroi de la licence serait dans ce cas adaptée à la disponibilité effective du spectre 703-713 MHz apparié à 758-768 MHz? Si oui, est-ce que ses droits d'utilisation seront dans ce cas également octroyés pour une durée initiale de quinze ans? (Ceci aurait comme conséquence que les différentes licences dans la bande 700 MHz auraient des échéances différentes.) 	<p>Voir notre réponse à la question 25.</p>

Q_no	Question	Answer
37	<p>« Pour le cas du déploiement d'un réseau SCE HDSF dans les parties de spectre directement adjacentes aux parties de spectre utilisées par le SFS, l'impact sur le déploiement du réseau SCE HDSF se manifesterait à des distances de l'ordre de 10 km de la station SFS. »</p> <p>Est-ce que notre compréhension est correcte que ceci est la raison pour laisser une bande de garde de 50 MHz entre le SFS et le SCE HDSF et qu'il n'y a pas de contraintes en termes de distances à respecter pour le spectre retenu pour l'octroi des droits d'utilisation dans le cadre de la procédure de sélection concurrentielle par mise aux enchères ?</p>	<p>Les contraintes en termes de distance à respecter sont définies par les niveaux de protection au paragraphe 2.4 de l'annexe A. Toutefois le fait que le SFS sera déployé au-delà des 3800 MHz et donc en dehors de la bande mobile, devrait faciliter la protection de ce service.</p>
38	<p>- Quelles sont les conséquences si les obligations de couverture en général ne sont pas respectées ?</p> <p>- Qu'en est-il si l'attributaire ne peut pas activer 10 sites au plus tard pour le 31 décembre 2020 dans la commune de Luxembourg, à cause de non-obtention d'autorisations d'exploitation pour établissements classés (commodo/incommodo) ?</p>	<p>Voir notre réponse à la question 19.</p>
39	<p>- Est-ce que la garantie de participation sera remboursée au candidat ayant émis une offre valide, mais qui sera par après pour une raison ou une autre exclus de la procédure de sélection concurrentielle par mise aux enchères ?</p> <p>- Idem en cas d'annulation par l'ILR en cas de « circonstances exceptionnelles imprévues pendant la mise aux enchères ou en cas de force majeure » ?</p>	<p>Oui, sauf en cas d'exclusion pour comportement fautif.</p>
40	<p>- En cas d'exclusion d'un candidat de la procédure de mise aux enchères, qu'en est-il des offres (valides) que ce candidat a émis avant son exclusion ?</p> <p>- Est-ce qu'il y a des pénalités/sanctions si un candidat est exclu de la procédure de mise aux enchères ?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the bidder is being excluded at a point where there is excess demand for spectrum using only the bids of the other bidders, we just void the bids from the excluded bidder and carry on. Any provisional winning bids held by the bidder in question would in this case be replaced by bids from the other bidders. • If the bidder is being excluded at a point where the remaining demand from other bidders is insufficient to cover the blocks on which the excluded bidder holds provisional winning bids, we will re-run the process from the last round in which there was excess demand from other bidders for spectrum <p>Le candidat exclu pour comportement fautif n'aura pas droit au remboursement de la garantie de participation.</p>
41	<p>As already mentioned above (Art 7.) the reserve price in the 700 MHz band is slightly higher than the yearly price foreseen in the current legislation. Is this a mistake?</p>	<p>No, see reply to Q 33</p>
42	<p>It is not clear what the degree of linkage is between the bids for the bands in the positioning stage. Example 4 shows position options being defined as a cartesian product of the options in the 700 MHz and 3.6 GHz bands. But the text in 3.2.4 mentions options available to them in 'each band'. Also 3.3.4 states that prices are determined by band rather than for the package options. Could you please clarify the relationship between the above points and also if Winner Determination is completed by band or combined?</p>	<p>Winner- and price determination is completed for both bands combined. There are indeed some editorial errors in Annex B. Specifically:</p> <p>3.3.4 should read: Each bidder will be required to pay a price for being assigned its winning options, which is calculated jointly for the 700 MHz and the 3600 MHz band.</p> <p>3.3.5 should read: The prices that bidders will be required to pay ...</p> <p>3.3.6, first bullet point should read: the greatest sum of bids from other bidders that could be achieved in any feasible band plan for both bands ...</p> <p>(See also answer to question 10)</p>

Q_no	Question	Answer
43	The text states that a bidder 'may' maintain a provisional winning bid by not placing a new bid. The word 'may' implies there is an option. Could you please clarify?	A bidder holding provisional winning bids on a number of blocks has the option of maintaining these bids by not placing any new bids for lots in that category, or of placing new bids in accordance with the activity rules and the provisions in 2.9.
