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Cool! I'am really happy

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My friends are so mad that they do not know how I have all the high quality ebook which they do not!

#Diego Butler



so many fake sites. this is the first one which worked! Many thanks

## Why regulate telecommunication

- > Promote universal access to basic telecommunication services
- > Foster competitive markets to promote:
  - > efficient supply of telecommunication services
  - > good quality of service
  - > abundant services, and
  - > efficient prices
- > Where competitive markets do not exist or fail, prevent abuses of market power such as excessive pricing and anti-competitive behaviour by dominant firms
- > Create a favourable climate to promote investment to expand telecommunication networks
- > Promote public confidence in telecommunication markets through transparent regulatory and licensing processes
- > Protect consumer rights, including privacy rights
- > Promote increased telecommunication connectivity for all users through efficient interconnection arrangements
- > Optimize use of scarce resources, such as the radio spectrum, numbers and rights of way

## International Agencies

- International Telecommunication Union (ITU) • European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
- African Telecommunication Union (ATU) • Caribbean Telecommunication Union (CTU) • European Telecommunication Office (ETU)
- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa

The ITU was founded in Paris in 1865 as the International Telegraph Union. It changed its name to the International Telecommunication Union in 1934, and became a specialised agency of the United Nations in 1947.

**Domains of ITU technical development, policy dialogue:**  
Three Sectors of ITU: Radio communication Sector (ITU-R) (Manages the radio-frequency spectrum and satellite orbits); The Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) (Develops standards and defines tariff principles for international telecommunication services); The Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) (Facilitates the development of telecommunication ICTs for developing countries) (includes projects, policy, regulation and statistics).

5 regions of ITU are: Asia Pacific, Europe, Africa, America and Arab States. Each has frequency allocated. Pakistan comes in Asia Pacific.

What domain is covered by standards in IPT?

Bridging Standardization Org. Open RCT, EMF Exposure, M2M, Future Network, SON, Seamless Access Communication, Multimedia Applications, Information Security, S/NP and Accessibility and Usability, Conformance and Interoperability (C&I)

**Groups of ITU-R:** Spectrum management, Radioregulation, Satellite services, Terrestrial services, Broadcasting service, Science activities

**Regulations issued by the PTA:**

- The Telegraph Act 1885, The Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933
  - A joint DG of Post, Telegraph & Telephone
  - Postal and Telegraph (Consolidation) Act, 1962
  - Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation Act, 1991 (PTC)
  - Telecommunication Ordinance, 1994
  - Pakistan Telecom (Re-Organization) Ordinance, 1995
  - Pakistan Telecommunication (Re-organization) Act, 1996
- Rules issued by Federal Government (GOVT), Regulations made by PTA, Policies issued by Federal Government (GOVT), Cabinet divisions. For Administrative matters
- PAB, FTCL, PTEI, PTA, SNC
  - Amendments in 2006
  - Access Provision Contribution Regulations, 2005
  - Accounting Separation Regulations, 2007
  - Protection from Spam, Unsolicited, Fraudulent and Obnoxious Communication Regulations, 2009

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