



Audit of Telecommunications Infrastructure Assets – Record Keeping Rules Consultation paper

Date

24 October 2017

Australian Competition and Consumer Commission
23 Marcus Clarke Street, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory, 2601
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www.accc.gov.au

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1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose

The purpose of this consultation paper is to seek views on the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission's (ACCC) review of the *Audit of Telecommunications Infrastructure Assets - Record Keeping Rules 2013* (Infrastructure RKR). The ACCC is proposing to update and make amendments to the Infrastructure RKR and seeks submissions on those proposed changes.

The ACCC seeks comment from industry participants, other stakeholders (including end-users) and members of the public.

1.2. Submission process

Submissions should be provided by **5.00pm on 17 November 2017**.

Submission of commercial-in-confidence material

All submissions will be considered by the ACCC as public submissions and will be posted on the ACCC website. Interested parties wishing to submit commercial-in-confidence material to the ACCC should submit both a public version and commercial-in-confidence version of their submission. The ACCC has issued a guideline setting out the process parties should follow when submitting confidential information to communications inquiries commenced by the ACCC. The guideline is available on the ACCC website at:

<https://www.accc.gov.au/publications/communications-inquiries-submitting-confidential-material>

Contact officer and submission lodgement details

Inquiries in the first instance should be directed to Grahame O'Leary at (02) 9230 3832.

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2. The Infrastructure RKR

2.1. Regulatory framework

The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) has the power to collect information from industry to undertake its telecommunications regulatory functions under the *Competition and Consumer Act 2010* (CCA) and relevant telecommunications legislation.

Section 151BU of the CCA provides that the ACCC may make record-keeping rules which require carriers and carriage service providers to keep records and provide reports of information in those records to the ACCC. The ACCC cannot require records to be kept unless they contain information relevant to the operation of certain parts of the CCA or certain other legislation. The ACCC is proposing to update and make amendments to the Infrastructure RKR that will assist the ACCC in administering a range of its regulatory functions and responsibilities under Part XIB and Part XIC of the CCA.

2.2. Background

In March 2007 the ACCC issued a discussion paper proposing an audit of telecommunications infrastructure to be implemented through a new RKR which would further inform its analysis of competition in relevant telecommunications markets.

On 19 December 2007, the ACCC made the *Audit of Telecommunications Infrastructure Assets – Record Keeping Rules 2007* requiring specified carriers to report the locations of their core network and customer access network (CAN) infrastructure.

The ACCC released a discussion paper in November 2012 proposing amendments to the Infrastructure RKR, including an update to the list of record-keepers, and in particular, the addition of NBN Co as a record-keeper. Following consultation with stakeholders, the ACCC made an amended Infrastructure RKR in March 2013. The amended Infrastructure RKR included an updated list of record-keepers and also introduced an obligation for record-keepers to identify leased infrastructure or infrastructure operated on behalf of third parties.

2.3. Proposed review of the Infrastructure RKR

The ACCC considers that it is an appropriate time to update the record-keepers required to report to the ACCC and to make further amendments to the information required to be reported under the Infrastructure RKR. The ACCC considers that the additional and clarified information gathered under the amended Infrastructure RKR, along with existing information required under the Infrastructure RKR, will be a key input into the ACCC's decisions about the need for regulation and to monitor competitive developments in the industry in relation to telecommunications infrastructure assets.

The ACCC notes that there have been further changes to industry participants since the Infrastructure RKR amendments in 2013, including a number of mergers and acquisitions. The ACCC proposes to update the list of record-keepers in Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the Infrastructure RKR. An indicative list of record-keepers that the

ACCC proposes to include in the RKR is set out in this consultation paper and the draft amended instrument at Attachment A.

The ACCC has also identified several areas where clarification and further information is likely to be relevant to assist the ACCC in exercising its regulatory functions in relation to information about mobile and fixed networks.

