



# PUBLIC NOTICE

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DA 26-333  
April 6, 2026

## OFFICE OF ECONOMICS AND ANALYTICS SEEKS COMMENT ON THE STATE OF COMPETITION IN THE COMMUNICATIONS MARKETPLACE

GN Docket No. 26-78

Comments Due: May 21, 2026  
Reply Comments Due: June 22, 2026

### I. INTRODUCTION

1. In the last quarter of every even numbered year, the Commission must publish a *Communications Marketplace Report* that, among other things, “assess[es] the state of competition in the communications marketplace, including competition to deliver voice, video, audio, and data services among providers of telecommunications, providers of commercial mobile service (as defined in section 332 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (the Act)), multichannel video programming distributors (as defined in section 602 of the Act), broadcast stations, providers of satellite communications, Internet service providers, and other providers of communications services.”<sup>1</sup> In assessing the state of competition, the Commission must consider all forms of competition, including “the effect of intermodal competition, facilities-based competition, and competition from new and emergent communications services.”<sup>2</sup> The Commission must also “assess whether laws, regulations, regulatory practices (whether those of the Federal Government, States, political subdivisions of States, Indian [T]ribes or [T]ribal organizations (as such terms are defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. § 5304)), or foreign governments), or demonstrated marketplace practices pose a barrier to competitive entry into the communications marketplace or to the competitive expansion of existing providers of communications services.”<sup>3</sup>

2. The Commission adopted the first *Communications Marketplace Report (2018 Communications Marketplace Report)* on December 12, 2018, which reflected the state of the

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<sup>1</sup> 47 U.S.C. § 163(a), (b)(1) (with revisions to citations in parentheticals); *see also* Section 401 of the Repack Airwaves Yielding Better Access for Users of Modern Services Act of 2018 (RAY BAUM’S Act), Pub. L. No. 115-141, Div. P, 132 Stat. 1080, 1087 (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 163).

<sup>2</sup> 47 U.S.C. § 163(d)(1).

<sup>3</sup> 47 U.S.C. § 163(b)(3). In assessing the state of competition under subsection (b)(1) and regulatory barriers under subsection (b)(3), the Commission must also “consider market entry barriers for entrepreneurs and other small businesses in the communications marketplace in accordance with the national policy under section 257(b).” 47 U.S.C. § 163(d)(3). Further, the Commission shall include information comparing the extent of broadband service capability (including data transmission speeds and price for broadband service capability) in a total of 75 communities in at least 25 countries abroad for each of the data rate benchmarks for broadband service utilized by the Commission to reflect different speed tiers as discussed in section 103(b)(1) of the Broadband Data Improvement Act as part of the Communications Marketplace Report. *See* RAY BAUM’S Act § 402(c), 132 Stat. at 1089; 47 U.S.C. § 1303(b)(1).

communications marketplace primarily as of year-end 2017.<sup>4</sup> The Commission adopted the most recent *Communications Marketplace Report (2024 Communications Marketplace Report)* on December 31, 2024, which reflected the state of the communications marketplace primarily as of year-end 2023.<sup>5</sup>

3. This *Public Notice* seeks public input to inform the Commission's required assessment of the state of competition in the communications marketplace in its upcoming *Communications Marketplace Report (2026 Communications Marketplace Report)* to Congress. Specifically, we seek data, information, and comment on a wide range of issues relevant to the state of competition in the communications marketplace as a whole. We request that commenters submit information, data, and statistics for 2024 and 2025, as well as information on any notable trends and developments that have occurred during early 2026. Industry stakeholders, the public, and all other interested parties are encouraged to submit information, comments, and analyses. To facilitate analysis of competitive trends, parties should submit relevant current and historic data that are comparable over time.

## II. COMPETITION AND SERVICE AVAILABILITY FOR FIXED BROADBAND SERVICES

4. Consumers access fixed broadband services through a variety of technologies such as cable, fiber to the premises, and terrestrial fixed wireless. These services differ in various characteristics such as price, speed, and latency.<sup>6</sup> We request comment on the criteria or metrics that could be used to evaluate the state of competition for those services and the state of broadband service availability.<sup>7</sup> Comments and information also are sought on industry data, competitive dynamics, and trending factors in the provision of fixed broadband services. We request comment on the extent to which differences in service characteristics, e.g., latency, upload and download speed, and data allowances, affect consumers' ability to access fixed broadband service, and whether these differences significantly affect competition.

