

Objections or suggestions, if any, may be addressed to the Joint Secretary (Telecom), Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications, Government of India, Sanchar Bhawan, 20, Ashoka Road, New Delhi- 110001,

The objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft rules before the expiry of the aforesaid period shall be taken into consideration by the Central Government.

CHAPTER 1: PRELIMINARY

1. Short title and commencement

- (1) These rules may be called the Telecommunications (Authorisation for Telecommunication Network) Rules, 2025.
- (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
- (3) These rules shall not override the terms and conditions of actions taken under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (13 of 1885) or the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933 (17 of 1933), including issuance of licenses, registrations or permissions, by whatever name called, undertaken pursuant to the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (13 of 1885) or the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933 (17 of 1933), as the case may be, which shall continue in accordance with sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Act.

2. Definitions

- (1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,
 - (a) “access network” means the telecommunication network that connects the core telecommunication network of the authorised entity to the user’s devices or its premises;
 - (b) “access service” means the telecommunication service provided by an authorised entity to users for conveyance of voice or non-voice messages through wireline or wireless telecommunication network and the words “wireline access service” and “wireless access service” shall be construed accordingly;
 - (c) “access spectrum” means the spectrum assigned to an authorised entity for conveyance of voice or non-voice messages between user terminal (UT) and base station;
 - (d) “Act” means the Telecommunications Act, 2023 (44 of 2023);
 - (e) “area of authorisation” means the geographical area for which the authorisation to establish, maintain, operate or expand telecommunication network is granted, which can be of two types:
 - (i) National Area which refers to the territory of India, territorial waters of India, and the Continental Shelf and Exclusive Economic Zone of India, in accordance with the Section 55 of the Act; and
 - (ii) Zonal area which refers to authorised areas listed in Schedule C to these rules;
 - (f) “authorisation fee” means a fee payable by an authorised entity at rates and intervals for the duration of the authorisation as specified in these rules;
 - (g) “authorised agency” means: (i) for interception of messages, the authorised agency as defined under Telecommunications (Procedures and Safeguards for Lawful Interception of Messages) Rules, 2024; and (ii) for any other purpose, the agency designated by the Central Government;
 - (h) “base station” means a fixed radio transmitter and receiver station, which provides a link between the user terminal and core telecommunication network;
 - (i) “call” means a connection established by means of telecommunication that enables voice communication;
 - (j) “Chief Telecommunication Security Officer” means the Chief Telecommunication Security Officer appointed under rule 6 of the Telecommunications (Telecom Cyber Security) Rules, 2024;
 - (k) “Companies Act” means the Companies Act, 1956 or the Companies Act, 2013, as the case may be;
 - (l) “control” includes the right to appoint majority of the directors or to control the management or policy decisions exercisable by a person or persons acting individually or in concert, directly or indirectly, including by virtue of their shareholding or management rights or shareholders agreements or voting agreements or in any other manner:

Provided that a director or officer of an authorised entity shall not be considered to have control over an authorised entity merely by virtue of holding such position;

- (m) “core telecommunication network” means a system or series of systems of telecommunication equipment that is responsible for routing and controlling flow of telecommunication traffic among different parts of the telecommunication network and handles a range of essential functions including connectivity, routing, mobility management, authentication, authorisation, user management, policy management, management of exposure of the telecommunication network and servicing of Application Program Interfaces (APIs);
- (n) “effective date” means the date as specified in the authorisation as being the effective date of the authorisation;
- (o) “entry fee” means non-refundable amount of fee to be paid for grant of authorisation to establish, operate, maintain or expand telecommunication network in an area of authorisation;
- (p) “exclusive economic zone” means the area identified under section 7 of the Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone And Other Maritime Zones Act, 1976;
- (q) “force majeure event” means any cause or event, other than the unavailability of funds, which causes non-performance or delay in performance by the authorised entity claiming to be affected by such event, which are:
 - (i) beyond the reasonable control of, and could not have been anticipated or foreseeable by such entity, and not brought about at the instance of such entity, or
 - (ii) which, if anticipated or foreseeable, could not have been avoided by such entity.

Illustrative list of “force majeure events” includes natural phenomena or calamities or any act of God , earthquakes, typhoons, floods, fires, explosions, wars declared or undeclared, hostilities, invasions, blockades, acts of public enemy, sabotage, riots, strikes, insurrection, civil disturbances, Act of State or direction from Statutory Authority, quarantine restriction, strikes and lockouts (as are not limited to the establishments and facilities of the authorised entity).

- (r) “foreign direct investment” or “FDI” means foreign direct investment as defined under paragraph (r) of rule 2 of the Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instrument) Rules, 2019;
- (s) “form” means a form specified by the Central Government from time to time;
- (t) “In-Building Solution” or “IBS” means a telecommunication network which is used to extend and distribute the wired or wireless connectivity within a specific area, including large buildings, stadiums, airports, or campuses, but does not cross or pass under or over a public road;
- (u) “IBS infrastructure” means a telecommunication infrastructure used for IBS and it does not include base station;
- (v) “IN-SPACe” means the Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Center, which is the autonomous agency within the Department of Space that regulates space sector activities of non-government entities;
- (w) “interconnection” means the commercial and technical arrangements under which authorised entities or licensees, as the case may be, connect their telecommunication equipment, telecommunication network and telecommunication services to enable their users to have access to users, telecommunication services and telecommunication networks of other authorised entities or licensees;
- (x) “internet” is a global system that:
 - (a) is logically linked together by a globally unique address, based on Internet Protocol (IP) or its subsequent enhancements or upgradations; and
 - (b) is able to support communications using the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) suite or its subsequent enhancements/upgradations, and all other IP compatible protocols;
- (y) “letter of intent” or “LOI” means the letter issued under sub-rule (2) of rule 9 of these rules;
- (z) “license” means a license, registration, or permission, by whatever name called, granted under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 for provision of telecommunication services or telecommunication network and the word “licensee” shall be construed accordingly;