2.4. Use of data collected under the Infrastructure RKR

Information and data collected under the Infrastructure RKR has been used in a number of recent regulatory processes to inform the ACCC's decision making and understanding of the relevant markets. These include a number of regulatory processes that fall under Part XIB and Part XIC of the CCA:

Monitoring the rollout of the NBN and other infrastructure

The ACCC uses data provided under the Infrastructure RKR to monitor the rollout of the NBN. This data is used in conjunction with other information collected by the ACCC (such as the Telstra CAN RKR and the NBN SIOs RKR). In addition to providing a snapshot of the extent of the NBN rollout, the Infrastructure RKR also provides insight into the rollout and use of other infrastructure such as optic fibre, copper and radio (microwave) networks used in the provision of telecommunications services.

Domestic Transmission Capacity Service (DTCS) Declaration Review

The ACCC used the Infrastructure RKR data to inform the scope of the DTCS declaration decision in 2009 and 2014. As part of the next DTCS declaration review in 2018, the ACCC proposes to use maps of optical fibre to assess where new competitive fibre infrastructure has been rolled out and the extent of existing fibre that is capable of being used to provide competing DTCS services. The information obtained through the Infrastructure RKR will assist the ACCC in considering the extent of DTCS regulation, including whether regulation can be removed in competitive areas.

Mobile markets and regional mobile phone issues

On 23 October 2017, the ACCC released an issues paper 'Measures to address regional mobile phone issues'. These issues were identified in the Domestic Mobile Roaming Declaration Inquiry. One of the issues raised in the paper was regional mobile users' concern regarding a lack of transparency and accountability regarding mobile network operators' planned investments.

In the issues paper, the ACCC noted that there is potential for consistency in the format of the Infrastructure RKR to be improved in order to enable the ACCC to, among other things, assess past network improvements announcements against network improvements resulting from actual investments. Such reporting would be general in nature, given confidentiality requirements.

As part of the ACCC's domestic mobile roaming declaration inquiry, there has been some voluntary provision of information relating to mobile site locations such as base stations and towers, the type of technology used (2G, 3G or 4G) and the frequency bands of spectrum used to provide mobile services. The ACCC proposes to add and clarify the reporting of this mobile infrastructure information in the Infrastructure RKR to allow for the continual monitoring of competition in the mobile market.

Other ACCC processes

The ACCC has used data obtained from the Infrastructure RKR to inform its decision making in a number of other processes within the telecommunications sector including merger assessments such as TPG/iiNet, Vocus/M2 and Vocus/Nextgen Networks.

In addition to specific regulatory decisions, the ACCC also uses the information internally to monitor the level of competition in specific telecommunications markets.

Protected information that is received by the ACCC under the Infrastructure RKR may also be disclosed under section 155AAA of the CCA. Section 155AAA outlines who the ACCC may disclose information to and the specific circumstances in which this can occur. For example, in accordance with section 155AAA(1) and (12), the ACCC may disclose certain protected information to particular agencies, bodies and persons if the ACCC Chairperson is satisfied that the information will enable or assist the agency in question to perform or exercise any of its functions or powers. The ACCC generally consults with record-keepers where it receives a request to share information.

3. Matters for consultation

To assist its consideration of whether to update and make amendments to the Infrastructure RKR, the ACCC is seeking views from interested parties on the following matters.

3.1. Updating the list of the relevant record-keepers

To ensure the ongoing usefulness of the data collected and track changes in infrastructure, the ACCC considers that it is appropriate to review the list of record-keepers that could provide relevant information about the extent of telecommunications infrastructure in the market.