44	In the case of the 3600 MHz band, why does unsold spectrum needs to be retained at the upper end of the band? Would it be possible to let the assignment process determine the position of the unsold spectrum, as long as it stays contiguous? i.e. either through the negotiation or the position auction?	At this stage we would not exclude such an option but this needs further investigations on our side.
45	As far as we see, the Example 6 in 3.3.7 is only showing how to determine the opportunity cost which is described in 3.3.6. The example is however not showing how the final prices that have to be paid by each bidder are being calculated, as it is described in 3.3.7. Would it be possible to complete the Example 6 by showing how the price that each bidder will have to pay is being calculated? - In the case that you propose that the assignment options are linked across both bands, could you please provide a holistic example of the winner determination and the pricing process?	In the specific example, Bidder 3 must pay individual opportunity cost in accordance with 3.3.7 (ii), i.e. 10. Bidders 1 and 2 each pay zero. Extending the example to cover both bands does not affect the methodology in any way - the only impact is on the number of options, so nothing would be gained from providing an example that covers options across both bands.
46	Could ILR provide more details regarding the situation with 700 MHz? In particular, at which date Belgium is going to inform ILR what will be achieved on DTT transmitter? It is critical that this information is known well before the auctions.	The details are currently under investigation by IBPT and RTBF, so far no further details are available.
47	Border coordination for 3400-3800: at which date the participants will [k]now the list of existing sites in Belgium and France to protect? It is critical that this information is known well before the auctions.	Please see our reply to question 27.
48	Synchronization of TDD networks. It a major issue that Luxemburgish operators will face, particularly when considering the nearby international borders and the fact that Germany and France chose 2 incompatible TDD formats. To avoid uncertainties on this aspect that might lead to misestimating of the value of the spectrum, we are of the opinion that discussions shall start well before the auctions. ILR could take the role of mediator and invite altogether the main operators to start discussions without further delay.	We are aware of the network synchronisation topic. These discussions need to be engaged by the operators finally in place, which means those operators being granted access to the spectrum. Only those operators are in the position to evaluate their needs and discuss it with the other operators concerned. A possible way ahead is also to include the synchronisation frames in border frequency coordination agreements. There are ongoing discussions on the topic of network synchronisation on CEPT level with the aim to find possible solutions.
49	It is asked to operators who will have acquired spectrum in 3400-3800 to find synchronization agreements with operators of neighboring countries. Since Germany and France impose incompatible TDD frames to their operators, how come Luxembourgish operators can find synchronization agreements with all of these foreign operators?	Operators should discuss the options of the network synchronisation between them. It is in the interest of all operators, on both sides of the border, to find a way how best to handle the synchronisation in border regions. This can only be done once the operators are known. At this moment, it cannot excluded that the operators may come up with ideas how to solve certain problems. To our understanding flexibility in the frames may also contribute to find agreements between operators.

Q_no	Question	Answer
50	It is said that operators should avoid the risk of interference before an agreement is reached on synchronization; it seems a rather vague statement; could you explicitly exclude that no large deployment will be allowed before an agreement is reached?	Operators should in any case avoid interferences amongst them. It is in their interest to find an agreement on synchronisation as soon as possible and base their deployment on this agreement.
51	It is said that in case of no agreement between operators, the minister could impose a TDD frame. Could you provide more details on the procedure (allowed time for discussions before ministerial decision, criteria to select one TDD frame, etc)?	It is in the interest of operators to find an agreement as soon as possible and the operators need to agree on the frame.
52	Protection for FSS: the specifications to protect FSS are 5 dB stricter than the values stated by the ILR in the consultation of May 2019. These 5dB represent a large increase in terms of exclusion zone area. Could the ILR provide the rationale for such change?	These 5 dB are a product of the discussions with the satellite operator. The 5 dB reflect the fact that several operators may contribute with their respective emissions to interference in the FSS domain. It has to be noted that FSS is now outside the mobile band (> 3800 MHz).
