রেজিস্টার্ড নং ডি এ-১

বাংলাদেশ গেজেট

অতিরিক্ত সংখ্যা
কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত

সোমবার, সেপ্টেম্বর ২২, ২০২৫

[একই তারিখ ও স্মারকে প্রতিস্থাপিত]

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

ডাক, টেলিযোগাযোগ ও তথ্যপ্রযুক্তি মন্ত্রণালয়

ডাক ও টেলিযোগাযোগ বিভাগ

টেলিকম শাখা

প্রজ্ঞাপন

তারিখ : ৩ আশ্বিন ১৪৩২ বঙ্গাব্দ/১৮ সেপ্টেম্বর ২০২৫ খ্রিষ্টাব্দ

নং **১৪.০০.০০০০.০০০.০১০.১৮.০০০১.২৫.৩০৭**—এতদ্দারা জানানো যাইতেছে যে, সরকার 'Telecommunications Network and Licensing Policy, 2025' অনুমোদন করিয়াছেন। অনুমোদিত পলিসিটি প্রকাশ করা হইল।

২। একই সাথে 'International Long Distance Telecommunication Service (ILDTS) Policy, 2010' রহিত করা হইল।

৩। ইহা অবিলম্বে কার্যকর হইবে।

রাষ্ট্রপতির আদেশক্রমে

মোহাম্মদ রফিকুল ইসলাম

উপসচিব।

মূল্য : টাকা ৩০.০০

TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK AND LICENSING POLICY 2025

1. Preface

1.1 Over the past decades, Bangladesh's telecommunications sector has undergone profound growth and transformation, establishing itself as a cornerstone of the nation's digital ambitions and socio-economic development. From its initial phases of liberalization to its current role as a key driver of digital inclusion, the sector has made significant contributions by enhancing connectivity, promoting financial inclusion, and fostering socio-economic integration. Nonetheless, despite these achievements, the regulatory and structural framework underpinning the telecommunications network and licensing regime has not kept pace with global technological advancements, shifting market dynamics, and evolving consumer demands. Consequently, the sector now faces complex and systemic challenges that necessitate comprehensive policy and regulatory reform.

1.2 The global telecommunications sector is evolving through continuous technological change, and Bangladesh must adapt its existing hierarchical and fragmented licensing framework to remain future-ready. This Policy therefore embraces a progressive approach that prioritizes high-quality, reliable, and affordable voice, data, and digital services for both individuals and businesses; safeguards local and foreign investment while protecting the Government's revenue interests and a healthy tax-to-GDP ratio; and creates space for local enterprises and SMEs to innovate and thrive through technological inclusion.

1.3 The International Long-Distance Telecommunications Services (ILDTS) Policy 2010, along with the associated network architecture and licensing framework—initially formulated to address issues such as revenue leakage, unlawful voice-over-IP (VoIP) services, and market imbalance—has become increasingly outdated and fragmented. The resulting multi-tiered licensing regime has led to overlapping regulatory mandates, inefficiencies in governance, and a distorted competitive environment. This proliferation of licenses has elevated operational and compliance burdens, hindered market entry, and discouraged innovation and investment, particularly from small and medium enterprises and foreign stakeholders.

1.4 The absence of a unified, technology-neutral, and investment-friendly policy framework continues to constrain the sector's capacity to support national digital transformation agendas. Moreover, the inadequate data center infrastructure, underutilized national fiber network, idle submarine cable capacity, untapped spectral assets and unreliable quality of service continue to pose operational bottlenecks, resulting in traffic offloading to foreign jurisdictions and weakening national digital sovereignty. All of these have exposed the nation to long-term strategic vulnerabilities.

1.5 The existing regulatory framework requires urgent reform to address critical gaps in telecom infrastructure development, fixed broadband expansion, integrated digital service delivery, infrastructure sharing, and inclusive access—particularly for youth and rural communities. In alignment with global trends toward open licensing, transparent governance, and shared infrastructure, Bangladesh must modernize its regulatory institutions and frameworks to enhance regional competitiveness, ensure digital sovereignty, and attract sustainable investment.

1.6 Against this backdrop, this Policy aims to streamline regulatory mechanisms, promote a level playing field, elevate service quality, and foster sustainable innovation. By doing so, the reform will serve as a new cornerstone of Bangladesh's long-term digital strategy, advancing inclusive growth, resilient digital infrastructure, and a dynamic regulatory framework aligned with the demands of a modern digital economy.

2. Policy Objectives

2.1 Establish a Simplified Network Topology: Transform the existing fragmented and multi-layered network structure with a streamlined, service (aligned with cross-layered policy propositions) and technology-neutral model that ensures necessary license obligation and enhances quality of service and quality of experience for consumers and efficient operation for service providers.

2.2 Foster a Business-Friendly and Innovation-Driven Licensing Framework: Establish predictable, consistent, and long-term regulatory policies to promote sustainable investment, entrepreneurial innovation, and evolution of the telecom sector as a catalyst for digital transformation.

2.3 Driving innovation: Empower operators to deploy the most efficient and innovative technologies and digital services to address consumer needs and to enhance superior user experience.

2.4 Ensure Regulatory Flexibility and Market Adaptability: Facilitate service providers' ability to respond effectively to evolving market dynamics, consumer preferences, network evolution and technological advancements with minimal procedural constraints.

2.5 Promote Local Entrepreneurship by Fostering Fair Competition: Encourage new entrants from local entrepreneurs by reducing regulatory complexity and ensuring level playing fields.

2.6 Enhance Affordability and Accessibility for Consumers: Promote cost-effective voice and data services for all consumers, while enabling equitable access to a diverse range of operators and services.

2.7 Attract International Investment and Strengthen Global Competitiveness: Design regulatory policies that position Bangladesh as a compelling destination for international investment, facilitating technology transfer and sectoral growth in the global digital economy.

2.8. Reduce inequality: This Policy seeks to promote inclusive and equitable access to digital services by addressing regional and demographic disparities, including but not limited to the urban-rural divide, geographical inequalities between hill tracts, coastal and inland regions, and the specific needs of marginalized populations such as persons with disabilities and the elderly. The Policy further aims to facilitate the provision of digital services in essential areas—such as basic education, healthcare, weather forecasting, climate change adaptation, and agricultural support—within a cost-efficient and sustainable implementation framework.

3. Network Topology

General Consideration

3.1 IP layer interconnection and exchange, traffic routing, voice and data traffic management may be conducted through unified channels at both domestic and international levels. The current requirement for physical separation of these interconnections results in higher costs and reduced service quality.

3.2 With the ongoing convergence of voice and data services, maintaining a separation between connectivity and service at the international connectivity and interconnection layers is becoming outdated and counterproductive.

3.3 The existing licensing structure and interconnection topology at both domestic and international levels, as established under the ILDTS Policy 2010, no longer add significant value to the telecommunications ecosystem. Instead, they now impede market dynamics and hinder the sector's natural progression. Comprehensive re-evaluation and modernization of these frameworks are necessary to promote innovation and competitiveness.

3.4 The elimination of redundant interconnection layers and the adoption of more flexible, streamlined traffic-flow architecture should be prioritized to enhance competition, reduce operational costs, and facilitate the delivery of innovative telecommunications services.

3.5 The new network topology shall enable integration of emerging services, providing a flexible and adaptive framework that aligns with the evolving needs of the telecommunications sector, digital services sector, that favors evolving architecture of Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI).