Changing the structure of the list of record-keepers

Set out below is the current list of record-keepers contained within the Infrastructure RKR and the proposed updated list (Tables 3.1 and 3.2). The ACCC notes that clause 7(c) of the Infrastructure RKR requires record-keepers to provide a consolidated report including subsidiaries and/or related entities. The ACCC has amended the list to show the main record-keeper and then list its related entities or subsidiaries. It also takes account of mergers and acquisitions since 2013. For example, AAPT, Adam Internet, Agile, iiNet, Soul Pattison and TransACT Capital Communications will be covered by the one listing for TPG Telecom Group. Other minor changes such as updating the name of Auroracom to TasNetworks have also been made.

In 2013, the list of record-keepers was divided into two groups. This was to identify different reporting obligations between the groups, particularly for new record-keepers. As this is no longer required, the ACCC proposes to list all record-keepers together and remove the reference to Group A and B.

Addition of certain LBAS and SBAS providers

The ACCC is considering whether specific larger Superfast Broadband Access Service (SBAS) and Local Bitstream Access Service (LBAS) providers listed below

should be added to the list of record-keepers required to report under the Infrastructure RKR. The ACCC notes that the SBAS final access determination inquiry (FAD) exempts those SBAS providers with fewer than 12,000 services.

The ACCC is seeking views on whether OPENetworks Pty Ltd (OPENetworks), OptiComm Co Pty Ltd (OptiComm) and Spirit Telecom Ltd (Spirit) should be added to the list of record-keepers. We note that:

- OPENetworks and OptiComm construct and operate superfast broadband networks offering FTTP services to a range of developments. Both have networks in NSW, Queensland, Victoria and the ACT. OptiComm also has networks in South Australia and Western Australia.
- Spirit provides SBAS services using its fixed-line and fixed wireless infrastructure. In Spirit's 2017 Half Year Results presentation released on 27 February 2017 it noted it had 16,942 apartment connections.¹

The ACCC considers that the addition of these SBAS and LBAS providers to the list of record-keepers under the Infrastructure RKR would provide a more complete picture of telecommunications infrastructure. Each provider is of sufficient size and has infrastructure relevant to the functions of the ACCC.

Addition of certain utility providers

The ACCC is also considering whether to add utility provider Ausgrid Pty Limited (Ausgrid) to the list of record-keepers on the basis that it offers access to telecommunications services over its infrastructure in NSW and ACT.

The ACCC is also considering adding AusNet Services Ltd (AusNet) and Queensland Electricity Transmission Corporation Limited (Powerlink) to the list of record-keepers. The ACCC notes that both AusNet and Powerlink have large electricity transmission networks over which they also provide telecommunication services.

Table 3.1 Current list of record-keepers in Part 1 of Schedule 1 of the Infrastructure RKR

Group A

Carrier/ACN	Carriage Service Provider/ACN
AAPT Limited 052 082 416	
AARNet Pt Ltd 084 540 518	
Agile Pty Ltd 080 855 321	iiNet Limited 068 628937
Amcom Pty Ltd 009 336 341	
Ergon Energy Telecommunications 106 459 465	
Macquarie Telecom Pty Limited 082 930 916	
NextGen Networks Pty Limited 094 147 403	

¹ <http://www.spirit.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/2017-02-27-ST1-Half-Year-Results-Presentation.pdf>

Optus Networks Pty Limited 008 570 330	SingTel Optus Pty Limited 052 833 208
Optus Mobile Pty Limited 054 365 696	SingTel Optus Pty Limited 052 833 208
Pipe Networks Limited 099 104 122	TPG Telecom Limited 093 058 069
Primus Telecommunications Pty Limited 071 191 396	M2 Group Pty Limited 110 039 560
Soul Pattison Telecommunications Pty Limited 001 726 192	TPG Telecom Limited 093 058 069
Telstra Corporation Limited 051 775 556	
Transact Capital Communications Pty Limited 093 966 888	iiNet Limited 068 628937
Uecomm Pty Limited 079 083 195	SingTel Optus Pty Limited 052 833 208
Verizon Australia Pty Limited 081 001 194	
Vodafone Hutchison Australia Pty Limited 096 304 620	