53	Rollout obligations include the deployment of 10 sites in the city of Luxembourg before end of 2020. As mentioned above that large deployment cannot occur before an agreement is reached on the synchronization of the TDD networks, could the ILR reconsider the rollout obligations for 2020 or introduce a conditionality (linked to an agreement on synchronization)?	Please see answer to Q 38.
54	Currently, the licenses for the frequencies are due at the time of the putting into service, and not as from the attribution of the frequencies to the operator, for the majority of the frequencies 2G / 3G and 4G this rule applies. In the context of the auction, we understand that this mechanism is no longer applicable either for frequencies in the 700MHz band, or for those in the 3600MHz band?	We assume that this question refers to the license fees. If so, indeed the fees and their respective payment terms are specified in article 8 of the ministerial decision.
55	Concerning the deployment obligations in the 3600MHz band, and more particularly in the chapter entitled: "Est à considérer comme « site » dans le contexte des obligations mentionnées ci-avant", and the fact that the sites to be deployed as a minimum are outdoor sites, is it implied that the sites are obligatory also open for "public traffic", so for residential customers?	As stated in the published document, the sites need to be used for connecting customers.
56	A potential candidate who obtained within the framework of the auction a spectrum in the 700MHz band, and, for one reason or another, obtains no spectrum, respectively a very small spectrum (ex: 20MHz), in the band of 3600MHz, will this candidate be able to give up the spectrum obtained and recover his stake?	No. Bidders have the opportunity of protecting themselves against winning only a very small amount of spectrum in the band by bidding on the large blocks made available.

Q_no	Question	Answer
57	The positioning stage is organized in a way that will lead to a nontransparent allocation of all the blocks in the bands, which is generally considered as a sub optimal mechanism. Could the ILR reconsider this choice on the positioning stage mechanism?	The process for assigning specific frequencies is fully transparent. It provides bidders with an opportunity to express their preferences and establishes the assignment that generates the highest value. The process has been successfully used in many spectrum auctions and ILR does not see any reason to reconsider the mechanism applied.
58	The regulator is considering an auction design that has not been widely used or tested for spectrum auctions compared to standard SMRA or simple clock formats, which would seem well suited to the situation in Luxembourg. Why has the regulator chosen this hybrid SMRA-clock design ahead of well tested and understood formats?	The proposed auction format is an SMRA with the only change being the use of a clock mechanism for collecting bids for a large number of identical lots. This choice has been taken for reasons of procedural efficiency. Several European countries have already used this auction format.
59	<p>The regulator is considering splitting the 3600 MHz spectrum into two categories, Category B and C.</p> <p>What is the reasoning for this when there are no material differences in the spectrum that constitutes the different categories?</p> <p>It is generally accepted that spectrum that is effectively equivalent should be placed in the same category, which is the case with spectrum in the 3600 MHz band. In fact this is what the regulator has proposed for 700 MHz, where all abstract lots in this band are deemed equivalent and are therefore placed in the same category. The regulator only suggests splitting the 700 MHz into separate categories if there is impairment issues with a specific 10 MHz paired lot (see Section 1.2.1).</p> <p>As all abstract lots in the 3600 MHz band are deemed equal, best practice indicates all 3600 MHz lots should be in the same category and should be treated in the same way as the 700 MHz.</p>	<p>The decision to offer some of the spectrum as larger blocks has been taken in order to provide bidders with an opportunity to protect from aggregation risks. As Question 56 indicates, aggregation risks are of concern to bidders. Switching between the blocks is possible on a MHz-for-MHz basis.</p> <p>In any case, for the purpose of assigning specific frequencies, all spectrum will be treated the same.</p>
60	Why is the regulator considering different lot sizes for 3600 MHz in Category B vs Category C and why did they choose lot sizes 40 MHz in Category B with only 5 lots?	See answer to Question 59. The decision to offer 200 MHz in the form of larger blocks has been taken with a view to provide the right balance between providing opportunities for bidders to protect against aggregation risks and giving them the flexibility to assemble their preferred portfolios.
61	Will aggregate demand information be given to participants after each round for each category?	Yes (see 2.10.2 (v))
62	Je voudrais savoir si vous comptez reporter les enchères des bandes de fréquences 5G et si vous comptez changer les obligations de couvertures sur les bandes 3600MHz compte tenu des circonstances actuellement sur le coronavirus.	Voire notre réponse à la question 8.