3.6 Figure-1 illustrates the new network topology and Figure-2 represents the connectivity scenario for Satellite Services.

4. International Connectivity

4.1 International Connectivity Service Providers (ICSP) shall be responsible for providing international voice, internet and data connectivity to the Access Network Service Providers (ANSP).

4.2 ICSPs shall assume responsibility for all forms of international connectivity.

4.3 In addition to leased circuits, ICSP licensees may also offer other international services, such as IP Transit, voice call and SMS routing, carrier contracts and international peering services etc.

4.4 All ICSP licensees shall establish mandatory domestic peering arrangements for internet traffic among themselves to ensure efficient routing of traffic and to prevent unnecessary transmission of domestic traffic through international routes.

4.5 All ICSPs shall ensure secure and lawful operation of international connectivity services through local gateways, complying with national security and legal frameworks. Licensees shall cooperate with competent authorities for cybersecurity, threat mitigation, and ensure transparent reporting to prevent revenue leakage.

5. Domestic Interconnection and Peering

5.1 ANSPs shall be required to establish mandatory domestic voice, and data interconnection and internet peering arrangements. ANSPs may establish interconnection and peering arrangements either through formation of a consortium among themselves or through engagement with qualified entities as stipulated in Clause-7.7.8.

5.2 BTRC shall establish a structured regulatory framework for all domestic interconnection and peering-related revenues. This framework should ensure transparency and prevent revenue leakage from interconnectivity services.

5.3 While voice interconnection and internet peering arrangements shall be logically separated, physical separation shall not be mandated. Active infrastructure sharing for interconnection and peering exchanges shall be permitted to enhance operational efficiency and reduce costs.

5.4 Prior to the expiration of existing Interconnection Exchange (ICX) licenses, BTRC shall issue guidelines on voice interconnection arrangements in alignment with this policy and in consultation with ANSPs**.** These guidelines shall include detailed provision for traffic monitoring and revenue sharing mechanisms.

5.5 National Internet Exchange (NIX) licenses shall be deregulated upon the expiration of their current licensing term. Nevertheless, all ANSPs shall be required to maintain the same or functionally equivalent arrangements for domestic internet peering. Prior to the deregulation of NIX licenses, BTRC shall issue guidelines on domestic internet peering in consultation with relevant stakeholders.

6. New Licensing Regime

General Considerations

6.1 License categories shall be designed with adequate flexibility to encompass relevant services in line with evolving technological advancements, while upholding the principle of technology neutrality. This approach will enable licensees to operate efficiently, sustain commercial viability, and effectively respond to changing consumer demands.

6.2 For both international and domestic interconnection, connectivity and associated services may be bundled to align with business scope and ensure long-term sustainability.

6.3 Licensees shall be authorized to provide services in a technology-neutral manner and to offer any type of underlying service within the broader scope of their licenses.

6.4 Licenses associated with discontinued network layers, such as Interconnection Exchange (ICX), International Internet Gateway (IIG), and International Gateway (IGW), shall be phased out upon the expiration of their existing licensing terms.

6.5 To reduce regulatory complexity, certain licensing categories shall be subject to deregulation based on market dynamics and sectoral priorities.

6.6 Simplified regulatory frameworks shall be applied to selected licensing categories to ensure operational flexibility, considering industry trends and market evolution.

6.7 To foster service development and ensure standardization, optional enlistment mechanisms may be introduced for specific service categories. This approach may also facilitate the integration of cross-sectoral services.

7. New Licensing Categories

7.1 The new licensing framework shall consist of the following categories of licenses and enlistment:

a. License Categories:

i. Access Network Service Provider (ANSP): Separate licenses shall be issued for Cellular Mobile Service and Fixed Telecom Service. ANSPs shall be responsible for providing services to the end users under the scope of their licenses.

ii. National Infrastructure and Connectivity Service Provider (NICSP): Responsible for national-level infrastructure and transmission services.

iii. International Connectivity Service Provider (ICSP): Authorized to provide international connectivity services.

iv. Non-Terrestrial Networks and Service Provider (NTNSP): Authorized to provide Satellite, Non-Terrestrial Networks (NTN) and High-Altitude Platforms (HAPs) based services.

b. Enlistment Category:

i. Telecom Enabled Service Provider (TESP): Entities providing telecom-enabled services may be enlisted under this category.

Table-1 provides the specific license name, authorization type, and brief service scopes under the new licensing regime.

7.2 Access Network Service Provider (ANSP)

7.2.1 The ANSP category shall comprise primarily 02 (two) distinct license types:

i. Cellular Mobile Service Provider License;

ii. Fixed Telecom Service Provider License;

7.2.2 ANSPs shall be independently responsible for the deployment and operation of their access networks using radio and/or fiber as applicable. The deployment of fiber-optic connectivity between Access Network Service Providers' (ANSPs) telecommunication infrastructure, except for the last-mile segment, shall be carried out by National Infrastructure and Connectivity Service Providers (NICSPs).

7.2.3 Access Network Service Providers (ANSPs) shall lease domestic transmission facilities (primarily optical fiber) and infrastructure (primarily telecom towers) from Network and Infrastructure Service Provider (NICSP) licensees, as per BTRC guidelines. Where NICSP licensees are unable to provide the required facilities, ANSPs may develop and operate such infrastructure independently.

7.2.4 ANSPs shall be permitted to offer any technically viable value-added services (VAS) within the scope of their licenses in the access layer.

7.2.5 ANSPs shall be connected to ICSP for all forms of international connectivity.

7.2.6 ANSPs shall also have the provision to independently arrange international services, including IP transit, carrier contracts, voice call and SMS termination, and related services. However, such services must be accessed through the international connectivity provided by ICSP licensees. Appropriate monitoring mechanisms, including firewalls, shall be established to ensure regulatory compliance and proper revenue sharing in this regard.

7.2.7 ANSPs shall be required to establish mandatory interconnection and peering arrangements for domestic inter-operator voice and internet traffic, either by forming a consortium among themselves or by engaging a suitable entity.

7.2.8 ANSPs shall be permitted to engage in both passive and active infrastructure sharing, including core networks, last mile fiber connectivity, radio networks, spectrum and other relevant facilities etc. Passive infrastructure, specially optical fiber and telecommunications towers shall be shared through licensed infrastructure service providers. However, BTRC may grant exemptions to this requirement in specific cases deemed necessary for the national interest. Spectrum sharing shall require prior approval from BTRC.

7.2.9 Collaboration amongst ANSPs shall be encouraged to promote innovation and affordable service delivery.

7.2.10 Introduction and Facilitation of Emerging and Specialized Telecommunication Services

7.2.10.1 To accelerate digital transformation and foster economic innovation, the Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC) shall enable the introduction, regulation, and facilitation of emerging and specialized telecommunication services, based on market readiness, digital transformation service demand, technological advancement, and national strategic priorities. Such services may include, but are not limited to: Virtual Network Services (VNS), innovative Radio Access Networks (RAN) technologies, Network Slicing, Internet of Things (IoT), Massive MIMO, Private 5G/6G, Mission-Critical Communications, Edge and Fog Computing, Blockchain Computing, Quantum Computing Infrastructure, LPWAN, Machine-to-Machine (M2M) Connectivity services, Non-Terrestrial Networks (NTN), and Cloud-Native Network Functions (CNFs)/Network-as-a-Service (NaaS).