Group B

Carrier/ACN	Carriage Service Provider/ACN
Adam Internet Pty Limited 055 495 853	
Auroracom Pty Limited 117 987 925	
Big Air Group Limited 098 572 626	
Basslink Telecoms Pty Limited 129 550 563	
Digital Data Distribution Australia Pty Limited 093 095 419	
NBN Co Limited 136 533 741	
	Queensland Rail Limited 132 181 090
RailCorp ABN 59 325 778 353	
SA Power Networks ABN 13 332 330 749	
Victorian Rail Track Corporation ABN 55 047 316 805	
	TransGrid ABN 19 622 756 774
Vocus Fibre Pty Limited 150 260 156	

Table 3.2 Proposed updated list of record-keepers under the Infrastructure RKR

Record-keeper/ACN	Subsidiaries and/or related entities
AARNet Pty Ltd 084 540 518	

Ausgrid Pty Limited 060 979 688	
AusNet Services Ltd 086 006 859	
Basslink Telecoms Pty Ltd 129 550 563	
Digital Distribution Australia Pty Ltd 093 095 419	
Ergon Energy Telecommunications 106 459 465	
Macquarie Telecom Pty Ltd 082 930 916	
NBN Co Limited 136 533 741	
OPENetworks Pty Ltd 118 525 821	
OptiComm Co Pty Ltd 117 414 776	
Queensland Electricity Transmission Corporation Limited 078 849 233	
Queensland Rail Limited 132 181 090	
Rail Corporation New South Wales ABN 59 325 778 353	
SA Power Networks ABN 13 332 330 749	
SingTel Optus Pty Limited 052 833 208	Optus Networks Pty Ltd Optus Mobile Pty Ltd Uecomm Pty Ltd
Spirit Telecom Ltd 089 224 402	
Superloop Limited ABN 96 169 263 094	Big Air Group Limited
Tasmanian Networks Pty Ltd ABN 24 167 357 299	
Telstra Corporation Limited 051 775 556	
TPG Telecom Limited 093 058 069	AAPT Limited Adam Internet Pty Ltd Agile Pty Ltd iiNet Limited Soul Pattison Telecommunications Pty Ltd TransACT Capital Communications Pty Ltd
TransGrid ABN 19 622 755 774	
Verizon Australia Pty Ltd 081 001 194	
Victorian Rail Track Corporation ABN 55 047 316 805	
Vocus Group Limited 084 115 499	Amcom Pty Ltd

	NextGen Networks Vocus Fibre Pty Ltd
Vodafone Hutchison Australia Pty Ltd 096 304 620	

3.2. Clarification of type of assets to be recorded and reported

The ACCC has identified several areas where clarification and further information will assist the ACCC to monitor competitive developments in the industry in relation to infrastructure assets, and in particular mobile network information. The ACCC considers that the following information would assist the ACCC in performing its functions under the CCA.

Mobile Networks

Mobile network operators are required to report mobile infrastructure under the Infrastructure RKR. However, there has been some inconsistency in the way mobile operators report this information. In addition there has been some voluntary provision of information relating to mobile site locations such as base stations and towers, the type of technology used (2G, 3G or 4G) and the frequency bands of spectrum used to provide mobile services as part of the ACCC's domestic mobile roaming declaration inquiry.

The ACCC considers that clarifying these requirements within the Infrastructure RKR will assist network operators to provide the information on a formal and consistent basis. The proposed changes to mobile infrastructure reporting are technology neutral and as such enable the future reporting of 5G infrastructure when deployed.

TPG has also announced its intention to build its own mobile network, having invested \$1.26 billion in spectrum in April 2017. It also proposes to spend \$600 million over three years building a network that will cover 80 per cent of the Australian market. The proposed changes to the Infrastructure RKR outlined below would clarify the information that TPG would be required to record and report.