- (aa) “main telecommunication services” means the telecommunications service that are identified under and grant of authorisation for which is governed by the Telecommunications (Authorisation for Provision of Main Telecommunication Services) Rules, 2025;
 - (bb) “merger rules” means the Telecommunications (Regulation of Restructuring or Acquisition of Authorised Entities) Rules, 2025;
 - (cc) “migration rules” means the Telecommunications (Migration) Rules, 2025;
 - (dd) “pole” shall have the same meaning as provided under the Telecommunications (Right of Way) Rules, 2024;
 - (ee) “portal” means the portal notified by the Central Government under sub-rule (3) of rule 2 of these rules;
 - (ff) “prohibited investor” means a person who falls within any of the following categories:
 - (i) a person debarred from accessing the capital market by SEBI;
 - (ii) a person as may be determined by the Central Government when it considers it necessary or expedient so to do in the interest of national security;
 - (iii) a person whose authorisation or license, as the case may be, was cancelled on account of default in compliance with the terms and conditions of its authorisation or license;
 - (iv) a person who was in control of the person specified under clause (iii) at the time of default or of the cancellation; and
 - (v) a person or class of persons as may be identified by the Central Government, from time to time that are prohibited from holding any equity shares in, or controlling, directly or indirectly, an authorised entity or licensee, as the case may be;
 - (gg) “Satellite Earth Station Gateway” or “SESG” means a ground-based telecommunication facility with antennas and associated telecommunication equipment that acts as an interface, connecting a Uncrewed Aircraft Systems (UAS), including High Altitude Platforms (HAPs), or satellites to terrestrial telecommunication networks;
 - (hh) “satellite system” or “satellite network” means a telecommunication network comprising satellites, system control centers, gateways, together with associated telecommunication networks and terminals that enable direct communication channels between satellites and terminals, as well as connections to terrestrial telecommunication networks through feeder links;
 - (ii) “TRAI” means Telecom Regulatory Authority of India constituted under the TRAI Act;
 - (jj) “TRAI Act” means Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997 (24 of 1997);
 - (kk) “user terminal (UT)” or “user equipment (UE)” means a type of telecommunication equipment used by a user to avail telecommunication service provided by an authorised entity;
 - (ll) “wireless access network” or “radio access network” means a type of access network which uses wireless technologies or a combination of wireline and wireless technologies; and
 - (mm) “wireline access network” means a type of access network which uses wireline technologies.
- (2) Words and expressions used in these rules and not defined herein but defined in the Act, or in the rules for main telecommunication service, shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act or in such rules.
- (3) The Central Government may establish and notify one or more portals for the purpose of implementation of rules under the Act.

3. Applicability

These rules shall apply to any person, intending to establish, operate, maintain or expand telecommunication network specified in rule 4, within the area of authorisation.

CHAPTER 2: AUTHORISATION FOR TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK

4. Categories of authorisations

The authorisations for telecommunication network shall comprise of the following categories:

- (a) Infrastructure Provider (IP) authorisation, which shall comprise the telecommunication network as detailed in Part A (IP authorisation) of Chapter 6 of these rules;
- (b) Digital Connectivity Infrastructure Provider (DCIP) authorisation, which shall comprise the telecommunication network as detailed in Part B (DCIP authorisation) of Chapter 6 of these rules;
- (c) Internet Exchange Point (IXP) provider authorisation, which shall comprise the telecommunication network as detailed in Part C (IXP provider authorisation) of Chapter 6 of these rules;
- (d) Satellite Earth Station Gateway (SESG) provider authorisation, which shall comprise the telecommunication network as detailed in Part D (SESG provider authorisation) of Chapter 6 of these rules;
- (e) Cloud-hosted Telecommunication Network (CTN) provider authorisation, which shall comprise the telecommunication network as detailed in Part E (CTN provider authorisation) of Chapter 6 of these rules; and
- (f) Mobile Number Portability (MNP) provider authorisation, which shall comprise the telecommunication network as detailed in Part F (MNP provider authorisation) of Chapter 6 of these rules.

5. Area of authorisation

The area of authorisation for each category of authorisation for telecommunication network shall be the national area, except for MNP Provider Authorisation, where the area of authorisation shall be the zonal area.

6. Duration of Authorisation

- (1) The initial validity period for each category of authorisation for telecommunication network shall be twenty years from the effective date unless curtailed or revoked earlier for reasons specified in these rules:

Provided that the initial validity period of MNP provider authorisation shall be ten years from the effective date unless curtailed or revoked earlier for reasons specified in these rules.

- (2) The duration of an authorisation may be renewed as provided under rule 16.

7. Eligibility criteria for grant of an authorisation

- (1) An applicant seeking authorisation under these rules shall be a company incorporated under the Companies Act.
- (2) An applicant seeking SESG provider authorisation under these rules shall, in addition to the requirement specified in sub-rule (1), also be either of the following:
 - (a) a space segment provider, authorised by the Department of Space or IN-SPACe, or any other office so authorised by the Central Government for this purpose;
 - (b) a subsidiary of a space segment provider as specified in clause (a); or
 - (c) a person having agreement with a space segment provider as specified in clause (a), for establishing, maintaining, operating, or expanding SESG in respect of the satellite systems of the space segment provider in India.
- (3) An applicant seeking MNP provider authorisation under these rules shall, in addition to the requirement specified in sub-rule (1), also comply with the following:
 - (a) the applicant or its material shareholder, shall not hold any equity, either directly or indirectly, in another authorised entity holding an authorisation to provide unified service or access service or long distance service under the Act or a license to provide access service or national long distance service or international long distance service under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.
 - (b) the applicant or its material shareholder, shall not, either directly or indirectly, have any substantial equity shareholding (SEH) in another authorised entity having MNP provider authorisation:

Provided that the Central Government may, in exceptional circumstances and by recording reasons therefor, relax the condition specified in clause (b).

- (4) The foreign direct investment in any applicant shall be in compliance with the laws and policies of India as applicable at the time of making of the application for authorisation under rule 8:

Provided that direct or indirect investors in the applicant shall also be in compliance with the laws and policies of India as applicable.

- (5) The applicant shall not have any direct or indirect investment from a prohibited investor or control of a prohibited investor.
- (6) In the event the applicant is an entity that had held a license under the Indian Telegraph Act 1885, which had been terminated or surrendered or expired, then such applicant shall have to make payment of all amounts, as may be determined by the Central Government, as being payable under the earlier terminated, surrendered or expired license, including applicable interest calculated based on the rate stipulated for delayed payment, under the relevant license that had been held by such applicant.
- (7) In the event the applicant is an entity that had been granted any authorisation under the Act and the following circumstances apply:
- it had surrendered such authorisation but has pending dues payable in respect thereof under rule 22;
 - it had been subject to revocation under rule 18 and is submitting an application for authorisation under these rules after adjudication thereof, but during such period when it could have submitted an application for authorisation, but has pending dues payable thereof; or
 - its authorisation had expired due to efflux of time, and it has pending dues payable;
- then such applicant shall make payment of all amounts, as may be determined by the Central Government, to be eligible to apply for an authorisation under these rules.
- (8) An authorised entity or a licensee holding an authorisation or license for telecommunication services in a service area, shall not be eligible to make an application for obtaining an authorisation for a telecommunication network, the scope and area of authorisation of which includes in its entirety, the scope and service area for which it already holds an authorisation or license for telecommunication services, as the case may be.
- (9) For the purpose of this rule:
- “material shareholder” means a person, other than the Central Government, financial institutions and scheduled banks, holding equity of ten percent or more in the authorised entity; and
 - “substantial equity shareholding (SEH)” shall mean equity shareholding of ten percent or more.

8. Application for obtaining an authorisation

- (1) Any person intending to obtain an authorisation in any of the categories listed in rule 4, except for the category of MNP provider authorisation, shall submit an application on the portal, in the form and manner, and accompanied by such documents as specified on the portal for this purpose.
- (2) MNP provider authorisations shall be granted pursuant a bidding process conducted in the form and manner as may be specified by the Central Government, and any person intending to obtain such authorisation, shall submit an application accompanied by relevant documents as specified in the call for applications.
- (3) Where an applicant seeking authorisation under these rules is an existing licensee, it shall, along with its application for authorisation:
- apply for migration of all its existing licenses to the corresponding authorisation, in accordance with the migration rules, and submit proof of such application; or
 - submit proof of its application for migration if such application has already been made:
- Provided that* this sub-rule shall not apply in respect of situations specified under sub-rule (9) of rule 9.
- (4) Every application under sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2), as the case may be, shall be accompanied with a non-refundable processing fee as stipulated in Schedule A to these rules.
- (5) An applicant under these rules may simultaneously apply for one or more authorisations in different areas of authorisation.