7.2.10.2 BTRC shall adopt a proportionate and flexible regulatory approach for emerging and innovative services. Depending on the nature and scope of the service, BTRC may require formal licensing for certain categories, while others—particularly enterprise-oriented or non-exclusive services—may be permitted under simplified regulatory frameworks. These may include registration, technical enlistment, or authorization through light-touch regulatory models, aimed at facilitating ease of market entry, fostering innovation, and ensuring operational flexibility.

7.2.10.3 Where applicable, BTRC shall issue specific regulatory guidelines outlining the service scope, eligibility criteria, operational conditions, interoperability requirements, and applicable technical and security standards. These frameworks shall be designed to protect the public interest, safeguard consumer rights, and ensure consistency with national strategic priorities, including digital inclusion, innovation, and network resilience.

7.2.10.4 BTRC shall adopt a technology-neutral approach in enabling the advancement of next-generation telecommunications services. The deployment of innovative network architectures and functionalities—such as emerging

Radio Access Network (RAN) technologies, Network Slicing, IoT services, Private Networks (5G/6G and beyond), and Mission-Critical Services—shall be determined by licensed or authorized operators, subject to compliance with applicable regulatory provisions.

7.2.10.5 Services with significant impact on market structure, government revenue, or mass consumer access—such as Mobile Virtual Network Operators (MVNOs)—shall be regulated under a proportionate framework. This may include full or light-touch licensing to ensure fair competition, consumer protection, and equitable market access. BTRC shall issue separate guidelines for providing license, detailing MVNO eligibility, interconnection, dispute resolution, and operational conditions.

7.2.11 Maximum Foreign Ownership Limitation in ANSP Licenses

7.2.11.1 Foreign ownership in entities holding the Cellular Mobile Service Provider (ANSP) License shall be limited to a maximum of 85% of the total equity, with exceptions only where inter-governmental agreements are to be respected.

7.2.11.2 A minimum of 15% equity shall be retained through mechanisms that ensure meaningful domestic participation. Acceptable arrangements include joint ventures with local partners, public listing on a recognized national stock exchange, or other investment structures approved by BTRC. Domestic investors may hold up to 100% equity in an ANSP license, without restriction.

7.2.11.3 Entities originally licensed under the Foreign Private Investment (Promotion and Protection) Act, 1980, those within the scope of Bangladesh's commitments under the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) or under any related acts, shall be eligible for up to 85% foreign equity, given the capacity of the local market, a grace period of up to three (03) years from the date of policy approval shall be granted to ensure full compliance with this provision. Such entities must maintain compliance with the terms of their original authorization and all applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

7.2.11.4 Local Participation Safeguard is intended to promote domestic investment, align with national development objectives, and ensure long-term strategic interests, while remaining consistent with Bangladesh's international trade obligations and encouraging high-quality foreign investment.

7.2.12 NICSP and ICSP licensees shall not be eligible to obtain ANSP licenses.

7.3 Cellular Mobile Service Provider License

7.3.1 Cellular Mobile Service Provider licensees shall be authorized to deploy any cellular mobile technology for the provision of all types of services, including but not limited to domestic and international voice and SMS services, data and internet services, and any value-added services.

7.3.2 This licensee shall use designated radio frequencies to deliver services to end users. Integration of radio and wired access technologies is permitted, where applicable, provided that the services remain within the scope of cellular mobile service standards as defined by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) as per 3GPP guidelines.

7.3.3 This licensee shall be permitted to deploy and operate small-cells including micro, pico, massive MIMO cells and femto cells. They may also deploy microwave radio links where necessary.

7.3.4 The issuance of Cellular Mobile Service Provider License shall be subject to a limited licensing framework. The number of licenses issued shall be determined by BTRC, considering spectrum availability, market competition, and the overall consumer benefit.

7.3.5 To enhance consumer choice, foster competition, promote innovation in cellular mobile networks, and improve service delivery, the Mobile Virtual Network Operator (MVNO) License shall be introduced under this category. Guidelines and relevant provisions for the MVNO License shall be issued in accordance with the provisions of Clause-7.2.10.5.

7.3.6 This license shall be accompanied by a separate spectrum allocation policy which will outline the terms, conditions and pricing for spectrum allocation and usage.

7.3.7 Existing Cellular Mobile Phone Service Operator licensees shall be migrated to the new Cellular Mobile Service Provider License.

7.3.8 The Cellular Mobile Service Provider licensees must comply with the applicable quality of service (QoS) benchmarks, roll-out obligations, and regulatory provisions related to license renewal.

7.4 Fixed Telecom Service Provider License

7.4.1 Fixed Telecom Service Provider licensees shall be authorized to deploy wired, optical fiber-based, or fixed-wireless technologies for the provision of all types of services, including but not limited to domestic and international voice services, data and internet services and any value-added services.

7.4.2 In alignment with BTRC guidelines and the National Frequency Allocation Plan, this licensee may utilize ISM bands, license-free bands, or licensed spectrum to provide fixed wireless services. Where applicable, spectrum assignments shall be governed by a separate Radio License, specifying terms, conditions, and applicable fees.

7.4.3 This licensee shall be permitted to provide services nationwide. However, an exception applies to a special category of Fixed Telecom Service Provider License, as outlined in Clause-7.4.7.

7.4.4 The issuance of Fixed Telecom Service Provider licenses shall be subject to an open licensing framework. However, licensees must comply with the applicable quality of service (QoS) benchmarks, roll-out obligations, and regulatory provisions related to license renewal.

7.4.5 Existing Nationwide and Divisional Internet Service Provider (ISP) licensees, as well as Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) licensees, shall be eligible for migration to Fixed Telecom Service Provider license. Internet Protocol Telephony Service Provider (IPTSP) Licenses shall be merged with the corresponding ISP Licenses during the migration process. District ISP licensees may also be considered for migration, subject to the fulfillment of the eligibility criteria for this license.

7.4.6 Cellular Mobile Service Provider licensees shall not be eligible to obtain a Fixed Telecom Service Provider License.

7.4.7 As a special category under the Fixed Telecommunication Service Provider License, the District Fixed Telecommunication Service Provider License shall authorize the licensee to provide internet and data services within a specified District.

7.4.7.1 District licensees shall obtain international internet bandwidth from either ICSP or Fixed Telecom Service Provider licensees.

7.4.7.2 BTRC shall issue comprehensive guidelines to ensure regulatory and financial compliance for this license category.

7.4.7.3 Existing District and Upazila/Thana ISP licensees shall have the opportunity to migrate to District Fixed Telecom Service Provider License.

7.4.7.4 Local SMEs with technological entrepreneurship shall be actively encouraged under the District License, making the new licensing framework more SME-friendly.

7.5 Non-Terrestrial Networks and Service Provider (NTNSP)

7.5.1 Non-Terrestrial Networks and Service Provider (NTNSP) covering GSO and NGSO Systems, Fixed Satellite Service (FSS) including two-way broadband, VSAT and backhaul services, Broadcasting-Satellite Service (BSS), Earth Station and Gateways, Earth Station in Motion (ESIM) including maritime, aeronautical, land-vehicle services, different Non-Terrestrial Networks (NTN), High-Altitude Platforms (HAPs) etc. shall be designated as an independent category of License.