Proposed changes

Rule 5(2)(b)(i) would require the location of mobile sites, the technology type and frequency band/s of the radiofrequency spectrum used to deploy the radio access service to be specified by record-keepers. Rule 5(2)(b)(ii) would require the reporting of radio access service coverage by technology type. Mobile sites would also be added to the 'Interpretation' section.

Rule 5(2)(b)(iii) would require the location of fixed wireless sites, the technology type and frequency band/s of the radiofrequency spectrum used to deploy the radio access service to be specified by record-keepers. Rule 5(2)(b)(iv) would require the reporting of fixed radio access service coverage by technology type. Fixed wireless sites would also be added to the 'Interpretation' section

Fibre to the Basement (FTTB)

In relation to FTTB access technology, the ACCC considers that the identification of the geographic location of FTTB equipment will assist the ACCC to assess the level of competition in the provision of FTTB services over NBN Co's network and

competing networks. The ACCC considers that while the obligation to provide such information already exists under the Infrastructure RKR, specifying the requirement will add clarity and ensure that record-keepers fully annotate reports.

Proposed changes

Rule 5(2)(b)(iii) would require the location of FTTB equipment to be specified by record-keepers. FTTB would also be added to the 'Interpretation' section.

Geographic information identifying customer access network boundaries

The ACCC notes that NBN Co currently provides records of its infrastructure assets by technology type including FTTP, FTTN, FTTB, HFC, wireless and satellite. However, NBN Co does not provide the geographic boundary information for serving access modules (SAMs) that contain the different access technologies.

The ACCC understands that NBN Co provides the geographic boundary information to access seekers and that the Telstra boundary information is commercially available. The ACCC considers that the provision of this information is essential to identifying the location and scope of relevant infrastructure assets. Providing this information would assist the ACCC to identify roll out regions and would assist the ACCC's monitoring of NBN Co's roll out and the subsequent decommissioning of Telstra copper services.

Proposed changes

Rule 5(2)(b)(iv) would require the geographic boundary of CAN modules (for NBN Co services this will include Service Area Module boundaries) to be specified by record-keepers. ESA and SAM would also be added to the 'Interpretation' section.

4. Questions on which the ACCC seeks views

The ACCC is seeking submissions from industry, other stakeholders and the general public on the questions set out below and the proposed amendments to the Infrastructure RKR instrument (draft marked up instrument at Attachment A). Where relevant, we ask that you provide reasons in support of your view.

- 1) Do the definitions set out in the Interpretation section remain appropriate to capture the relevant data for reporting under the RKR?
- 2) Is the updated list of telecommunications infrastructure providers required to report appropriate?
- 3) Is it appropriate for the ACCC to include the larger SBAS and LBAS providers that meet the regulatory threshold of 12,000 services or more? Could OPENetworks Pty Ltd, OptiComm Co Pty Ltd, and Spirit Telecom Ltd be regarded as larger providers? Are there other providers that should be included?
- 4) Is it appropriate to include utility providers such as AusNet Services Ltd, Ausgrid Pty Limited and Queensland Electricity Transmission Corporation Limited that provide access to communication services over their infrastructure? If not, why not?
- 5) Are there additional entities or infrastructure owners that should be included on the list of record-keepers?
- 6) Are there any impediments to the provision of information by mobile operators on:
 - (a) the geographic extent of mobile coverage (through coverage maps)
 - (b) the geographic location of each mobile site (including macro cell, micro cell, and pico cell etc.)
 - (c) the technology/s used to deploy the mobile service at each site, and
 - (d) the frequency band/s of the radiofrequency spectrum used at each site?
- 7) Should additional information be provided regarding mobile sites? Such as the Site Code (i.e. ACMA) or Site ID number (i.e. RFNSA)?
- 8) In addition to mobile site location, technology type and spectrum used at each site, is there any other information on mobile network infrastructure that could and should be provided to the ACCC to assist with its assessment of competition in markets?
- 9) How should the location of FTTB equipment be provided? Should only the location of the main FTTB equipment (e.g. cabinet) be specified for each site?
- 10) Should NBN Co and Telstra be required to provide more detailed geographic information on the extent of CAN assets that includes SAM and ESA boundary information?
- 11) Do you have any additional comments on the proposed changes to the Infrastructure RKR as marked-up in the attached draft instrument? Are there other changes that should be made to the RKR?