5. We also request comment on whether laws, regulations, regulatory practices, or demonstrated marketplace practices pose a barrier to facilities-based competitive entry into the marketplace for the provision of fixed services, or to the competitive expansion of existing facilities-based service providers. Further, we seek information on the extent to which any such laws, regulations, or marketplace practices affect entry conditions for entrepreneurs and other small businesses in the provision of facilities-based fixed broadband services.<sup>8</sup>

6. Commenters are invited to submit data and information on, for example:

- The number of fixed broadband subscribers/connections at the national level disaggregated by technology, speed, and service provider
- Trends in connectivity gaps in service availability, speeds, and quality of fixed broadband services across geographic areas (e.g., rural, urban, and Tribal)
- The extent of competition between fixed broadband providers that rely on different types of transmission technologies and the degree to which consumers consider or treat these fixed broadband services as substitutes
- The factors that determine consumer demand for fixed broadband services
- Data caps and the provision and consumption of fixed broadband services

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<sup>4</sup> *Communications Marketplace Report et al.*, GN Docket No. 18-231 et al., Report, 33 FCC Rcd 12558 (2018) (*2018 Communications Marketplace Report*).

<sup>5</sup> *Communications Marketplace Report*, GN Docket No. 24-119, 2024 Communications Marketplace Report, 39 FCC Rcd 14116 (2024) (*2024 Communications Marketplace Report*).

<sup>6</sup> Latency refers to the time it takes for a data packet to travel back and forth through the network.

<sup>7</sup> The Commission is also required to report on the state of deployment, or service availability, of "communications capabilities, including advanced telecommunications capability." 47 U.S.C. § 163(b)(2).

<sup>8</sup> 47 U.S.C. § 163(d)(3).

- Trends in subscriber churn and ease of switching providers
- Trends in data traffic and consumer data usage
- Price levels and trends, as well as trends in service offerings
- Revenue metrics—including total revenue and average revenue per unit—for the industry as a whole and for individual providers
- Capital investment and technological upgrades
- Network quality, performance, and speeds of service, including latency and outages
- The role of entry conditions (federal, state, and/or local) in fixed broadband services, including for entrepreneurs and other small businesses
- Recent entry into and exit from the marketplace

### III. COMPETITION AND SERVICE AVAILABILITY FOR MOBILE WIRELESS SERVICES

7. We request comment and information that could be used to evaluate the state of competition and competitive dynamics within the marketplace for mobile wireless services. In addition to the nationwide facilities-based mobile wireless service providers, the mobile wireless marketplace consists of numerous regional and local facilities-based providers, mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs) which purchase mobile wireless services wholesale, cable providers that rely on a hybrid wholesale/hotspot arrangement to offer service, and mobile satellite providers that have started to partner with providers and device manufacturers to offer limited services.

8. Comments and information are sought on industry data, competitive dynamics, and trending factors in the mobile wireless marketplace, including, but not limited to, factors that determine demand for mobile wireless services, the number of connections, pricing, spectrum holdings, and network coverage. We also request comment on whether laws, regulations, regulatory practices, or demonstrated marketplace practices pose a barrier to competitive entry into the mobile wireless marketplace, or to the competitive expansion of existing providers. Further, we seek information on the extent to which any such laws, regulations, or marketplace practices affect entry conditions for entrepreneurs and other small businesses in the mobile wireless marketplace.

9. Commenters are invited to submit data and information on, for example:

- The number of mobile wireless subscribers/connections and churn at the national level and by technology, speed, and provider
- Measurements of mobile coverage, nationwide and disaggregated by urban areas, rural areas, and Tribal lands, including discussion of any methodological issues identified
- Trends in connectivity gaps in service availability, speed, and quality of mobile wireless broadband services across geographic areas (e.g., rural, urban, and Tribal)
- Trends in mobile data traffic and consumer data usage
- Price levels and trends, as well as trends in service offerings
- International travel usage benefits and restrictions
- Revenue metrics—including total revenue and average revenue per unit—for the industry as a whole and for individual providers
- Capital investment and technological upgrades
- Network quality, performance, and speeds of service
- Spectrum holdings, access to spectrum, spectrum usage, spectrum aggregation including any considerations for spectrum aggregation at the initial licensing stage, spectrum auctions, and spectrum sharing
- The role of infrastructure and the extent of competition in the wireless infrastructure marketplace, including opportunities for—and impacts of—new entrants, multi-vendor networks, and hybrid networks (e.g., satellite-terrestrial networks)