9. Grant of Authorisation

- (1) Upon examination of any application submitted under sub-rule (1) of rule 8, the Central Government may seek clarifications or further documents, as may be required.
- (2) In the event an applicant is found to be eligible for grant of an authorisation, a letter of intent shall be issued to the applicant through the portal:

Provided that authorisations for IP or IXP provider, shall be granted to eligible applicants without any prior issuance of a letter of intent, in accordance with sub-rule (6).

- (3) An applicant who has been issued a letter of intent pursuant to sub-rule (2), shall comply with the terms and conditions as specified in the letter of intent within the time period specified therein, including, payment of the entry fee as specified for such authorisation in Schedule A, and submit evidence of the same on the portal.

- (4) If the requirements stipulated in the letter of intent are not fulfilled within the time period stipulated in the letter of intent, such letter shall be deemed to have lapsed, and the application for authorisation shall stand rejected:

Provided that the Central Government may, based on consideration of a request for extension of time made by an applicant prior to the expiry of the time specified in the letter of intent, in the form and manner as may be specified on the portal, grant a one-time extension not exceeding thirty days from the date specified in the letter of intent.

- (5) Upon compliance with the terms and conditions of the letter of intent by an applicant, or in respect of an authorisation as specified in the proviso to sub-rule (2), a unique authorisation number shall be generated on the portal, and an authorisation shall be granted to the applicant in the format specified in Schedule B to these rules.

- (6) Applicants bidding for an MNP provider authorisation pursuant to sub-rule (2) of rule 8 shall be required to comply with the terms and conditions specified under the call for applications, and the successful bidder shall, in accordance with the timelines specified under the call for applications:

- (a) pay the entry fee as specified under Schedule A; and
- (b) submit an initial guarantee of an amount as specified under Schedule A in any of the following forms:
 - (i) a bank guarantee from any scheduled bank or public financial institution, with a minimum validity period of one year;
 - (ii) an insurance surety bond, issued by an insurance company, in accordance with the applicable rules and guidelines issued by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India, with a minimum validity period of one year, or
 - (iii) non-interest-bearing security deposit with the Central Government;

and submit evidence of the same on the portal.

- (7) Pursuant to compliance with the requirements of sub-rule (6), the Central Government shall grant MNP provider authorisation, in the format specified under Schedule B, to one successful bidder only in each zonal area and assign a unique authorisation number:

Provided that, the Central Government may by notification, change the number of zonal areas in the country, amend the composition of authorised areas within each zonal area, and grant additional MNP provider authorisations in each zonal area, through a bidding process.

- (8) Any application for authorisation under these rules shall be processed on the basis of the statements, averments, representations and submissions made by the applicant and on the basis of the supporting documents so provided and if at any time, such information is found to be incorrect, the provisions of rule 18 shall apply.

- (9) The Central Government shall endeavour, to the extent reasonably practicable, to decide on an application received under rule 8 within a period of sixty days of the applicant providing clarifications or additional documents as may be required under sub-rule (1):

Provided that any decision rejecting the application, other than as a consequence of sub-rule (4), shall be accompanied by reasons to be specified in writing.

- (10) An authorised entity shall not be permitted to hold more than one authorisation for a specific telecommunication network in the same area of authorisation:

Provided that in the event an authorised entity or a licensee holding an authorisation or license, as the case may be, in an area of authorisation, makes an application for obtaining an authorisation for a telecommunication network or obtains an authorisation for a telecommunication network in accordance with the merger rules, the scope and area of authorisation of which includes in its entirety, the scope and area of

authorisation, for which it already holds an authorisation or license, then such existing authorisation or license shall be deemed to be subsumed into the new authorisation upon its grant or acquisition or restructuring in accordance with the merger rules, and the authorisation or license so subsumed shall be deemed to be cancelled;

Provided further that, upon the subsumption and cancellation of the prior authorisation or license:

- (a) there shall not be any extinguishment or waiver of any dues, penalties, liabilities or obligations incurred under such earlier authorisation or license, as the case may be;
 - (b) such dues, penalties, liabilities or obligations specified under clause (a) shall stand transferred to and be deemed to be carried forward under the new authorisation, and remain payable by such entity and recoverable by the Central Government; and
 - (c) any permission or approval held by the licensee or the authorised entity at the time of its application, shall be deemed to be reassigned under the relevant authorisations granted under rule 9 for the relevant area of operation, unless the Central Government determines the need for review of any specific situation or circumstance.
- (11) Any applicant who has been issued a letter of intent for grant of a license under the Indian Telegraph Act 1885, prior to notification of these rules, shall be considered for grant of corresponding authorisation under the Act, subject to acceptance by the applicant, and in such cases, the processing fee and entry fee, if already paid, shall be adjusted towards the processing fee and entry fee, as specified, for grant of such authorisation:

Provided that the applicant shall also be required to pay the difference of entry fee, if required, in respect of grant of authorisation under the Act.

10. Non-Exclusive authorisation

Each authorisation granted pursuant to these rules shall be on a non-exclusive basis and additional authorisations with same or different terms and conditions for the same or different telecommunication network may be granted by the Central Government within the same or other areas of authorisation without any restriction on the number of authorised entities:

Provided that the Central Government may, on its own or through any public entity, establish, operate, maintain or expand telecommunication network anywhere in India.

CHAPTER 3: GENERAL CONDITIONS

11. Compliance with the Act

- (1) An authorised entity shall comply with the provisions of the Act and the rules prescribed thereunder, including all notifications, orders, directions, or guidelines, issued by the Central Government under the provisions of the Act or rules, which shall be deemed to be incorporated into each authorisation issued under the Act.
- (2) An authorised entity shall also comply with notifications, orders, directions, or guidelines, not inconsistent with these rules, issued by the Central Government for the purpose of giving effect to these rules.

12. Compliance with the TRAI Act

An authorised entity shall be bound by the provisions of the TRAI Act, and any non-compliance thereof shall be addressed under the TRAI Act.

13. Continuing Compliance with Eligibility Conditions

- (1) An authorised entity as well as its investors shall continue to comply with all applicable laws and policies of India, including laws relating to foreign investment, at all times during the duration of authorisation.
- (2) An authorised entity shall ensure that no prohibited investor has any direct or indirect investment, or control in such entity, at all times during the duration of authorisation.

14. Reporting and Disclosure Obligations

- (1) An authorised entity shall:
 - (a) report any change in its shareholding, in the form and manner as may be specified on the portal, within fifteen days from the date of such change in shareholding and shall also ensure compliance with any statutory requirements, including obtaining relevant permissions, under applicable laws;

- (b) report any change in the name under which it has been incorporated under the Companies Act, in the form and manner as may be specified on the portal, along with the certified copy of the certificate issued by the Registrar of Companies for the same, within thirty days from the date of issue of such certificate;
 - (c) submit to the Central Government any change in details relating to ownership, control, address and contact details, or any other such material details, in the form and manner as may be specified on the portal, within fifteen days of such change.
 - (d) furnish to the Central Government, on demand, such documents, accounts, estimates, returns, reports or other information as directed within specified timelines, in the form and manner as may be specified on the portal.
- (2) An authorised entity shall nominate and communicate to the Central Government and the relevant authorised agency, in the form and manner specified for this purpose, the details of a nodal person who shall be responsible for providing any report or information or extending the necessary support, as may be required under these rules.