7.5.2 The NTNSP License shall include specific provisions governing the Landing Rights of the licensee.

7.5.3 The arrangement of Lawful Interception (LI) facilities shall be a mandatory requirement for the NTNSP License.

7.5.4 NTNSP License shall define the modalities for international and cross-border connectivity which may differ from those applicable to terrestrial service licenses. Domestic interconnection and peering arrangements under the NTNSP License shall be governed by separate regulatory guidelines tailored to satellite-based services.

7.5.5 Spectrum assignment for NTNSP licensees shall be governed by a separate Spectrum allocation License, outlining the terms, conditions, and applicable fees for spectrum usage.

7.6 Telecom Enabled Service Enlistment (TESP)

7.6.1 This category shall serve as an enlistment framework for entities seeking regulatory recognition to provide telecom-enabled services.

7.6.2 This enlistment will encompass a broad range of telecom-enabled services, including but not limited to SMS aggregation service and other emerging services.

7.6.3 To foster innovation and accommodate evolving telecom services, this category shall remain flexible and adaptive. BTRC shall periodically define the scope, conditions, and regulatory requirements applicable to this enlistment as deemed necessary.

7.7 National Infrastructure and Connectivity Service Provider (NICSP) License

7.7.1 NICSP License shall be a facility and infrastructure-based license, authorizing the development, operation and sharing of telecommunications transmission facilities and infrastructure.

7.7.2 Licensees under this category shall be permitted to establish and operate optical fiber-based transmission facilities, as well as towers, masts, poles, or other passive infrastructure for the purpose of leasing and sharing primarily with BTRC licensees. They may also provide ancillary services related to their facility-based operations.

7.7.3 Subject to regulatory approval, NICSP licensees may deploy wireless technologies to provide high capacity backhaul connectivity solutions.

7.7.4 NICSP licensees providing optical fiber-based transmission services shall be responsible for deploying transmission networks up to the Union level. These services may include dark fiber and capacity lease options, offered in accordance with market demand. The obligation may be fulfilled either through the development of proprietary infrastructure or through leasing or rental agreements with other licensed entities.

7.7.5 In addition to backhaul transmission services, NICSP licensees shall be authorized to provide last-mile connectivity upon request from ANSP licensees (limited to fiber connectivity of mobile towers). Any transmission route that is not covered by existing NICSP licensees might also be considered as last mile.

7.7.6 Fiber-optic based transmission network and tower resources, which are under the scope of NICSP License, cannot be built and owned by ICSP and ANSP licensees.

7.7.7 The issuance of NICSP License shall be subject to an open licensing framework. This framework is intended to foster effective competition, promote cost-effective infrastructure development, and support the nationwide deployment of robust transmission and infrastructure facilities.

7.7.8 NICSP licensees may provide domestic voice interconnection or internet peering services to ANSPs. The eligible entity to provide voice interconnection service shall be selected through a competitive process conducted under regulatory supervision. However, this process may be exempted for government-owned NICSPs.

7.7.9 Separate licensing conditions may apply to NICSP licensees based on the nature of services offered - whether transmission (fiber) services, tower infrastructure services, or both.

7.7.10 Applicants for NICSP license must demonstrate a minimum investment capacity and commitment as a prerequisite for license issuance.

7.7.11 Licensees holding ANSP and ICSP licenses shall not be eligible to obtain a NICSP License. However, to support the development of robust access networks, ANSP licensees may lease dark fiber from NICSPs in accordance with applicable guidelines, while Fixed Telecom Service Providers shall be permitted to build their own last-mile connectivity, and Cellular Mobile Operators shall be allowed to connect their last-mile towers through self-deployed fiber infrastructure.

7.7.12 Foreign Ownership in NICSP Licenses

7.7.12.1 Foreign entities may hold equity in National Internet Connectivity Service Provider (NICSP) licensees through direct and transparent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) or any scheme of arrangement in accordance with law, subject to the conditions outlined below.

7.7.12.2 For NICSP licensees licensed prior to the adoption of this policy (migrated from NTTN/Tower Sharing License), foreign shareholding shall be limited to a maximum of 65%, with exceptions only where inter-governmental agreements are to be respected. Given the capacity of the local economy, a grace period of up to three (03) years from the date of policy approval shall be granted to ensure full compliance with this provision.

7.7.12.3 For new licensees, 65% foreign ownership may be allowed if the investment is made through fresh identifiable FDI or any scheme of arrangement in accordance with law.

7.7.12.4 NICSP licensees, licensed prior to the adoption of this policy (migrated from NTTN/Tower Sharing License), with majority foreign shareholding may seek to regularize or increase their foreign equity-up to a maximum of 65% - only upon the introduction of fresh capital investment, subject to regulatory approval and compliance with applicable investment and licensing guidelines.

7.7.12.5 Entities licensed under the Foreign Private Investment (Promotion and Protection) Act, 1980, those covered under Bangladesh's commitments pursuant to the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) or similar acts, shall be exempt from the 65% foreign ownership cap and may hold up to 85% foreign equity, provided that:

a) their licensing terms and shareholding structures remain consistent with the original authorization, and

b) they comply with all prevailing legal and regulatory frameworks.

7.7.12.6 To ensure domestic capital participation and align with national development objectives, foreign-invested NICSP licensees eligible under Clause 7.7.12.5 shall maintain a minimum of 15% equity participation by local investors, through one or more of the following modalities:

a) Joint venture arrangements with local partners.

b) Initial Public Offering (IPO) on a recognized stock exchange in Bangladesh; or

c) other investment structures approved by the Commission.

7.7.12.7 100% local ownership of NICSP licenses shall remain fully permissible for domestic investors electing to retain complete equity control.

7.7.13 Existing Nationwide Telecommunications Transmission Network (NTTN) Licenses and Tower Sharing Licenses shall be given the opportunity to migrate to the NICSP license.

7.8 International Connectivity Service Provider (ICSP) License

7.8.1 ICSP licensees shall serve as facility-based or non-facility-based providers of all types of international cross-border connectivity services.

7.8.2 This licensee shall be responsible for connecting ANSPs with international leased circuits for all forms of international services, including voice, data, and internet services.

7.8.3 ICSPs may offer a comprehensive suite of international communication services. These may include, but are not limited to, IP Transit and Carrier Interconnection Services, international voice and international SMS routing services, international peering services etc.

7.8.4 Applicants for the ICSP license may apply to provide services such as IP Transit, carrier contract, voice call and SMS termination, and related services without owning physical connectivity infrastructure (e.g., submarine or terrestrial cable networks).

7.8.5 ICSPs shall implement appropriate technical and organizational measures to ensure the security, confidentiality, and availability of international connectivity services, including the protection of traffic at international gateways in compliance with national security requirements and applicable legal frameworks. Licensees shall cooperate with competent authorities for lawful interception, cybersecurity incident response, and threat mitigation, in accordance with due legal process. Any monitoring or traffic filtering shall be limited to what is necessary and proportionate, and shall not compromise principles of technology neutrality, user privacy, or open access.

7.8.6 The issuance of non-facility based ICSP License shall be subject to an open licensing framework. This framework is intended to promote competition and diversify international connectivity services, facilitating low cost and redundant international connections.

7.8.7 Existing Submarine Cable and Terrestrial Cable licensees shall be given the opportunity to migrate to the ICSP license.

7.8.8 Foreign entities may hold ownership in the ICSP license through direct and transparent foreign direct investment (FDI). A maximum of 49% shareholding by foreign investors shall be permitted under this license.