- The mix and utilization of connected devices such as smartphones, wearables, and connected cars
- The role of entry conditions (federal, state, and/or local) in mobile wireless competition, including for entrepreneurs and other small businesses
- Recent entry into and exit from the marketplace
- The interaction of mobile wireless technology with other sectors of the economy

#### IV. COMPETITION IN SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

10. Satellites provide telecommunications infrastructure for communications, including voice, video, audio, and data services.<sup>9</sup> Communications satellites function as relay stations in space that receive signals from an earth station and then re-transmit the signal to a distant point located often thousands of miles from the point of signal origination.<sup>10</sup> In broad terms, satellites operate in either a geostationary (GSO) or non-geostationary (NGSO) orbit.<sup>11</sup> Recent generation GSO satellites typically provide high throughput broadband services over a large coverage area to industry, enterprise, and individual customers are, but have relatively high latency. Over the past decade, the Commission has received and granted an unprecedented number of applications for NGSO space station (i.e., satellite) licenses, including for NGSO fixed-satellite service (FSS) systems.<sup>12</sup> Orbiting closer to the Earth than a traditional GSO satellite, low- and medium-orbit NGSO FSS satellite constellations are capable of providing broadband services to industry, enterprise, and individual customers with lower latency and faster speeds than were previously available via satellite.<sup>13</sup>

11. We seek data, information, and comment on the delivery of voice, video, audio, and data services by providers of satellite communications, including services that may not be provided by terrestrial fixed or mobile operators as well as those that are complementary to terrestrial offerings. We request comment on the criteria or metrics that could be used for analysis of competition among satellite communications providers as well as between satellite communications providers and terrestrial providers of competing services. We also seek comment and information on industry data, competitive dynamics, and trending factors.

12. Commenters are invited to submit data and information on, for example:

- Retail and wholesale communications services that are provided by satellite communications providers
- The types of buyers of satellite communications services
- The requirements for entry into the marketplace and significant barriers to such entry
- Recent and prospective entry into and exit from the marketplace
- Price levels as well as trends in service offerings, pricing, and consumer behavior

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<sup>9</sup> Certain more specialized marketplaces, including maritime, aviation, and services to remote areas are also primarily provided by communications satellites. In some cases, services to remote areas are provided to terrestrial wireless customers in cooperation with terrestrial wireless operators.

<sup>10</sup> An earth station is a station located either on the Earth's surface or within the major portion of the Earth's atmosphere and intended for communication: (1) with one or more space stations; or (2) with one or more stations of the same kind by means of one or more reflecting satellites or other objects in space. 47 CFR § 25.103 (*Earth station*). A space station is a station located on an object which is beyond, is intended to go beyond, or has been beyond, the major portion of the Earth's atmosphere. *Id.* (*Space station*).

<sup>11</sup> *2024 Communications Marketplace Report*, 39 FCC Rcd at 14236, para. 162. The term “geostationary” describes the category of orbits at an altitude of 22,300 miles that rotate the Earth in 24 hours. By contrast, NGSO satellites operate at varying altitudes. *Id.* at 14236, para. 162 & n.518.

<sup>12</sup> *Revising Spectrum Sharing Rules for Non-Geostationary Orbit, Fixed-Satellite Service Systems et al.*, IB Docket No. 21-456, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, FCC 23-29, 38 FCC Rcd 3699, at para. 2 (Apr. 21, 2023).