15. Restrictions on transfer of authorisation

- (1) An authorised entity shall not:
 - (a) assign or transfer its authorisation, whether directly or indirectly, or in any manner whatsoever, without the prior written approval of the Central Government;
 - (b) enter into any partnership or agreement for sub-leasing or sub-authorisation; and
 - (c) create any interest in favour of a third party in such authorisation.
- (2) An authorisation may be assigned or transferred only pursuant to any restructuring or acquisition of an authorised entity in accordance with the merger rules.

16. Renewal of Authorisation

- (1) An authorised entity may submit an application for renewal of authorisation, in the form and manner as may be specified on the portal, at least twelve months prior to the expiry of the authorisation, along with processing fee for such renewal, as specified in Schedule A of these rules:

Provided that an application for renewal may be submitted up to four months prior to the expiry of the authorisation, subject to payment of late fees as may be specified by the Central Government for this purpose.
- (2) The Central Government may, upon consideration of an application under sub-rule (1), grant renewal of the authorisation, subject to such terms and conditions as it may specify, including compliance with law and policy applicable at the time of such renewal, for a duration of:
 - (a) ten years in case of MNP provider authorisation; and
 - (b) twenty years in case of all other authorisations:

Provided that any decision rejecting the application shall be accompanied by reasons to be specified in writing.
- (3) Where an application has been rejected in terms of sub-rule (2), or no application for renewal of authorisation is received within the timelines specified under sub-rule (1), then such authorisation shall expire at the end of the validity period of an existing authorisation.

17. Force Majeure event

- (1) If the performance of any obligation under an authorisation by an authorised entity is prevented or delayed, in whole or in part, by reason of a force majeure event, and such entity has complied with its notification obligations under sub-rule (2), the Central Government shall, neither revoke the authorisation, nor claim any damages against such authorised entity, in respect of such non-performance or delay in performance for the duration of such event.
- (2) An authorised entity shall notify to the Central Government, in the form and manner as may be specified for this purpose, the occurrence of a force majeure event within twenty-one days from the date of occurrence of such event.

- (3) An authorised entity shall not be entitled for extension of the duration of the authorisation, or to claim any compensation for the force majeure event, or any damages against the Central Government for non-performance or delay in performance of the Central Government's obligations by reason of the force majeure event.

18. Default by an authorised entity

- (1) The adjudication and appeal of any contravention or breach of the terms and conditions of authorisation shall be governed by the Telecommunications (Adjudication and Appeal) Rules, 2025.
- (2) The Central Government may specify the gradation of penalties imposed pursuant to such adjudicatory process as applicable for breach of terms and conditions of authorisation, having regard to the factors listed under sub-section (3) of section 32 of the Act.
- (3) Where recommendations regarding suspension, revocation or curtailment of the duration of the authorisation under clause (b) to sub-section (1) of section 32 of the Act have been made, the Central Government shall issue a show cause notice to an authorised entity, specifying a period of up to twenty-one days to reply to the same.
- (4) The Central Government may, after due consideration of the reply submitted by an authorised entity, suspend or curtail, in whole or in part, or revoke the authorisation of such entity:

Provided that, in the event an authorised entity does not submit its reply within the time period specified in the show cause notice, the Central Government shall proceed to take a decision on suspension, revocation or curtailment of authorisation based on the material on record.

- (5) Any order of suspension or revocation or curtailment of an authorisation shall be published by the Central Government on the portal and be effective from the sixty-first day from the date of such order.
- (6) An authorised entity shall make public any order of curtailment, suspension or revocation within forty-eight hours of such order being made available on the portal:

Provided that the suspension of authorisation shall not be a cause or ground for extension of the duration of the authorisation.

- (7) An authorised entity shall maintain the quality of telecommunication network and telecommunication service till the effective date specified under sub-rule (5).
- (8) An authorised entity shall not be entitled to refund of any fees or charges paid in respect of, or under an authorisation, if such authorisation is suspended, curtailed or revoked:

Provided that no authorisation fee shall be payable for the period for which the authorisation remains suspended in whole.

- (9) An authorised entity whose authorisation is revoked, as well as its promoters, shall not be eligible to apply for authorisation for any of the telecommunication service or telecommunication network under the Act for a period, as may be determined by the Central Government, which shall not exceed three years.

19. Reversal of suspension, revocation or curtailment

- (1) An authorised entity whose authorisation has been suspended, curtailed or revoked under sub-rule (4) of rule 18, may, within fifteen days from the date of the order for suspension, curtailment or revocation, submit to the Central Government the remedial measures it has undertaken to address the underlying breach of terms and conditions of authorisation, with evidence thereof.
- (2) The Central Government may, after due consideration of such submission, and if it is satisfied that the substantial violation has been remedied, within thirty days from the date of the order for suspension, curtailment or revocation, reinstate the authorisation.

20. Set Off

- (1) Any sum of money or claim payable by an authorised entity to the Central Government, under the terms of authorisation or assignment, may be deducted or adjusted by the Central Government against any amount or sum of money then due, or which may become due to an authorised entity under the authorisation or assignment at any time thereafter, including any guarantee which can be converted into money.
- (2) The Central Government shall, subsequent to any action taken under sub-rule (1), inform an authorised entity of such set-off.

21. Recovery of dues

Without prejudice to other modes of recovery, any amount due to the Central Government by an authorised entity under these rules, if not paid, shall be recovered as an arrear of land revenue.

22. Surrender of authorisation

- (1) An authorised entity seeking to surrender an authorisation granted under these rules, shall submit an application, in the form and manner as specified on the portal, at least sixty days prior to the proposed date of surrender, along with an undertaking, and other information as specified by the Central Government on the portal.
- (2) The Central Government shall either accept or reject an application under sub-rule (1), within thirty days of receipt of such application, and if accepted, the effective date of surrender shall be the sixty-first day from the date of receipt of such application by the Central Government:
Provided that, any decision rejecting the application, shall be accompanied by reasons to be specified in writing.
- (3) If an application under sub-rule (1) is neither accepted nor rejected within thirty days of receipt of the application by the Central Government, such application shall be deemed to be accepted.
- (4) The details relating to surrender of an authorisation by an authorised entity shall be made available on the portal by the Central Government and the same shall be made public by an authorised entity, within forty-eight hours of being made available on the portal.
- (5) An authorised entity shall maintain the quality of telecommunication network and telecommunication service till the effective date specified under sub-rule (2).
- (6) An authorised entity surrendering its authorisation under this rule, shall be responsible for the payment of all dues payable till the effective date of surrender as determined by the Central Government, including in respect of authorisation fees.