7.8.9 Separate licensing conditions may be applied to ICSP licensees based on the nature of services offered, including submarine cable connectivity, terrestrial cable connectivity, or non-facility-based international services. Guidelines shall also be issued addressing mandated redundancy requirements, traffic prioritization between submarine and terrestrial cable systems, and participation in international consortium arrangements.

7.8.10 Licensees holding ANSP and NICSP licenses shall not be eligible to obtain an ICSP license.

8. Discontinuation of Existing Licenses

8.1 Upon expiration of their current terms, existing licenses issued under legacy frameworks—including but not limited to Interconnection Exchange (ICX), International Internet Gateway (IIG), International Gateway (IGW), and Mobile Number Portability (MNP) - shall be discontinued.

8.2 Notwithstanding the above, existing licensees may apply for and obtain licenses under the new licensing regime, subject to meeting the prescribed eligibility criteria and complying with the applicable conditions outlined in the respective licensing guidelines. Such applications may be submitted individually or in collaboration with local or international partners, including through joint venture arrangements, provided all relevant requirements of the licensing framework are fulfilled.

8.3 BTRC shall issue specific directives or permissions to facilitate the orderly transfer, decommissioning, or repurposing of infrastructure and assets associated with discontinued licenses. Such transfers must be executed through transparent commercial agreements with eligible licensees, and in accordance with the regulatory framework.

8.4 The Government and BTRC remain open to accommodating companies from the discontinued licensing categories if they return with new investments under the new licensing regime. Their re-entry into the market will be assessed based on the merits of their proposed investment, technical capabilities, and alignment with national digital infrastructure priorities.

9. De-regulation

9.1 The NIX, Call Center, Telecom Value-Added Service (TVAS), and Vehicle Tracking Service (VTS) licenses and registration categories shall be deregulated. ANSP licensees shall be responsible for facilitating the provisions of these services by interested entities through a transparent and effective collaboration framework. Additionally, ANSPs licensees shall ensure basic regulatory compliance and monitoring of these services.

9.2 BTRC shall issue streamlined regulatory guidelines for VSAT and related services.

9.3 Enlistment mechanisms for vendors, domain registrar, and similar entities shall be maintained to effectively address the evolving needs of the telecommunications sector.

10. Migration to New Licensing Regime

10.1 A three-stage migration roadmap shall be adopted to migrate to the new licensing regime:

i. Stage 1: Reform policy takes effect.

ii. Stage 2: New licensing regime starts.

iii. Stage 3: New license categories become the only available options.

10.2 Stage-1

10.2.1 This Stage shall commence upon the government's approval of this Policy.

10.2.2 Appropriate policy and regulatory changes shall be introduced to streamline the telecommunications industry. These measures will aim to promote fair competition among licensees.

10.2.3 Investment and service diversification shall be encouraged to facilitate the emergence of stronger service providers capable of operating effectively within a converged market landscape.

10.2.4 During this stage, guidelines for new licensing categories shall be developed. Additionally, existing licensing guidelines, licenses, and relevant regulations or directives shall be amended to align with the provisions of this policy.

10.3 Stage-2

10.3.1 Upon the government's approval of this Policy, the new license categories shall be introduced. BTRC will issue licensing guidelines for the new license categories immediately after the policy has been approved by the government.

10.3.2 In accordance with the migration path outlined in Table-2, existing licensees shall be permitted to migrate to the new licensing categories once Stage-2 begins. BTRC shall issue guidelines detailing the procedures for this migration.

10.3.3 Following the commencement of the new licensing regime, existing licensees shall be allowed to renew their licenses only under the new licensing categories. Additionally, all new licensing applications shall be considered exclusively for the new licensing categories.

10.3.4 BTRC may issue guidelines on mergers and acquisitions, where applicable, to facilitate consolidation amongst existing licensees.

10.4 Stage-3

10.4.1 The final stage of the migration roadmap shall commence no later than 30th June 2027 (soft cut-off date). During this time, most of the existing licensees will be migrated to the new license categories.

10.4.2 During this time, an overlap period between existing and new licensing categories will be maintained. If all licenses within a specific category migrate to the new regime earlier, Stage-3 for that category shall commence accordingly.

10.4.3 A firm cut-off date shall be determined for each existing licensing category, taking into account the respective license validity and applicable regulatory provisions. However, the (BTRC strongly encourages all licensees to migrate to the new licensing framework at the earliest opportunity to ensure market stability and minimize overlap between legacy and new regimes. Licensees that migrate before the expiry of their current licenses shall be entitled to carry forward the remaining duration of their existing license, which will be added to the validity period of the newly issued license under the revised framework.

10.4.4 The government shall not provide any financial incentive, subsidy, or waiver for the migration process. Licensees must obtain new licenses through fresh investment as per the terms of the new policy. However, if a licensee can demonstrate that its capital investment under the previous license has not depreciated beyond 20% of its original book value, such entities may be granted with consideration in the allocation of new licenses in appropriate category, provided they comply with all other technical, legal, and financial requirements of the revised licensing framework.

10.5 BTRC shall ensure the optimal utilization of existing resources during the transition period. Where applicable, BTRC will issue directives or permits enabling entities that do not continue legacy services under the new regime to transfer ownership of their telecom facilities and equipment through commercial agreements.

11. License Obligations

11.1 Rollout Obligations and Quality of Service (QoS)

11.1.1 All licensees shall comply with specific rollout obligations, Quality of Service (QoS) standards, and other regulatory conditions as defined in their respective licensing guidelines. BTRC will consider licensee performance in meeting these benchmarks when evaluating license renewals and regulatory decisions.

11.1.2 To promote equitable access across all regions, including underserved areas such as coastal belts, hill tracts, riverine zones, remote rural areas, educational institutions, healthcare facilities, economic growth centers, all types of ports, businesses and government/semi government facilities, the Government may issue targeted rollout directives. Subject to verification of non-discriminatory rollout and to facilitate universal and affordable access to the Internet aligned with SDG goal, BTRC may offer performance-based incentives such as:

a. Discounts on spectrum usage or license fees.

b. Access to funding from the Social Obligation Fund (SOF);

c. Innovation-friendly capacity-building grants.

11.1.3 BTRC may define mandatory service-specific deployment requirements for particular frequency bands, based on empirical data on spectrum usage and technology performance.

11.2 Network Deployment Conditions

11.2.1 Spectrum-Based Incentives: Licensees utilizing at least 50% of the assigned spectrum for rollout within the first two years from the spectrum may receive a 10% discount on spectrum fee; achieving 70% rollout within three years may increase the discount to 20%.

11.2.2 Fixed Wireless Access (FWA): FWA services shall be permitted after deploying a minimum of three distinct frequency layers using each technology.

11.2.3 Contiguous Coverage & Capacity Layers: Within three (03) years of policy approval, all Cellular Mobile Service Providers must deploy and maintain:

a. At least one nationwide contiguous coverage frequency layer per technology for seamless service across growth centers, schools, offices, ports, urban, rural, highways, railways, and waterways;

b. At least two contiguous capacity frequency layers per technology nationwide to ensure network throughput, congestion management, and QoS.

11.2.4 Fiber Backbone Requirements: Backbone fiber infrastructure must extend to the Union Parishad level, be laid underground, and meet telco-grade standards.

11.2.5 Tower Fiberization Targets: Regulatory measures shall be taken to ensure that Mobile operators fiberize 50% of the mobile towers within one and a half (1.5) year and 80% within three (03) years of policy issuance.