<sup>13</sup> *Id.*

- Investment, subscribership, and financial indicators (such as revenues or profitability)
- Network quality and speeds of service
- Service availability, access availability in the United States, and limitations on accessing satellite communications by customers, including in markets where broadband service options may be limited or otherwise unavailable, including to potential customers in highly rural areas, and to aviation or maritime customers
- The comparability of satellite broadband and other communications services (including nomadic user terminals in vehicles) to similar terrestrial services in capacity, quality, and price
- How factors such as satellite launch costs and the availability of resources such as launch facilities, ground infrastructure, spectrum, and orbital locations affect the marketplace for satellite communications services
- The impact of entry by NGSO FSS low-earth orbit licensees and market access grantees, as well as the new high-capacity GSO throughput satellites, on competition and broadband service availability, including prospective effects on Universal Service Fund programs and efforts to bridge the connectivity gap

## V. COMPETITION IN THE VOICE MARKETPLACE

13. We request comment on the criteria or metrics that could be used to evaluate the state of competition in the voice marketplace. Comments and information also are sought on industry data, competitive dynamics, and trending factors in the provision of voice services. We also request comment on whether laws, regulations, regulatory practices, or demonstrated marketplace practices pose a barrier to facilities-based competitive entry into the marketplace for the provision of voice services. Further, we seek information on the extent to which any such laws, regulations, or marketplace practices affect entry conditions for entrepreneurs and other small businesses in the provision of voice services. Finally, we seek information on the proportion of households that do not subscribe to either fixed or mobile voice, as well as any effects of cross-platform messaging applications.

## VI. COMPETITION IN CROSS-PLATFORM COMMUNICATIONS

14. As technology has evolved, certain aspects of the once-segmented telecommunications marketplace are beginning to converge. For example, mobile providers are offering terrestrial fixed wireless service, cable providers are offering mobile wireless service, and satellite providers are entering into both the mobile and fixed service marketplaces. While the Commission has previously found that mobile and fixed broadband services are not full substitutes,<sup>14</sup> we request comment on this ongoing evolution of the telecommunications marketplace and its effect on cross-platform competition.

15. Commenters are invited to submit data and information on, for example:

- The extent of competition between mobile and fixed (i.e., wireline, satellite, and fixed wireless) providers of voice, broadband, and video services
- The criteria, metrics, or methodologies that might be used to evaluate potential competition between mobile wireless and fixed broadband services, including the extent to which these services are viewed by consumers as substitutes or complements
- The levels of service quality and prices of mobile and fixed services when offered by a competitor other than that which has historically offered the type of service in question (such as when a traditionally mobile service provider offers fixed services)
- Patterns of consumer switching between mobile and fixed providers offering mobile services

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<sup>14</sup> *Inquiry Concerning Deployment of Advanced Telecommunications Capability to All Americans in a Reasonable and Timely Fashion*, GN Docket No. 22-270, 2024 Section 706 Report, 39 FCC Rcd 3247, 3255-56, para. 18; *Inquiry Concerning Deployment of Advanced Telecommunications Capability to All Americans in a Reasonable and Timely Fashion*, GN Docket No. 20-269, Fourteenth Broadband Deployment Report, 36 FCC Rcd 836, 840-41, para. 10.

- Patterns of consumer switching between mobile and fixed providers offering fixed services
- Innovative services and unique service offerings for mobile and fixed services when offered by a competitor other than that which has historically offered the type of service in question
- The extent to which survey data could help inform our evaluation of substitutability, including a discussion of reliable data sources

## VII. COMPETITION IN THE VIDEO MARKETPLACE

16. We request comment on the issues and trends affecting competition in the market to deliver video programming services.<sup>15</sup> We plan to use an analytical framework which categorizes entities that deliver video services into three primary groups—broadcast television stations, multichannel video providers (including multichannel video programming distributors (MVPDs), virtual multichannel video programming distributors (vMVPDs), and free ad-supported streaming television (FAST) providers), and Internet-based on-demand video providers. Broadcast television stations offer linear video programming channels over-the-air to households that receive this programming using a television set connected to an antenna.<sup>16</sup> MVPDs and vMVPDs deliver video programming to subscribers in the form of channel packages, which often include linear channels from cable networks and retransmitted broadcast television stations, as well as on-demand video programming.<sup>17</sup> MVPDs use cable, fiber, or satellite infrastructure to deliver video programming to subscribers while vMVPDs deliver programming via the Internet.<sup>18</sup> FAST providers, such as Pluto TV and Tubi, offer linear video channels over the Internet to consumers at no cost.<sup>19</sup> Internet-based on-demand video providers use a variety of business models, including ad-supported models, subscription models, and transactional models where consumers pay for programming on a per-program basis.<sup>20</sup>

17. While previous *Communications Marketplace Reports* used the category of online video distributors (OVDs) to refer to all video providers who deliver programming via the Internet,<sup>21</sup> we now group certain OVDs, namely vMVPDs and FAST providers, with MVPDs because MVPDs, vMVPDs, and FAST providers all offer a multichannel video service. OVDs that primarily offer on-demand video products are now included in the category of Internet-based on-demand video providers. Although we are changing the framework for the analysis of the *2026 Communications Marketplace Report*, the term OVD remains useful to refer to all OVDs.