23. Suspension or Revocation on grounds of National Security or Public interest

- (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of these rules, the Central Government may suspend or revoke the operation of the authorisation, without any notice period, in whole or in part, at any time, if, in the opinion of the Central Government, it is necessary or expedient to do so in public interest, or in the interest of national security, or for the proper conduct of the telecommunication, or in the event of national emergency, or in the event of war or low intensity conflict or other similar situations:

Provided that the Central Government shall not be responsible for any damage or loss caused or arising out of such actions.

- (2) An authorised entity shall comply with any measures as specified by the Central Government under such directions for suspension or revocation.
- (3) Any suspension of authorisation under this rule shall not be a cause or ground for extension of the duration of the authorisation.
- (4) An authorised entity shall not be entitled to any refund of fees or any other charges paid:

Provided however that no authorisation fee shall be payable for the period for which the authorisation remains suspended in whole.

24. Actions pursuant to revocation, surrender or expiry of authorisation

- (1) Where the telecommunication network of an authorised entity or a licensee has interconnection or peering with the telecommunication network of any other authorised entity or licensee, whose authorisation or license is subject to revocation or surrender or has expired, or where an authorised entity or licensee has provided telecommunication resources to any other authorised entity or licensee whose authorisation or license is revoked or surrendered or expired, then such authorised entity or licensee shall, upon the effective date of revocation or surrender or expiry of such authorisation or license, disconnect such interconnection or peering, and withdraw such telecommunication resources.
- (2) On revocation, surrender, or expiry of the authorisation held by an authorised entity, the spectrum assigned, if any, to such entity, shall stand withdrawn from the effective date of such revocation, surrender or expiry.

- (3) On revocation, surrender, or expiry of the authorisation, the relevant authorised entity shall manage its radio equipment in the manner as prescribed under the Telecommunications (Radio Equipment Possession Authorisation) Rules, 2025.

CHAPTER 4: TECHNICAL AND OPERATING CONDITIONS

25. Telecommunication Network

- (1) An authorised entity having an authorisation to establish, operate, maintain or expand telecommunication network, may possess radio equipment, conforming to the scope of the authorisation, without requiring any separate authorisation under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act:
- (2) An authorised entity shall design, engineer, establish, operate, maintain or expand the telecommunication network using any technology pursuant to its authorisation in accordance with the Act, and rules thereunder, and shall ensure that such telecommunication equipment, telecommunication identifier and telecommunication network are in conformity with applicable standards and conformity assessment measures, including those notified under section 19 of the Act and TRAI Act:

Provided that, the Central Government or the relevant authorised agency may carry out performance tests on authorised entity's telecommunication network or systems to ascertain that such telecommunication network or systems meets the specified Quality of Service (QoS) standards.

- (3) An authorised entity shall synchronise its telecommunication network's system clock with the national clock as may be specified by the Central Government, and any standards notified by the Central Government in this regard.
- (4) Notwithstanding any other provision of these rules, the authorised entity shall design, engineer, establish, operate, maintain or expand the telecommunication network, at any time, in specified geographical area, if, in the opinion of the Central Government, it is necessary or expedient to do so in public interest, or in the interest of national security, or for the proper conduct of the telecommunication, or in the event of national emergency, or in the event of war or low intensity conflict, as may be directed by the Central Government.
- (5) An authorised entity shall furnish all technical details of telecommunication network including the details of technology to the Central Government or the relevant authorised agency, in such manner and at such times as may be required pursuant to any direction issued by the Central Government in this regard.
- (6) An authorised entity shall supply all tools, test instruments, and other accessories and extend necessary support to the Central Government, or the relevant authorised agency, for conducting tests on the telecommunication network, at any time within the duration of authorisation.
- (7) An authorised entity shall make its own arrangements, including in respect of Right of Way (RoW), for establishing telecommunication networks and shall be solely responsible for the establishment, maintenance, operation, expansion and commissioning of necessary infrastructure, telecommunication equipment and systems, and all aspects of its telecommunication network:

Provided that, non-availability of RoW or delays in obtaining RoW permission by an authorised entity, shall not be a cause or ground for non-compliance with other obligations under these rules.

- (8) Where an authorised entity requires RoW for establishing its telecommunication network, it shall not either directly or through its facility provider, enter into any agreement for exclusive grant of RoW with the person having the right to grant such RoW.
- (9) Any dispute, with regard to the provision of telecommunication network infrastructure shall be a matter only between the aggrieved party and the authorised entity and the Central Government shall not bear any liability or responsibility in the matter.
- (10) An authorised entity shall indemnify the Central Government against all claims, cost, charges or damages arising from any claims from the aggrieved party under sub-rule (8) for any reason whatsoever.
- (11) An authorised entity shall, for the purposes of disaster management, ensuring public safety, or providing emergency response services, follow the notifications, orders, directions, or guidelines, as may be specified by the Central Government.
- (12) The Central Government may issue such notifications, orders, directions, or guidelines, to authorised entities as are necessary to establish disaster resilient telecommunication network and facilitate study on the resilience of the telecommunication network, including information related to the resilience of such telecommunication network.

- (13) An authorised entity shall adhere to the applicable notifications, orders, directions, or guidelines, issued by the Central Government in respect of the following:
- adoption of Renewable Energy Technologies (RETs) for powering the telecommunication network;
 - deployment of energy efficient telecommunication equipment;
 - reduction of carbon footprint;
 - preferential market access (PMA) for procurement of indigenously manufactured telecommunication equipment;
 - IPv6 implementation;
 - strengthening of the telecommunication network security; and
 - disposal of the radio equipment.

26. Location of Telecommunication Network Elements

- An authorised entity shall provide location details of all telecommunication network elements to the Central Government, in the form and manner as may be specified on the portal, along with their mapping on Geographic Information System (GIS).
- Any installation of telecommunication equipment or establishment of telecommunication network, in security sensitive areas as may be specified by the Central Government, shall be undertaken only with the prior written approval of the Central Government, obtained by the authorised entity pursuant to an application made in the form and manner as may be specified on the portal.
- An authorised entity shall ensure that all systems of its telecommunication network and the data and information associated with the telecommunication network shall be stored within India.
- The precise delineation of geographical borders taken by an authorised entity for the purpose of defining area of authorisation along international borders, if any, shall comply with the borders in maps provided by the Survey of India, and any modification thereof shall be subject to specific prior written approval of the Central Government.

27. Right to inspect and undertake assessments

- The Central Government, may, for the purposes of monitoring compliance with these rules, after issuing a reasonable notice to an authorised entity in this regard:
 - access and inspect the sites where telecommunication equipment and telecommunication network are established;
 - audit processes or systems established by the authorised entity for compliance of these rules;

Provided that, no notice shall be required to be provided to an authorised entity if the Central Government considers that immediate action is necessary or expedient in public interest;

Provided further that the Central Government, may appoint an authorised agency to audit processes or systems established by the authorised entity for compliance of these rules.

- An authorised entity shall provide the necessary facilities and support to facilitate the audit and inspection as required under sub-rule (1).