**Audit of Telecommunications Infrastructure Assets – Record keeping
Rules 2017~~3~~**

Competition and Consumer Act 2010

The AUSTRALIAN COMPETITION AND CONSUMER COMMISSION makes these Rules under subsection 151BU(1) of the *Competition and Consumer Act 2010*.

Dated 2017~~3~~

.....
Rodney Graham Sims
Chairman
Australian Competition and Consumer Commission

1 Name of Rules

These Rules are the *Audit of Telecommunications Infrastructure Assets - Record Keeping Rules 2017~~3~~*.

2 Commencement

These Rules commence on the day they are made.

3 Interpretation

(1) In these Rules:

ACCC means the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission.

Act means the *Competition and Consumer Act 2010*.

CAN means the Customer Access Network and is that part of the telecommunications network that allows end-users to connect to the local switch, base station, node or exchange.

Consolidated information report means an information report that includes infrastructure records of all subsidiaries and/or related entities of the record-keeper.

Copper means twisted pairs of copper line.

Core network means that part of the network that is not the CAN.

Distribution point unit (DPU) means an NBN Co owned device located in an underground pit, or mounted on a pole close to the end-user premise.

End-user means a consumer of communications carriage services and other services supplied using communications carriage services.

Fibre (point to multipoint) means a shared optical fibre service from the core network to the end-user.

Fibre (point to point) means a dedicated optical fibre service from the core network to the end-user.

Fibre to the building (FTTB) means a combination of optical fibre used to connect a multi-tenant site's communications room with an access network whether that be fibre, copper or wireless.

FTTB equipment means the main equipment usually installed in the communications room (e.g. MDF room) of a multi dwelling unit or multi premise site.

Fibre to the curb (FTTC) means a combination of optical fibre and copper is used in the CAN to connect the end-user to the core network. Optical fibre is delivered to a telecom pit outside a premise where it then connects with a Distribution Point Unit (DPU). The existing copper is then used to deliver services from the DPU to the end-user.

Fibre to the premises (FTTP) means optical fibre used in the CAN to connect the end-user to the core network.

Fibre to the node (FTTN) means a combination of optical fibre and copper is used in the CAN to connect the end-user to the core network.

GDA94 means Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994.

Geographic extent means the physical location of infrastructure and includes the geographic boundaries normally associated with that infrastructure (such as ESA or SAM boundaries) as well as the predicted propagation of wireless infrastructure.

HFC means Hybrid Fibre-Coaxial and is a combination of optical fibre and coaxial cable used in the CAN to connect the end-user to the core network.

Microwave radio means a microwave electromagnetic signal.

Mobile site means the site where mobile infrastructure (such as base stations, towers etc.) is located.

Fixed wireless site means the site (such as towers or other facilities) where fixed wireless infrastructure is located.

Optical fibre means a glass or plastic fibre designed to guide light along its length.

Radio (fixed) means the CAN that is provided by means of air interface using point-to-point or point-to-multipoint topology.

Radio (mobile) means the CAN that is provided by means of air interface using a cellular topology which offers roaming from interconnected geographic regions of service.

Record-keeper is a carrier or carriage service provider listed as a record-keeper in Schedule 1, and includes all its subsidiaries and related entities.

Rules means the *Audit of Telecommunications Infrastructure Assets - Record Keeping Rules 2017*.

Service Area Module (SAM) means a geographical region which includes premises served by the NBN Co Network.

TAB vector format means the MapInfo proprietary format that contains a spatial representation of data using points, lines, and polygons.