11.2.6 Underground Fiber Along Roads: Fiber cables must be placed underground in areas with existing road codes, complying with telecom-grade specifications.

11.2.7 Power Backup in Disaster-Prone Areas: MNOs and NICSPs (tower operating licensees) must maintain diesel generators at 25% of tower sites in disaster-prone zones to ensure network resilience.

11.3 Performance Standards and Monitoring

11.3.1 BTRC will introduce Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) covering accessibility, retainability, integrity, mobility, session continuity, coverage and capacity, uplink and downlink throughput.

11.3.2 BTRC shall establish a National QoS and Performance Dashboard featuring anonymized historical and near-real-time network data, ensuring privacy compliance. The dashboard will support monitoring, research, innovation, and AI analysis.

11.3.3 Access Network Service Provider (ANSP) licensees shall maintain a minimum contention ratio of 1:4 between international internet traffic and local cached content. This requirement shall not apply to Fixed Telecom Service Providers (FTSPs) offering unlimited data plans. Cellular Mobile Service Providers may offer unlimited cache traffic only in cases where the cached content is non-commercial in nature or not subject to monetization. BTRC reserves the right to periodically review and revise this ratio in accordance with network performance metrics and policy objectives.

11.3.4 New or renewing licensees must adopt IPv6 and complete migration from IPv4 to reduce dependency on limited IPv4 address space, with technical guidelines provided in licensing documents.

11.4 Testing, Rollout, and Emergency Alert Obligations

11.4.1 All ANSPs shall maintain simulation and testing laboratories to validate network upgrades and new features. Service-affecting upgrades require scheduled maintenance windows with prior customer notification.

11.4.2 All licensees must integrate and comply with national emergency alert systems for early warnings on disasters and national security events, per directives from BTRC and relevant governmental entities.

11.5 Reporting and Planning

11.5.1 Licensees shall submit detailed fiber route plans and digital network maps, including last-mile fiber deployment (ANSPs) and backbone transmission layouts (NICSPs), to assist BTRC in capacity forecasting and equitable access planning.

11.5.2 Clear technology maturity maps and network evolution plans must be maintained to inform stakeholders and consumers of end-of-life timelines and rollout for technologies such as 2G/3G sunset, VoLTE, VoWiFi, 5G (SA/NSA), VoNR, WiFi-6, and WiFi-7.

11.6 Geographic Deployment Restrictions: No telecom service shall be launched exclusively in metropolitan or urban areas to the exclusion of non-metropolitan, underserved, or poverty-prone regions for nationwide licenses. Inclusive rollout is mandatory, where applicable, for national level licenses.

11.7 Compliance and Enforcement

11.7.1 All licensees must fulfill rollout obligations within two years of license issuance. KPIs must be met within one year. Failure to comply may result in sanctions, including financial penalties, spectrum claw-back, license suspension, or revocation.

11.7.2 BTRC may impose penalties for chronic underperformance exceeding two years, as detailed in licensing compliance and penalty guidelines.

11.8 Significant Market Power (SMP) Regulation

11.8.1 The Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC) shall have the authority to identify and regulate entities possessing Significant Market Power (SMP), in accordance with the Bangladesh Telecommunication Act, 2001, and other applicable laws.

11.8.2 SMP regulation shall apply where any licensee—either individually or jointly—has the ability to distort market dynamics, restrict effective competition, or abuse a dominant position. BTRC may impose proportionate, evidence-based, and non-discriminatory remedies including, but not limited to:

a) Tariff regulation and interconnection obligations;

b) Infrastructure and facility sharing mandates;

c) Prohibition of cross-subsidization and margin squeeze;

d) Requirements for accounting separation and financial transparency;

e) Access obligations on fair, reasonable, and non-discriminatory terms;

f) Regulation of wholesale pricing and provisioning.

11.8.3 SMP regulation may be applied across all layers of the telecommunications ecosystem, including passive and active network infrastructure, transmission and access layers, retail and wholesale markets, and digital infrastructure platforms such as data centers and cloud facilities.

11.8.4 To ensure a competitive, transparent, and inclusive telecommunications market, all licensees must avoid conduct that constitutes abuse of SMP, denial of fair access, or anti-competitive behavior. The following obligations shall apply by license category:

a) Cellular mobile Service Provider (ANSP Licensees):

i. Exclusive control over passive infrastructure (e.g., towers, fiber) that impedes access by others is prohibited.

ii. Infrastructure sharing (including DAS and indoor solutions) shall be enforced under fair and non-discriminatory terms.

iii. Non-cooperation in indoor coverage and failure to provide shared access shall be penalized.

iv. BTRC shall monitor service availability in high-density and indoor areas to detect entry barriers.

b) National Infrastructure and Connectivity Service Providers (NICSP)

i. Must ensure open, non-discriminatory access to dark fiber, DWDM, and last-mile transmission networks.

ii. Structural bottlenecks, unjustified delays, or exclusionary practices shall be considered violations.

iii. Tower companies must offer co-location and leasing at cost-based, reasonable tariffs, especially in low-competition areas.

iv. BTRC shall maintain a co-location pricing index and conduct compliance audits.

c) Fixed Telecom Service Provider (FTSP)

i. Shall not impose unfair bandwidth or interconnection conditions on smaller ISPs.

ii. Discriminatory pricing and restricted access shall be treated as SMP violations.

d) International Connectivity Service Providers (ICSP)

i. Must disclose bandwidth availability and pricing transparently.

ii. Hoarding or unjustified price discrimination in international capacity provisioning shall be penalized.

11.8.5 BTRC shall establish an SMP Monitoring Unit empowered to:

a) Audit infrastructure sharing and pricing practices;

b) Monitor compliance with open-access obligations;

c) Review financial transparency and recommend structural separation where warranted;

d) Require periodic compliance reporting and conduct cost audits for entities identified with SMP.

11.8.6 SMP regulation shall not be applied in a manner that discourages investment or penalizes efficiency. Accordingly:

a) Remedies shall be based on market evidence, economic indicators, and stakeholder consultation.

b) Obligations shall be proportionate to the competitive harm identified.

c) High-performing entities shall not be penalized solely for market success, provided they comply with competition and licensing rules.

11.8.7 To prevent cross-layer market dominance, BTRC shall:

a) Require transparency in usage data, QoS, pricing, and infrastructure-sharing practices;
b) Prohibit undue accumulation of licenses across distinct functional layers without operational or structural separation;

c) Mandate accounting separation, firewall mechanisms, and public disclosure by multi-layer licensees;

d) Conduct periodic structural reviews of the market to prevent vertical dominance;

e) Invest in regulatory capacity-building and technical training.

11.8.8 A comprehensive SMP Regulatory Guideline shall be issued to define criteria, market share thresholds, assessment procedures, remedial measures, exemptions, and appeal mechanisms. The guideline shall promote fairness, protect investment, uphold technological neutrality, and sustain long-term competitiveness in Bangladesh's digital economy.

11.9 All of the licenses must conform to international best practices including data privacy standards (e.g., GDPR where applicable), proposed Personal Data Protection Ordinance (PDPO) & National Data Governance & Interoperability Authority (NDGIA) regulations of Bangladesh, anti-spam and fraud control (GSMA guidelines), and ensure interoperability.