CHAPTER 5: SECURITY CONDITIONS

28. Management of an authorised entity

- An authorised entity shall ensure the following:
 - Majority of directors on the board of such authorised entity shall be Indian citizens;
 - The chief officer in charge of telecommunication network, officers in charge of core telecommunication network, and system administrators shall be resident Indian citizens;
 - The Chief Telecommunication Security Officer shall, consistent with the Telecommunications (Telecom Cyber Security) Rules, 2024, be a resident Indian citizen.
- An authorised entity shall ensure security vetting by the Ministry of Home Affairs prior to the appointment of any foreign nationals to the positions of the Chairman, Managing Director, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) or

Chief Financial Officer (CFO), and such security vetting shall be continued on an annual basis for the duration of such appointment.

- (3) An authorised entity shall ensure security vetting by the Ministry of Home Affairs of the foreign nationals prior to the deployment of such persons for the establishment operation, maintenance or expansion of its telecommunication network.
- (4) An authorised entity shall apply in the form and manner as specified on the portal, for the security vetting provided in sub-rule (2) and sub-rule (3), and the decision of the Ministry of Home Affairs shall be binding on such authorised entity.

29. Maintenance of records

- (1) An authorised entity shall:
 - (a) ensure that all documentation, including software details, are obtained from manufacturer, vendor, or supplier of telecommunication equipment and systems in english language and preserve such documentation;
 - (b) maintain a record of all software updates and changes, and details of major software updates and changes, as determined by the Central Government, shall be provided to the Central Government within fifteen days of completion of such updates and changes, in the manner as may be specified on the portal for this purpose:
Provided that clause (b) is without prejudice to the obligations of an authorised entity in respect of critical telecommunication infrastructure under the Telecommunications (Critical Telecommunication Infrastructure) Rules, 2024.
 - (c) obtain the details of the supply chain of the telecommunication equipment and systems, from the manufacturer, vendor, or supplier of the telecommunication equipment and systems at the time of procurement and keep a record of the same;
 - (d) keep a record of operation and maintenance procedure in the form of a manual;
 - (e) maintain and store records of all operations and command logs, which shall include the details of command given along with the details of executing authority, date, time and place, in a manner so as to enable access to the Central Government or authorised agencies: (i) on real-time basis, for a minimum period of twelve months; and (ii) on a non-real time basis in digital mode for the next twenty four months.

30. Securing information transacted through telecommunication network

- (1) An authorised entity shall take adequate and timely measures to ensure that the information and messages communicated through the telecommunication network is secure and protected.
- (2) An authorised entity shall ensure privacy of messages communicated through its telecommunication network and that unauthorised interception of messages does not take place.
- (3) An authorised entity shall, when so required by the Central Government or the relevant authorised agency, provide information and support as necessary in respect of any investigation for detection of misuse of telecommunication resources or establishment of any illegal telecommunication network.

31. Prevention of use of telecommunication network for unauthorised or unlawful activities

An authorised entity shall ensure that its telecommunication network is used only for bona fide purposes and is not used for undertaking any activities, or commissioning any action, that is an offence under the Act, the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 or any other law for the time being in force, including laws prohibiting crimes against the State.

32. Trusted Sources and Trusted Products

- (1) For the purpose of this rule, the designated authority shall be the National Cyber Security Coordinator of the Central Government, who shall determine the categories of telecommunication equipment for which the security requirements related to trusted sources and trusted products are applicable, and specify the same on its website for this purpose.
- (2) The designated authority shall specify the trusted sources along with the associated trusted products for the categories of telecommunication equipment as specified under sub-rule (1).

- (3) The designated authority may specify the procedure for inclusion of telecommunication equipment in the list of trusted sources and trusted products.
- (4) The designated authority may also specify a list of persons from whom no procurement of telecommunication equipment or associated products can be undertaken.
- (5) An authorised entity shall procure trusted products from trusted sources, as determined by the designated authority under sub-rule (2), and use or connect only such products in its telecommunication network.
- (6) An authorised entity shall, prior to rolling out its telecommunication network, register itself on the website specified by the designated authority for this purpose, and provide relevant details relating to the telecommunication network or telecommunication equipment, as may be required by such authority.
- (7) An authorised entity shall, prior to deployment in the telecommunication network, comply with conditions for procurement of telecommunication equipment and associated products, or categories thereof as specified by the designated authority.
- (8) An authorised entity shall, prior to the procurement of telecommunication equipment and related products, or categories thereof, for its telecommunication network or any upgradation or expansion thereof, adhere to the following process:
 - (a) If the designated authority has already determined telecommunication equipment and related products as trusted products and their corresponding trusted sources under sub-rule (2), the authorised entity shall ensure compliance with the same and submit to the designated authority and the Central Government, in the form and manner as specified for this purpose: (i) the list of telecommunication equipment and the sources from which it is planning to procure; and (ii) periodic reports of procurement of telecommunication equipment, related products and sources thereof, and the locations of deployment of the same;
 - (b) In the event clause (a) is not applicable, the authorised entity shall submit to the designated authority, the details of the telecommunication equipment and related products and their sources from which it is intending to procure the same, as per the procedure specified by the designated authority for this purpose under sub-rule (3);
 - (c) In the event the designated authority approves the telecommunication equipment and related products and their sources as submitted under clause (b) above, the authorised entity shall proceed to procure and install the same; and
 - (d) An authorised entity shall comply with notifications, orders, directions, or guidelines, including the guidance for enhanced supervision and effective control of telecommunication networks, as may be issued by the designated authority or the Central Government.
- (9) An authorised entity shall provide any information relating to the telecommunication equipment deployed or being deployed in its telecommunication network, as and when sought by the Central Government or the designated authority.
- (10) An authorised entity shall submit to the Central Government or the relevant authorised agency, compliance reports relating to compliance with this rule on a half-yearly basis, as on 1st January and 1st July of each year, through the portal, in the form and manner as may be specified for this purpose.
- (11) These rules shall be without prejudice to any other measure taken by the Central Government, that it may consider necessary or expedient for the purpose of national security under section 21 of the Act, which shall be binding on authorised entities.
- (12) In respect of a licensee, this rule shall be without prejudice to and does not override nor negate the obligation under its license relating to procurement of trusted products from trusted sources, which shall continue to apply till such time as the license migrates to an authorisation under the rules under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Act:

Provided that, such migration to being an authorised entity shall not affect ongoing Annual Maintenance Contracts (AMC) or their updates to telecommunication equipment as may have already been inducted into its telecommunication network prior to 15th June 2021;

Provided further that, the licensee shall, on migration of its license to being an authorised entity, seek permission from the designated authority for upgradation or expansion of telecommunication network deployed prior to 15th June 2021, utilising the telecommunication equipment not specified as a trusted product.

33. Breach of security provisions

- (1) Any civil penalty imposed under these rules for breach of security provisions on the authorised entity shall be without prejudice to any other liability and criminal proceedings under applicable law.
- (2) The Central Government may blacklist such vendor or supplier who supplied the telecommunication equipment, including hardware or software, that caused the security breach, from doing business in India.
- (3) An authorised entity shall include a provision to give effect to sub-rule (2), in the agreement signed with vendors or suppliers.

34. Prohibition of certain activities

An authorised entity shall ensure that its telecommunication network or installation thereof, shall not become a safety or health hazard and is not in contravention of any law and policy.