- (2) Unless the contrary intention appears, an expression used in these Rules that is also used in the Act has the same meaning in these Rules.

4 Application

These Rules apply to the record-keepers listed in Part 1 of Schedule 1.

5 CANs

- (1) A record-keeper who is listed in Part 1 of Schedule 1 must supply the information specified in subrule 5(2).

- (2) For each CAN owned and operated by a record-keeper, the record-keeper must specify:

- (a) whether any access media of the types listed in Part 2 of Schedule 1 is deployed on the network; and

(b) if so, the geographic extent of each access medium deployed, including where relevant:

i. for radio (mobile) – the location of mobile sites, the technology type and frequency band/s of the radiofrequency spectrum used at each mobile site;

ii. for radio (mobile) – the geographic coverage by technology type;

iii. for radio (fixed) – the location of fixed wireless sites, the technology type and frequency band/s of the radiofrequency spectrum used at each fixed wireless site;

- iv. for radio (fixed) – the geographic coverage by technology type;
- v. for FTTB – the location of FTTB equipment; and
- vi. for FTTP, FTTN, FTTB, FTTC, HFC – the geographic boundary of CAN modules (for NBN Co services this will include each SAM boundary).

Note: For the purposes of subrule 5(2)(b) a record-keeper is required to provide this information in accordance with rule 7.

6 Core Network

- (1) A record-keeper who is listed in Part 1 of Schedule 1 must supply the information specified in subrules 6(2), 6(3), and 6(4)
- (2) For each core network owned and operated by a record-keeper, the record-keeper must specify the geographic extent of any:
 - (a) optical fibre core network;
 - (b) microwave radio core network; and
 - (c) other core network.
- (3) The record-keeper must separately identify core network that it leases to third parties.
- (4) The record-keeper must separately identify core network that it operates on behalf of third parties.

Note: For the purposes of this rule a record-keeper is required to provide this information in accordance with rule 7.

7 Format

For the purposes of subrule 5(2)(b) and rule 6, information provided to the ACCC by a record-keeper must be:

- (a) in a TAB vector format using the GDA94 coordinate system;
- (b) in such other format as the ACCC agrees in writing or notifies on its website.
- (c) a consolidated information report of subsidiaries and/or related entities.

8 Reporting requirements

- (1) A record-keeper is required to record and produce a report on the information specified in subrules 5(2), 6(2), 6(3) and 6(4) as at 31 January of each year.
- (2) ~~Subject to rule 9, a~~ record-keeper must provide the ACCC with a report containing the information specified in subrule 8(1) on or before 1 March of each year.

~~9 Variation to reporting requirements for 2013~~

- ~~(1) A Group A record keeper must prepare a report containing only the information specified in subrules 6(3) and 6(4) as at 31 July 2013 and provide it to the ACCC on or before 1 September 2013.~~
- ~~(2) A Group B record keeper must prepare a report containing the information specified in subrule 8(1) as at 31 July 2013 and provide it to the ACCC on or before 1 September 2013.~~

Note 1: Under section 151BX of the Act a person who contravenes a record-keeping rule may be subject to pecuniary penalties.

Note 2: Subsection 36(2) of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* (Cth) provides that where the last day of any period prescribed falls on a Saturday, on a Sunday or on a day which is a public holiday in which the thing is to be done, the thing may be done on the first day following which is not a Saturday, a Sunday or a public holiday.