18. We seek comment on both intragroup competition (i.e., competition within a group) and intergroup competition (i.e., competition between groups) in the video marketplace. Specifically, we seek information on the business models and competitive strategies employed by video service providers as well as measures of their subscribership, usage, and revenue. We also request comment on whether laws, regulations, regulatory practices, or demonstrated marketplace practices pose a barrier to competitive entry into the video marketplace, or to the competitive expansion of existing providers. Further, we seek information on the extent to which any such laws, regulations, or marketplace practices affect entry conditions for entrepreneurs and other small businesses in the video marketplace.

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<sup>15</sup> Video programming is defined as “programming provided by, or generally considered comparable to programming provided by, a television broadcast station.” 47 U.S.C. § 522(20); *see also* 47 CFR § 76.5(ff).

<sup>16</sup> *2024 Communications Marketplace Report*, 39 FCC Rcd at 14255, para. 201.

<sup>17</sup> *2024 Communications Marketplace Report*, 39 FCC Rcd at 14254, 14269 para. 199, 230.

<sup>18</sup> *2024 Communications Marketplace Report*, 39 FCC Rcd at 14269 para. 230.

<sup>19</sup> Rachele Dragani, *What is FAST TV*, <https://blog.frontier.com/2024/07/what-is-fast-tv/> (last visited Feb. 26, 2026).

<sup>20</sup> *2024 Communications Marketplace Report*, 39 FCC Rcd at 14254, para. 200.

<sup>21</sup> *2024 Communications Marketplace Report*, 39 FCC Rcd at 14254, para. 200.

19. Commenters are invited to provide data and information on, for example:

- Pricing
- Service offerings and features (e.g., original or exclusive programming, number or frequency of ads shown, device compatibility)
- Trends in video subscription and usage patterns including household subscription to or usage of multiple video services
- Vertical integration of programming ownership and distribution and any implications for competition and programming diversity
- Technological developments (e.g., deployment of ATSC 3.0 service)
- The provision of video programming covering state and local issues and communities
- Recent entry into and exit from the marketplace
- Horizontal consolidation in the ownership or distribution of video programming
- Fragmentation of video programming, including live sports programming, across different video providers
- Operating and financial statistics including subscriptions, subscription revenue, advertising revenue, retransmission consent revenue, and any other sources of revenue

20. In addition, we seek comment on eliminating reporting on set-top boxes used to access MVPD programming from the *Communications Marketplace Report*.<sup>22</sup> This section was included in previous *Communications Marketplace Reports* in response to a 2017 Government Accountability Office (GAO) report.<sup>23</sup> However, since 2020, the *Communications Marketplace Report* has reported a decline in consumer rental of set-top-boxes, increased usage of apps to watch MVPD programming on devices other than set-top boxes, and increased availability of video programming services that resemble traditional MVPD products but do not require use of a set-top-box.<sup>24</sup> As a result of these industry changes, we tentatively conclude that there is no longer a need to report on whether further FCC regulation is necessary to ensure the competitive availability of devices to access MVPD programming. We seek comment on this tentative conclusion.

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<sup>22</sup> In the 2024 *Communications Marketplace Report*, this information was reported in section II.E.2.f. 2024 *Communications Marketplace Report*, 39 FCC Rcd at 14262-64, para. 217-221.

