

*Draft Regulations laid before Parliament under section 402(2A) of the Communications Act 2003,  
for approval by resolution of each House of Parliament.*

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DRAFT STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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**2017 No. 0000**

**ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS**

The Electronic Communications  
Code (Jurisdiction) Regulations 2017

*Made - - - - - \*\*\*  
Coming into force in accordance with regulation 1(1)*

The Secretary of State, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 402(3) of, and paragraphs 95(1) to (4) of Schedule 3A to, the Communications Act 2003<sup>(1)</sup>, makes the following Regulations.

The Secretary of State has consulted the Scottish Ministers in accordance with paragraph 95(5)(a) of Schedule 3A to that Act.

A draft of these Regulations was laid before Parliament and approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament in accordance with section 402(2A) of that Act<sup>(2)</sup>.

**Citation, commencement and extent**

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Electronic Communications Code (Jurisdiction) Regulations 2017 and come into force on the day that section 4 of, and Schedule 1 to, the Digital Economy Act 2017 come fully into force.

(2) These Regulations extend to England and Wales and to Scotland.

**Interpretation**

2.—(1) In these Regulations—

“the code” means the electronic communications code set out in Schedule 3A to the Communications Act 2003;

“relevant proceedings” means proceedings under any of the following provisions of the code—

- (a) Parts 4, 5, 6, 12 or 13, or
- (b) paragraph 53.

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(1) 2003 c. 21. Schedule 3A was inserted by Schedule 1 to the Digital Economy Act 2017 (c. 30).  
(2) Section 402(2A) was inserted by paragraph 47(3) of Schedule 3 to the Digital Economy Act 2017.

### **Conferral of jurisdiction on tribunals**

3. Subject to regulation 4, the functions conferred by the code on the court<sup>(3)</sup> are also exercisable by the following tribunals—

- (a) in relation to England, the First-tier Tribunal (in a case where relevant proceedings are transferred to it by the Upper Tribunal),
- (b) in relation to England and Wales, the Upper Tribunal, and
- (c) in relation to Scotland, the Lands Tribunal for Scotland,

and any provision of the code which confers a function on the court is to be read as if the reference to the court included references to these tribunals.

### **Restriction on jurisdiction for commencement of relevant proceedings**

4. Relevant proceedings must be commenced—

- (a) in relation to England and Wales, in the Upper Tribunal, or
- (b) in relation to Scotland, the Lands Tribunal for Scotland.

### **Transfer of relevant proceedings to the court**

5.—(1) A tribunal referred to in regulation 3 may transfer relevant proceedings to—

- (a) in relation to England or Wales, the county court, or
- (b) in relation to Scotland the sheriff court,

if that tribunal considers the court to be a more appropriate forum for the determination of those proceedings.

(2) A tribunal may transfer proceedings in accordance with paragraph (1) of its own motion or on the application of a party to those proceedings.

Date

*Name*  
Minister of State  
Department for Digital, Culture, Media and  
Sport

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(3) See paragraph 94(1) of Schedule 3A to the Communications Act 2003 for the definition of “the court”.

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## EXPLANATORY NOTE

*(This note is not part of the Regulations)*

The Electronic Communications Code (“the code”) is set out in Schedule 3A to the Communications Act 2003. Schedule 3A was inserted by Part 2 of the Digital Economy Act 2017. The code replaces the previous code set out in Schedule 2 to the Telecommunications Act 1984.

The code sets out the basis on which electronic communications operators authorised by Ofcom under section 106 of the Communications Act 2003 may exercise rights to deploy and maintain their electronic communications apparatus on, over and under land. Electronic communications apparatus is defined in paragraph 5 of the code. Under the provisions of the code, “the court” has jurisdiction for most disputes.

Regulation 3 permits functions conferred on the court by the code to be exercised by certain tribunals, and modifies the code accordingly. These regulations do not extend to Northern Ireland. Accordingly, all functions conferred by the code on a county court in Northern Ireland are exercisable in Northern Ireland only by a county court.

Regulation 4 provides that “relevant proceedings” (defined in regulation 2) under the code must be commenced only in the Upper Tribunal or the Lands Tribunal for Scotland.

The First-tier Tribunal can hear relevant proceedings only if the Upper Tribunal transfers a case to it in accordance with rule 5(3)(k)(ii) of the Tribunal Procedure (Upper Tribunal) (Lands Chamber) Rules 2010 (S.I. 2010/2600).

Regulation 5 gives each of the tribunals listed in regulation 3 power to transfer relevant proceedings to the respective court, if the court would be a more appropriate forum.

The county court (in England and Wales) and the sheriff court (in Scotland) can hear relevant proceedings, brought after the date on which these Regulations come into force, only if a tribunal transfers those proceedings in accordance with the provisions of regulation 5.

An Impact Assessment has not been produced for this instrument as no impact on the private or voluntary sectors is foreseen. An Explanatory Memorandum is published alongside this instrument on [www.legislation.gov.uk](http://www.legislation.gov.uk).