35. Providing remote access to the telecommunication network

- (1) An authorised entity seeking to provide remote access to its telecommunication network from a location outside India, shall seek the permission of the Central Government, in the form and manner specified for this purpose, providing details with regard to:
 - (a) purpose and duration of such remote access and details of the person who shall access its telecommunication network; and
 - (b) details of the specific location of the telecommunication network within India to which remote access is sought from the specific location outside India.
- (2) The Central Government may, pursuant to an application under sub-rule (1), grant written approval subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) the remote access shall be provided only to approved locations within India from approved locations outside India, and shall be limited to the purpose as specified under such approval;
 - (b) the remote access to the telecommunication network shall not enable access to lawful interception system and lawful interception and monitoring facilities, call data records, content of messages, and any other such sensitive data, as may be specified by the Central Government for this purpose.
 - (c) the authorised entity shall provide suitable technical systems as specified by the Central Government, at the approved location in India, which is connected with the approved location outside India, to enable the Central Government or the relevant authorised agency, to access and monitor the mirror image of the information available at the approved location outside India, in accordance with the directions issued by the Central Government.
 - (d) the authorised entity shall maintain the complete audit trail of the remote access activities pertaining to the telecommunication network for a period of six months at the approved location in India, and provide such information to the Central Government or the relevant authorised agency, in accordance with the notifications, orders, directions, or guidelines, issued by the Central Government.
- (3) This rule shall be without prejudice to the obligations of an authorised entity with regard to critical telecommunication infrastructure as specified under the Telecommunications (Critical Telecommunication Infrastructure) Rules, 2024.

36. General Security Conditions

- (1) An authorised entity shall be responsible for security of its telecommunications network and comply with notifications, orders, directions, or guidelines, as may be issued by the Central Government in this regard.
- (2) An authorised entity shall, provide facilities as may be required by the Central Government to respond to any situations of espionage, subversive acts, sabotage or any other unlawful activity, and shall comply with notifications, orders, directions, or guidelines, as may be issued by the Central Government in this regard.
- (3) The authorised entity shall take all necessary steps to safeguard the privacy and confidentiality of any information about the eligible authorised entities to whom it provides the telecommunication network infrastructure.
- (4) An authorised entity shall create facilities for the monitoring of all intrusions, attacks and frauds on its technical facilities within twelve months from the effective date of the authorisation and provide reports on the same in the form and manner as may be specified on the portal.

CHAPTER 6: SPECIFIC CONDITIONS FOR TYPES OF TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK

37. Applicability of Chapter 6

- (1) In addition to the rules mentioned in Chapter 1 to Chapter 5, the rules mentioned in different Parts of this Chapter shall also apply to an authorised entity establishing telecommunication network as per the scope specified in the respective Part of this Chapter.
- (2) In the event of any conflict between the provisions of Chapter 1 to Chapter 5 and Chapter 6, the provisions of Chapter 6 shall prevail.

Part A: Infrastructure Provider (IP) authorisation

38. Scope of Infrastructure Provider (IP) authorisation

- (1) The provisions of this Part A shall apply to authorised entities holding Infrastructure Provider (IP) authorisations.
- (2) An authorised entity having Infrastructure Provider (IP) authorisation may establish, operate, maintain or expand dark fibres, right of way (RoW), duct space, towers, poles and in-building solution (IBS) infrastructure.
- (3) An authorised entity holding an Infrastructure Provider (IP) authorisation, shall only establish the telecommunication network as authorised under the scope of its authorisation, and it shall not establish any other category of telecommunication network which may require a separate authorisation from the Central Government.

39. Fee and charges

There shall be no authorisation fee payable by the authorised entity in respect of Infrastructure Provider (IP) authorisation granted under this Part A.

40. Technical and operating conditions

- (1) An authorised entity may provide dark fibres, right of way (RoW), duct space, towers, poles and in-building solution (IBS) infrastructure to the entities authorised under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Act, in accordance with their mutual agreement, on a fair, and non-discriminatory basis.
- (2) An authorised entity may share its passive infrastructure including building, tower, poles, electrical equipment including battery and power plant, dark fiber, duct space, Right of Way with entities authorised under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act, in accordance with their mutual agreement, on a fair, and non-discriminatory basis.
- (3) An authorised entity may share its IBS infrastructure with entities authorised under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act, in accordance with the scope of their authorisation and their mutual agreement, on a fair, and non-discriminatory basis.
- (4) The Central Government may allow authorised entity having IP authorisation to share its telecommunication infrastructure with such entities as may be notified by it from time to time.
- (5) Any agreement entered into for the purposes specified under sub-rule (1), sub-rule (2) or sub-rule (3), shall adhere to terms and conditions as may be specified by the Central Government or TRAI, as the case may be.
- (6) An authorised entity shall not enter into contractual agreements with any other authorised entity conferring Indefeasible Right of Use (IRU) of its telecommunication infrastructure to such authorised entity.

Part B: Digital Connectivity Infrastructure Provider (DCIP) authorisation

41. Scope of Digital Connectivity Infrastructure Provider (DCIP) authorisation

- (1) The provisions of this Part B shall apply to authorised entities holding Digital Connectivity Infrastructure Provider (DCIP) authorisation.
- (2) For the purpose of Part B of Chapter 6:
 - (a) “transmission link” means the transmission network required for interconnecting the systems of wireline access network, radio access network (RAN), Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN), or In-Building Solutions (IBS) with the core telecommunication network of the authorised entity to whom it is providing the wireline access network, radio access network (RAN), Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN), or In-Building Solutions (IBS); and

- (b) “Wireless Local Area Network” means a wireless telecommunication network whereby a user can connect to a local area network (LAN) through a wireless (radio) connection, as an alternative to a wired local area network.
- (3) The scope of DCIP authorisation comprises of the following:
 - (a) establish, operate, maintain, or expand telecommunication equipment and systems required for establishing wireline access network, radio access network (RAN), Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN), transmission link, or In-Building Solutions (IBS); and
 - (b) establish, operate, maintain, or expand dark fibers, right of way (RoW), duct space, towers, poles or in-building solution (IBS) infrastructure.
- (4) An authorised entity holding a DCIP authorisation, shall only establish the telecommunication network as authorised under the scope of its authorisation, and it shall not establish any other category of telecommunication network which may require a separate authorisation from the Central Government.

42. Fees and charges

There shall be no authorisation fee payable by the authorised entity in respect of the Digital Connectivity Infrastructure Provider (DCIP) authorisation granted under this Part B.