Schedule 1 Record-keeping requirements for CANs and Core Networks

Part 1 List of record-keepers

Group A	
Carrier/ACN	Carriage Service Provider/ACN
AAPT Limited 052 082 416	
AARNet Pt Ltd 084 540 518	
Agile Pty Ltd 080 855 321	iiNet Limited 068 628937
Amcom Pty Ltd 009 336 341	
Ergon Energy Telecommunications 106 459 465	
Macquarie Telecom Pty Limited 082 930 916	
NextGen Networks Pty Limited 094 147 403	
Optus Networks Pty Limited 008 570 330	SingTel Optus Pty Limited 052 833 208
Optus Mobile Pty Limited 054 365 696	SingTel Optus Pty Limited 052 833 208
Pipe Networks Limited 099 104 122	TPG Telecom Limited 093 058 069
Primus Telecommunications Pty Limited 071 191 396	M2 Group Pty Limited 110 039 560
Soul Pattison Telecommunications Pty Limited 001 726 192	TPG Telecom Limited 093 058 069
Telstra Corporation Limited 051 775 556	
Transact Capital Communications Pty Limited 093 966 888	iiNet Limited 068 628937

Uccomm Pty Limited 079 083 195	SingTel Optus Pty Limited 052 833 208
Verizon Australia Pty Limited 081 001 194	
Vodafone Hutchison Australia Pty Limited 096 304 620	

Group B

<u>Carrier/ACN</u>	<u>Carriage Service Provider/ACN</u>
Adam Internet Pty Limited 055 495 853	
Auroracom Pty Limited 117 987 925	
Big Air Group Limited 098 572 626	
Basslink Telecoms Pty Limited 129 550 563	
Digital Data Distribution Australia Pty Limited 093 095 419	
NBN Co Limited 136 533 741	
	Queensland Rail Limited 132 181 090
RailCorp ABN 59 325 778 353	
SA Power Networks ABN 13 332 330 749	
Victorian Rail Track Corporation ABN 55 047 316 805	
	Transgrid ABN 19 622 756 774
Vocus Fibre Pty Limited 150 260 156	

<u>Record-keeper/ACN</u>	<u>Subsidiaries and/or related entities</u>
<u>AARNet Pty Ltd 084 540 518</u>	
<u>Ausgrid Pty Limited 060 979 688</u>	
<u>AusNet Services Ltd 086 006 859</u>	

Basslink Telecoms Pty Ltd 129 550 563	
Digital Distribution Australia Pty Ltd 093 095 419	
Ergon Energy Telecommunications 106 459 465	
Macquarie Telecom Pty Ltd 082 930 916	
NBN Co Limited 136 533 741	
OPENetworks Pty Ltd 118 525 821	
OptiComm Co Pty Ltd 117 414 776	
Queensland Electricity Transmission Corporation Limited 078 849 233	
Queensland Rail Limited 132 181 090	
Rail Corporation New South Wales ABN 59 325 778 353	
SA Power Networks ABN 13 332 330 749	
SingTel Optus Pty Limited 052 833 208	Optus Networks Pty Ltd Optus Mobile Pty Ltd Uecomm Pty Ltd
Spirit Telecom Ltd 089 224 402	
Superloop Limited ABN 96 169 263 094	Big Air Group Limited
Tasmanian Networks Pty Ltd ABN 24 167 357 299	
Telstra Corporation Limited 051 775 556	
TPG Telecom Limited 093 058 069	AAPT Limited Adam Internet Pty Ltd Agile Pty Ltd iiNet Limited Soul Pattison Telecommunications Pty Ltd TransACT Capital Communications Pty

	Ltd
TransGrid ABN 19 622 755 774	
Verizon Australia Pty Ltd 081 001 194	
Victorian Rail Track Corporation ABN 55 047 316 805	
Vocus Group Limited 084 115 499	Amcom Pty Ltd NextGen Networks Vocus Fibre Pty Ltd
Vodafone Hutchison Australia Pty Ltd 096 304 620	

Part 2**Types of access media deployed**

Copper

Fibre (point to multipoint)

Fibre (point to point)

[Fibre to the building \(FTTB\)](#)

[Fibre to the curb \(FTTC\)](#)

Fibre to the Node (FTTN)

Fibre to the premises (FTTP)

HFC

Radio (fixed)

Radio (mobile)

Other