<sup>23</sup> In 2016, the Commission proposed regulations for navigation devices (i.e., set-top boxes) that consumers use to access MVPD video services. *Expanding Consumers' Video Navigation Choices; Commercial Availability of Navigation Devices*, MB Docket No. 16-42, CS Docket No. 97-80, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Memorandum Opinion and Order, 31 FCC Rcd 1544 (2016). In 2017, the GAO concluded that the Commission's proposed regulations did not sufficiently analyze "the extent to which Internet-based providers affect consumer choice for video programming and what that change means for the importance of consumer choice for devices in the context of the Act." U.S. Government Accountability Office, GAO-17-785, *FCC Should Conduct Additional Analysis to Evaluate Need for Set-Top Box Regulation*, at 22 (2017) (2017 GAO Report). Following the 2017 GAO Report, the Commission indicated that it would use future *Communications Marketplace Reports* to gather data, solicit comments, and perform analysis on issues relevant to whether there is a need for further regulations to ensure the commercial availability of devices to access MVPD programming. Letter from Michelle Carey, Chief, Media Bureau, FCC, to Mark Goldstein, Director, Physical Infrastructure Issues, Government Accountability Office (filed Sept. 21, 2017). The 2016 Notice of Proposed Rulemaking was terminated in 2020. *See Expanding Consumers' Video Navigation Choices; Commercial Availability of Navigation Devices*, MB Docket No. 16-42, CS Docket No. 97-80, Report and Order, 35 FCC Rcd 10209 (2020).

<sup>24</sup> *Communications Marketplace Report*, GN Docket No. 20-60, 2020 *Communications Marketplace Report*, 36 FCC Rcd 2945, 3054-57, para. 170-74 (2020); *Communications Marketplace Report*, GN Docket No. 22-103, 2022 *Communications Marketplace Report*, 37 FCC Rcd 15514, 15660-62, para. 231-35 (2022); 2024 *Communications Marketplace Report*, 39 FCC Rcd at 14262-64, para. 217-21.

## VIII. COMPETITION IN THE AUDIO MARKETPLACE

21. We request comment on the criteria or metrics that could be used to evaluate the state of competition in the audio programming marketplace. We plan to use an analytical framework similar to that employed in the *2024 Communications Marketplace Report*, which categorizes entities that deliver audio programming into three groups—terrestrial broadcast radio stations, satellite radio, and online audio providers.<sup>25</sup> Terrestrial radio broadcasters use terrestrial radio stations licensed by the Commission to broadcast audio content over the air to consumers who use radios to receive the stations’ programming.<sup>26</sup> Satellite radio uses satellite technology to offer subscription-based audio programming to consumers.<sup>27</sup> Online audio providers use the Internet to deliver a variety of audio services to listeners including linear audio channels and access to music libraries and podcasts.<sup>28</sup> We seek comment on using this approach.

22. We seek comment on both intragroup competition (i.e., competition within a group) and intergroup competition (i.e., competition between groups) in the audio marketplace. Specifically, we seek comment and information on industry data, competitive dynamics, and trends. We also request comment on whether laws, regulations, regulatory practices, or demonstrated marketplace practices pose a barrier to competitive entry into the audio marketplace, or to the competitive expansion of existing providers. Further, information is sought on the extent to which any such laws, regulations, or marketplace practices affect entry conditions for entrepreneurs and other small businesses in the audio marketplace.

23. Commenters are invited to submit data and information related to participants in the marketplace for the delivery of audio programming, including, but not limited to, terrestrial radio broadcasters (i.e., AM and FM radio stations), satellite radio providers, and entities that provide audio programming over the Internet. We seek information on, for example:

- Industry participants in the provision of audio programming services
- Trends in service offerings, pricing, and consumer behavior
- The provision of audio programming covering state and local issues and communities
- Ratings, subscribership, and revenue information, for the marketplace as a whole and for individual industry participants
- Capital investment and the deployment of advanced technology
- Recent entry into and exit from the marketplace

## IX. INTERNATIONAL BROADBAND DATA

24. As part of its assessment in the *Communications Marketplace Report*, the Commission must by statute include “information comparing the extent of broadband service capability (including data transmission speeds and price for broadband service capability) in a total of 75 communities in at least 25 countries abroad for each of the data rate benchmarks for broadband service utilized by the Commission to reflect different speed tiers.”<sup>29</sup> The Commission must choose international communities comparable to various communities in the United States with respect to population size, population density, topography, and demographic profile.<sup>30</sup> The Commission is required to include a “geographically diverse selection of countries” and “communities including the capital cities of such countries.”<sup>31</sup> The Commission must

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<sup>25</sup> These three categories do not include music channels on cable and satellite TV or recorded music, such as CDs. *2024 Communications Marketplace Report*, 39 FCC Rcd at 14294, para. 280 & n.901.

