

Virtual meeting | 8-9 June 2021, 10:00 (+7 GMT)

Co-deployment with Transport and Energy (Electricity and Oil & Gas) Infrastructure

Prof Baharul Islam



Agenda

- Background and Objective of the study
- Country Experiences
- Co-deployment Trajectory
- Reverse Engineering in *Collaborative Regulation*

Background and Objective of the study

- Role of co-deployment to bridge the digital divide and role of co-deployment in increasing connectivity
- Review the existing regulation on co-deployment and Collaborative Regulation
- How connectivity gaps that can be filled using co-deployment,
- Identify the policy and regulatory changes
- Recommendations on how connectivity gaps that can be filled using co-deployment

Country Experience – Bangladesh

- National Telecommunication Transmission Network (NTTN)
- Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission's Infrastructure Sharing Guideline (ISG), 2011;
- The National Broadband Policy, 2009;
- Bangladesh Telecommunications Act, 2001
- Domestic Network Coordination Committee (DNCC)
- Bangladesh Railway, Power Grid Company of Bangladesh (NTTNs)
- National Telecommunication Policy, 2018

Country Experience – Bhutan

- Bhutan Telecom Limited (BTL) adopted a co-deployment strategy way back in 2003
- Bhutan Power Corporation (BPC) to install OPGW cables
- BPC gets maintenance and lease fees and retains the right to access 12 of the 24 cables
- National Broadband Masterplan Implementation Project
- Dark fibres to telecom and Internet service providers free of charge (to promote affordable connectivity)

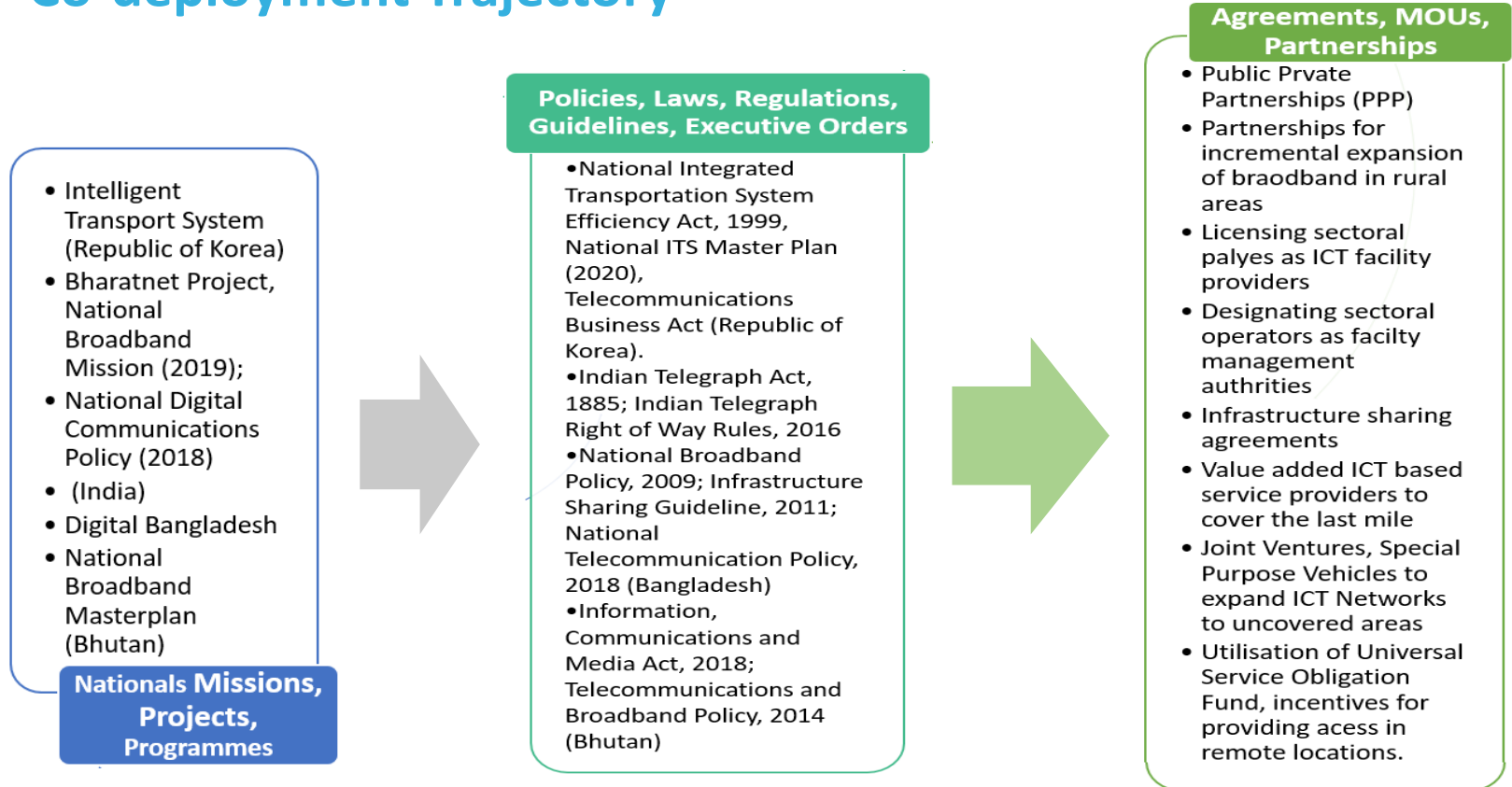
Country Experience – India

- *Digital India* and *Smart Cities* programmes
- *BharatNet rural Broadband network* (USOF)
- *National Digital Comm Policy (2018), National Broadband Mission (2019)*
- Indian Easement Act, 1882; Indian Telegraph Act, 1885; and Indian Telegraph Right of Way Rules, 2016
- TRAI recommendations – road, buildings by-laws (Aug '20)

Country Experience – Republic of Korea

- Framework Act on National Informatisation (1995), the Telecommunications Business Act (1996) and the National Transport System Efficiency Act (2011)
- Korea Expressway Corporation (KEC) - Highway Information and Communications Corporation - Intelligent Transportation System
- Platforms - Consultative Council for Co-Deployment, Korea Telecommunications Operators Association.
- *Infrastructure common* where all utilities are mandated and facilitated to collaborate in building the nation-wide networks.
- *Collaborative common* approach

Co-deployment Trajectory



Reverse Engineering in *Collaborative Regulation*

National Consultation,
Collaboration and Coordination

Sectoral Regulators

Ongoing Partnerships, MOUs,
Collaborations, Arrangements

- ICT infrastructure-sharing
- Broadband Access
- Intelligent transport system
- Universal access
- Open, Non-discriminatory access to ICT Infrastructure

- Collaborate with all sectors, players and stakeholders
- Creating *Infrastructure Commons*
- Social goods as the goal rather than immediate monetisation
- Leverage sectoral strengths and incentivise (rather than *force*) them to share infrastructures.
- Weed out the overlapping and grey areas of laws and bring a synergy among the sectoral regulators

- Replicate, scale up and institutionalise the partnership models that worked well.
- Learn from other sectors, industries (as well countries) where innovative partnerships worked well.
- Driven by a motto of *creating a diverse basket of service level offerings* to gain from infrastructure sharing rather than guarding market segments.

Thank you !