11.10 All licensees operating critical service platforms must comply with the Cyber Safety Ordinance, as well as relevant international best practices for cybersecurity deployment. Such licensees shall be designated as Critical Information Infrastructure (CII) by the National Cyber Security Agency (NCSA), and shall be obligated to adhere to the provisions of the Ordinance, including the establishment of sector-specific Computer Incident Response Teams (CIRTs). These infrastructures must undergo regular security audits, including penetration testing and vulnerability assessments, to ensure ongoing resilience and cyber readiness.

11.11 All licensed telecommunications operators shall adhere to internationally recognized best practices for environmental sustainability. In accordance with national priorities and global standards, all licensees are required to:

(a) Adopt Environmentally Friendly Technologies – prioritize the deployment and operation of energy-efficient, low-emission, and recyclable equipment and infrastructure, discourage energy-intensive refurbished device usage and import;

(b) Promote Renewable Energy Solutions – integrate renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, or hybrid systems, into telecom tower operations and data centers, wherever technically and economically feasible;

(c) Implement E-Waste Management Practices – establish and maintain effective systems for the collection, disposal, recycling, and management of electronic and electrical waste in full compliance with applicable national e-waste regulations; and

(d) Reduce Carbon Footprint – regularly monitor, document, and undertake concrete measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions arising from both network operations and associated corporate activities.

11.12 The Government shall promote and, where appropriate, incentivize environmentally sustainable practices in the deployment, operation, and delivery of telecommunications networks and services. These initiatives aim to align the sector's environmental performance with national climate strategies and international commitments, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement. The policy framework will actively support the transition toward a low-carbon, resource-efficient, and climate-resilient telecommunications infrastructure and service ecosystem in Bangladesh.

12 Lawful Interception and Regulatory Oversight

12.1 All licensees shall implement and maintain lawful interception (LI) capabilities to support legal governmental entities in compliance with applicable laws, regulatory instructions, and international standards. Lawful interception must be conducted only upon valid legal authorization and under judicial or quasi-judicial mandate, in accordance with the principles of necessity, proportionality, and due process.

12.2 Interception systems must be designed and operated to ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and security of intercepted communications. Licensees shall take all necessary measures to prevent unauthorized access, misuse, or compromise of network traffic and subscriber data.

12.3 Lawful interception capabilities shall conform to international best practices and technical standards, including those issued by ITU-T, ETSI, or equivalent bodies, ensuring transparency, accountability, and protection of fundamental rights.

12.4 Licensees and LI authorized entities shall follow detailed technical and procedural modalities for lawful interception as prescribed by the Commission through specific guidelines and directives.

12.5 All interception-related activities shall be logged securely. LI authorized entities must maintain comprehensive records of all interception requests and corresponding actions, which shall be made available for periodic audit by an independent regulatory or judicial authority to verify compliance with applicable legal and procedural safeguards.

13 Miscellaneous Provisions

13.1 Mobile Number Portability (MNP) will be used a regulatory mechanism to enhance consumer choice, reduce switching costs, and limit the negative effects of market dominance in scenarios involving Significant Market Power (SMP). All Cellular Mobile Service Provider Licensees shall be required to fully comply with MNP regulations, including timely and seamless number porting. BTRC may choose to operate the MNP platform directly or authorize a third party or a consortium, as mentioned in clause-8.1 to manage MNP system and services under strict regulatory oversight.

13.2 Subject to government determination, government-owned incumbent telecommunications licensees may be granted exemptions from the provisions of Clauses 7.2.12, 7.7.11, and 7.8.10.

13.3 BTRC shall promote the proliferation of digital and over-the-top (OTT) services, considering the evolving dynamics of the digital economy and prioritizing consumer welfare.

13.4 Regulatory directives shall be issued to ensure adequate development of optical fiber-based transmission networks up to the Union level, aiming at enhancing the connectivity of telecom infrastructures nationwide.

13.5 Policy measures shall be implemented to ensure the provision of flexible and effective peering and connectivity services to foster the development of a robust Data Center ecosystem, co-location services, cloud facilities, super-computing, block-chain computing etc. in Bangladesh. These measures shall encourage Content Delivery Networks (CDNs) and Hyperscalers to host their facilities within Bangladesh.

13.6 BTRC shall formulate infrastructure sharing guidelines to optimize resource utilization across all levels of telecom licensees. These guidelines encompass both passive and active infrastructure sharing, including but not limited to fiber networks, towers, radio networks, spectrum, core networks, and other relevant facilities.

13.7 All existing licensees shall be permitted to complete their current licensing terms. However, BTRC reserves the right to amend the licensing guidelines for these licenses, as deemed necessary under this policy to safeguard consumer welfare and enhance industry competitiveness.

13.8 BTRC shall undertake regulatory and policy measures to ensure cybersecurity and data protection across the telecom network and infrastructure.

14 Applicability

14.1 The Telecommunications Network and Licensing Reform Policy 2025 shall come into effect on the date of commencement. Upon its entry into force, the International Long-Distance Telecommunications Services (ILDTS) Policy 2010 shall stand repealed.

14.2 This Policy shall replace the ILDTS Policy 2010 and any other preceding policies or regulations governing similar matters. Notwithstanding such repeal, licenses issued under the ILDTS Policy 2010 shall remain valid and shall continue to operate in accordance with the terms and conditions of their respective licensing guidelines, subject to the provisions of this Policy.