<sup>26</sup> *2024 Communications Marketplace Report*, 39 FCC Rcd at 14294, para. 281.

<sup>27</sup> *2024 Communications Marketplace Report*, 39 FCC Rcd at 14294-95, para. 282.

<sup>28</sup> *2024 Communications Marketplace Report*, 39 FCC Rcd at 14295, para. 283.

<sup>29</sup> 47 U.S.C. § 1303(b)(1).

<sup>30</sup> *Id.* § 1303(b)(2).

<sup>31</sup> *Id.*

“identify relevant similarities and differences in each community, including their market structures, the number of competitors, the number of facilities-based providers, the types of technologies deployed by such providers, the applications and services those technologies enable, the regulatory model under which broadband service capability is provided, the types of applications and services used, business and residential use of such services, and other media available to consumers.”<sup>32</sup>

25. We seek data, information, and comment on comparative international information on broadband services that can inform this assessment. Commenters are invited to submit data and information on, for example:

- International fixed and mobile broadband speed and quality of service
- International fixed and mobile broadband pricing
- International fixed and mobile broadband service availability by technology
- Additional comparison countries beyond the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries
- Fixed and mobile broadband service availability data for non-European OECD countries, which may be comparable to FCC BDC data for the United States and the European Commission’s coverage data for the European Union<sup>33</sup>
- Potential methodologies that could be used to compare data transmission speeds and prices for broadband service across communities and countries

## X. PROCEDURAL MATTERS

1. *Filing Requirements.* Interested parties may file comments on or before May 21, 2026, and reply comments on or before June 22, 2026, in GN Docket No. 26-78. Comments may be filed electronically using the Commission’s Electronic Comment Filing System (ECFS) or on paper.

- *Electronic Filers:* Comments may be filed electronically using the Internet by accessing the ECFS: <https://www.fcc.gov/ecfs>.
- *Paper Filers:* Parties filing by paper must file an original and one copy of each filing.
  - Filings can be sent by hand or messenger delivery, by commercial courier, or by the U.S. Postal Service. **All filings must be addressed to the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission.**
  - Hand-delivered or messenger-delivered paper filings for the Commission’s Secretary are accepted between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. by the FCC’s mailing contractor at 9050 Junction Drive, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701. All hand deliveries must be held together with rubber bands or fasteners. Any envelopes and boxes must be disposed of before entering the building.
  - Commercial courier deliveries (any deliveries not by the U.S. Postal Service) must be sent to 9050 Junction Drive, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701.
  - Filings sent by U.S. Postal Service First-Class Mail, Priority Mail, and Priority Mail Express must be sent to 45 L Street NE, Washington, DC 20554.

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<sup>32</sup> *Id.* § 1303(b)(3).

<sup>33</sup> The previous report included European coverage data based on the *2023 Broadband Coverage in Europe Report*, which discusses the 28 member countries of the E.U., as well as Iceland, Norway, and Switzerland. European Commission, *Broadband Coverage in Europe 2023* (2024), <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/digital-decade-2024-broadband-coverage-europe-2023>.

2. *Materials in Accessible Formats.* To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an e-mail to [fcc504@fcc.gov](mailto:fcc504@fcc.gov) or call the Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau at 202-418-0530.

3. For additional information, contact Judith Dempsey, Economic Analysis Division, Office of Economics and Analytics, (202) 418-1861 or [Judith.Dempsey@fcc.gov](mailto:Judith.Dempsey@fcc.gov); Aleks Yankelevich, Economic Analysis Division, Office of Economics and Analytics, (202) 418-2032 or [Aleks.Yankelevich@fcc.gov](mailto:Aleks.Yankelevich@fcc.gov); Kim Makuch, Economic Analysis Division, Office of Economics and Analytics, (202) 418-2252 or [Kim.Makuch@fcc.gov](mailto:Kim.Makuch@fcc.gov); or Joanna Fister, Office of Economics and Analytics, (202) 418-0865 or [Joanna.Fister@fcc.gov](mailto:Joanna.Fister@fcc.gov).

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