Figure 1: New Network Topology

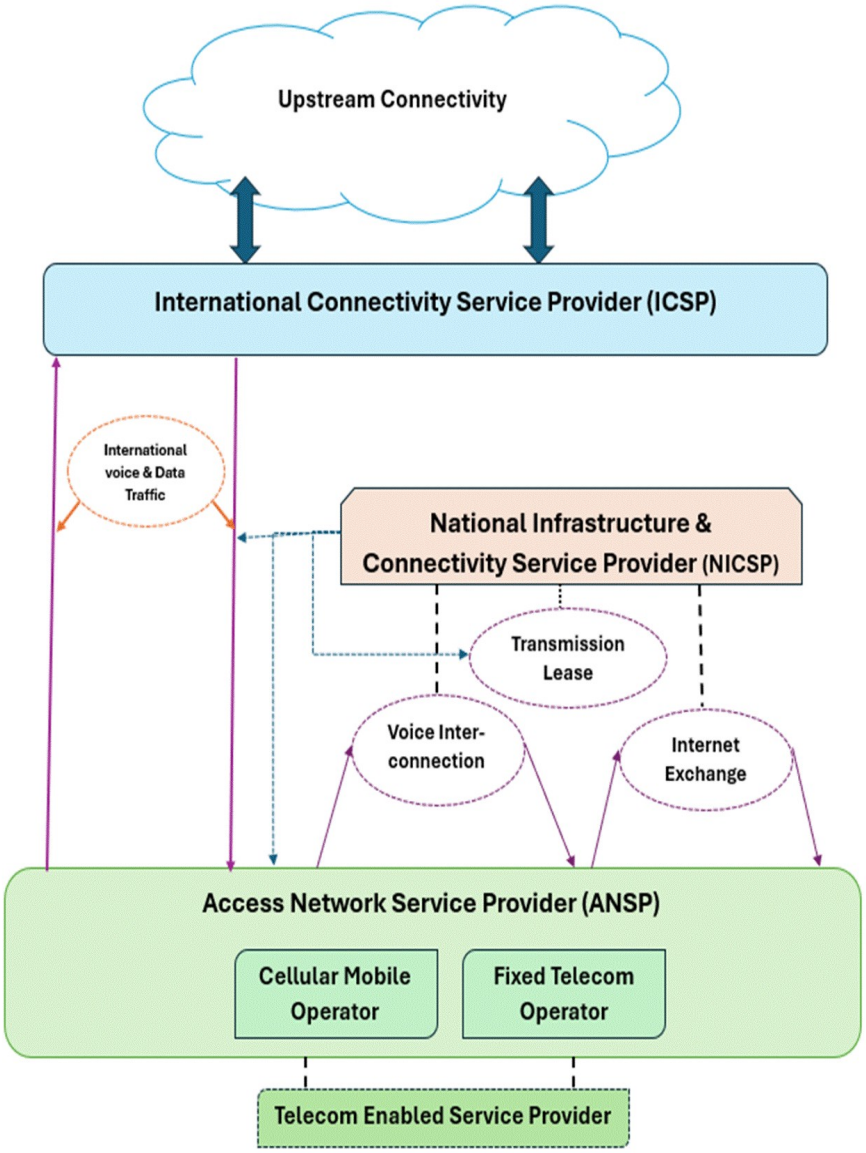

Figure 2: Connectivity Diagram for Satellite Services

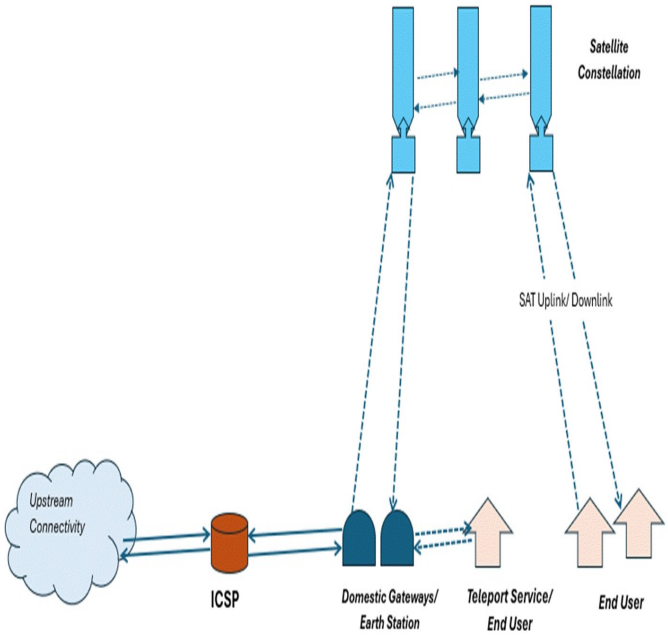

Table 1: New Licensing Regime

Sr No	License/Enlistment Name	Authorization Type	Service Type	Licensing Model
1	International Connectivity Service Provider	License	International connectivity and services (facility based or non-facility based)	Non-facility based license to remain Open, facility-based license to be determined by BTRC
2	National Infrastructure & Connectivity Service Provider	License	Domestic infrastructure and transmission services	Open
3	Cellular Mobile Service Provider	License	Cellular Mobile technology-based access network services to end users	Spectrum Limited
4	Fixed Telecom Service Provider	License	Wired/Fixed-Wireless technology-based access network services to end users	Open
5	Non-Terrestrial Networks and Service Provider (NTNSP)	License	Satellite, Non-Terrestrial Networks (NTN) and High-Altitude Platforms (HAPs)-based services.	Open
6	Telecom Enabled Service Provider	Enlistment	Different types of telecom-enabled services	Open

*Existing enlistment and permits for vendors, domain registrar, IPRS (international payment recharge system) and similar service and entities shall be maintained.

Table 2: Migration[i] for Existing Licensees

Sr No	Current License	New Licensing Regime
1.	Submarine Cable License	International Connectivity Service License
2.	International Terrestrial Cable (ITC) Licenses	International Connectivity Service License
3.	International Gateway (IGW) Licenses	*Discontinued*[ii]
4.	International Internet Gateway (IIG) Licenses	*Discontinued*[ii]
5.	Nationwide Telecommunication Transmission Network (NTTN) License	National Infrastructure & Connectivity Service License
6.	Interconnection Exchange (ICX) Licenses	*Discontinued*[ii]
7.	National Internet Exchange (NIX) Licenses	*Discontinued*[ii]
8.	Tower Sharing Licenses	National Infrastructure & Connectivity Service License
9.	Cellular Mobile Telecom Operator Licenses	Cellular Mobile Service Licenses
10.	Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) Operator	Fixed Telecom Service License
11.	Internet Service Provider – Nationwide/Division/District[iii]	Fixed Telecom Service License
12.	Internet Service Provider – District, Upazilla/Thana	District Fixed Telecom Service License (Internet & Data Service)
13.	Internet Protocol Telephony Service Provider	To be merged with corresponding ISP license during migration
14.	NGSO License	Continue as Satellite Service License (Special category of Non-Terrestrial Networks and Service Provider License)
15.	Satellite Operator License	Continue as Satellite Service License (Special category of Non-Terrestrial Networks and Service Provider License)
16.	VSAT Licenses (Provider, User, HUB)	Special Category of Fixed Telecom Service

Sr No	Current License	New Licensing Regime
17.	Mobile Number Portability (MNP) Licenses	Continue till the expiry of existing licensing term
18.	Call Center Registration Certificate	*De-regulated*[iv]
19.	Vehicle Tracking Services	*De-regulated*[iv]
20.	TVAS Registration Certificate	*De-regulated*[iv]
21.	SMS Aggregator Enlistment	Telecom Enabled Service Enlistment

i - Once the new licensing regime is introduced, existing licensees may apply to migrate to the corresponding category.

ii - Upon expiry of the current licensing term, this license category shall be discontinued.

iii - District Category ISPs who are interested and eligible.

iv - Upon expiry of the current licensing term, the service under this license category shall be de-regulated (license would not be required to provide this service).

Annexure 1

Definitions

1. Access Network Service Providers (ANSP): Licensed telecommunications entities authorized to establish, operate, and maintain radio/wireless or wireline access networks for the provision of telecommunication services directly to end users.

2. International Connectivity Service Providers (ICSP): Licensed telecommunications entities authorized for the provision of international connectivity and services.

3. National Infrastructure and Connectivity Service Provider (NICSP): Licensed telecommunications entities authorized to provide telecommunications infrastructure and transmission network services.

4. Telecom Enabled Service Provider (TESP): Entities who provide services enabled by telecom network and services.

5. Cellular Mobile Service Provider: Licensed telecommunications entities authorized to deliver services to end users based on cellular mobile technologies.

6. Fixed Telecom Service Provider: Licensed telecommunications entities authorized to deliver services to end users through wired or fixed-wireless technologies.

7. District Fixed Telecommunication Service Provider: Special category of Fixed Telecom Service Provider authorized to provide internet and data services within a District.

8. Non-Terrestrial Networks and Service Provider (NTNSP): Licensed telecommunications entities authorized for providing any types of Satellite, Non-Terrestrial Networks (NTN) and High-Altitude Platforms (HAPs)- based services.

9. De-regulation: Services under the de-regulated category may be offered without a license.

10. Hyperscalers: Large-scale cloud service providers that operate extensive, globally distributed data center infrastructure to deliver scalable computing, storage and networking capabilities.

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