43. Technical and operating conditions

- (1) An authorised entity shall not establish, operate, maintain, or expand core telecommunication network.
- (2) An authorised entity shall not provide end to end bandwidth or leased circuit to any authorised entity, or any user, or for its captive use.
- (3) An authorised entity shall not enter into contractual agreements with any other authorised entity conferring Indefeasible Right of Use (IRU) of its telecommunication network or telecommunication infrastructure to such authorised entity.
- (4) An authorised entity holding DCIP authorisation may provide wireline access network, radio access network (RAN), transmission links, Wireless Local Area Network, In-Building Solution (IBS), dark fibers, right of way (RoW), duct space, towers and poles to the entities authorised under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act (hereinafter “partnering entities” for the purpose of this rule) in accordance with their mutual agreement, on a fair, and non-discriminatory basis.
- (5) The authorised entity holding DCIP authorisation shall not be assigned any spectrum:

Provided that such authorised entity may utilize the spectrum of the partnering entity for the limited purpose of configuration, while the right to use of spectrum shall remain with the partnering entity.
- (6) The usage of access spectrum of a partnering entity, on a radio access network established by the authorised entity holding DCIP authorisation, by another partnering entity shall be permitted, subject to the condition that such partnering entities have entered into an access spectrum sharing arrangement.
- (7) An authorised entity may share the passive infrastructure, including building, tower, poles, electrical equipment, including battery and power plant, dark fiber, duct space, Right of Way, owned, established, and operated by it under such authorisation with entities having authorisation under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act, in accordance with their mutual agreement, on a fair, and non-discriminatory basis.
- (8) An authorised entity may share all types of active infrastructure elements owned, established, and operated by it under such authorisation with entities having authorisation under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act, in accordance with the scope of their authorisation and their mutual agreement, on a fair, and non-discriminatory basis.
- (9) Any agreement entered into for the purposes specified under sub-rule (6), sub-rule (7) or sub-rule (8), shall adhere to terms and conditions as may be specified by the Central Government or TRAI, as the case may be.
- (10) An authorised entity holding DCIP authorisation may extend its telecommunication network up to the point of presence (POP) of an authorised entity holding authorisation under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act, but shall not provide end-to-end bandwidth or leased circuits to such entity.
- (11) The Central Government may allow authorised entity having DCIP authorisation to share its telecommunication infrastructure with such entities as may be notified by it from time to time.

Part C: Internet Exchange Point (IXP) provider authorisation**44. Scope of Internet Exchange Point (IXP) provider authorisation**

- (1) The provisions of this Part C shall apply to authorised entities holding Internet Exchange Point (IXP) provider authorisation.
- (2) The scope of IXP provider authorisation comprises of the following:
 - (a) establish, operate, maintain, or expand Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) in India;
 - (b) peering and exchange of internet traffic, originated and destined within India, amongst the entities authorised to provide internet service under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act or licensees providing internet service under the Indian Telegraph Act 1885, and Content Delivery Networks (CDNs) located in India; and
 - (c) interconnect its IXP with the IXPs established, operated or maintained by other authorised entities or licensees under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.
- (3) An authorised entity holding an IXP provider authorisation, shall only establish the telecommunication network as authorised under the scope of its authorisation, and it shall not establish any other category of telecommunication network which may require a separate authorisation from the Central Government.

45. Fee and Charges

There shall be no authorisation fee payable by the authorised entity in respect of the IXP provider authorisation under this Part C.

46. Technical and operating conditions

- (1) An authorised entity holding IXP provider authorisation may interconnect, peer and exchange traffic, originated and destined within India, with the entities authorised to provide internet service or CDNs in accordance with the mutual agreement with such entities, on a fair and non-discriminatory basis:

Provided that any agreement entered into for the purpose specified in sub-rule (1) shall adhere to the terms and conditions as may be specified by the Central Government or TRAI, as the case may be.
- (2) An authorised entity shall use Internet Protocol (IP) and shall meet the interface requirements as specified by the Central Government to connect with other authorised entity's telecommunication network.

Part D: Satellite Earth Station Gateway (SESG) provider authorisation**47. Scope of Satellite Earth Station Gateway (SESG) provider authorisation**

- (1) The provisions of this Part D shall apply to authorised entities holding Satellite Earth Station Gateway (SESG) provider authorisation.
- (2) The scope of SESG provider authorisation comprises of establishing, operating, maintaining, or expanding SESG for such satellite systems which are authorised by the Department of Space or IN-SPACe, or any other office so authorised by the Central Government for this purpose.
- (3) An authorised entity holding SESG provider authorisation may establish, operate, maintain, or expand the baseband systems, along with SESG, for such satellite systems as specified in sub-rule (2).
- (4) An authorised entity holding a Satellite Earth Station Gateway (SESG) provider authorisation, shall only establish the telecommunication network as authorised under the scope of its authorisation, and it shall not establish any other category of telecommunication network which may require a separate authorisation from the Central Government.

48. Fee and charges

There shall be no authorisation fee payable by the authorised entity in respect of the SESG provider authorisation under this Part D.

49. Technical and Operating Conditions

- (1) The authorised entity shall, prior to establishing any SESG, submit to the Central Government the details, including technical details of such SESG, in the form and manner as may be specified on the portal.

- (2) The Central Government or a relevant authorised agency may, upon examination of the details provided under sub-rule (1), direct the authorised entity to take any specific actions, if any with regard to the establishment of such SESG.
- (3) The authorised entity may provide its SESG infrastructure to entities authorised under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act (hereinafter “partnering entities” for the purpose of this rule), to enable the use of satellite systems for the purposes of the authorisation of such partnering entity, in accordance with the mutual agreement with such entities on a fair and non-discriminatory basis.
- (4) The authorised entity holding the SESG provider authorisation may utilize the spectrum of the partnering entity for the limited purpose of configuration, while the right to use of spectrum shall remain with the partnering entity.
- (5) The authorised entity holding the SESG provider authorisation establishing, operating, maintaining, or expanding the baseband systems under sub-rule (3) of rule 47 shall extend control, visibility, resource allocation and management of the telecommunication services, being provisioned using satellite system to users, to the partnering entity on mutually agreed terms and conditions.
- (6) The authorised entity holding SESG provider authorisation may share its passive infrastructure including building, electrical equipment, including battery and power plant, dark fiber, duct space, Right of Way, owned, established and operated by it under such authorisation, with the entities having authorisation under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act, in accordance with their mutual agreement, on a fair, and non-discriminatory basis.
- (7) An agreement entered into by the authorised entity under sub-rule (3) and sub-rule (6) shall adhere to terms and conditions as may be specified by the Central Government or TRAI.

Part E: Cloud-hosted Telecommunication Network (CTN) provider authorisation

50. Scope of Cloud-hosted Telecommunication Network (CTN) provider authorisation

- (1) The provisions of this Part E shall apply to authorised entities holding Cloud-hosted Telecommunication Network (CTN) provider authorisation.
- (2) For the purpose of Part E of Chapter 6, the following terms shall have the meaning as set out below:
 - (a) “cloud-hosted telecommunication network” or “CTN” means telecommunication network comprising of virtual network components, topologies, and configurations that run on the CTN provider’s physical networking infrastructure;
 - (b) “CTN provider” means a person holding an authorisation to provide CTN;
 - (c) ‘CTNaaS’ shall cover the following:
 - (i) provision of physical infrastructure to any other entity authorised under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act for housing its telecommunication equipment;
 - (ii) provision of dedicated telecommunication equipment to any other entity authorised under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act for use in its telecommunication network;
 - (iii) provision of virtual machine(s) to any other entity authorised under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act for use in its telecommunication network; or
 - (iv) provision of telecommunication network functionality to any entity authorised under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act for providing telecommunication services.
- (3) The scope of CTN provider authorisation comprises of following:
 - (a) establishing, operating, maintaining, or expanding CTN,
 - (b) provide CTN as a Service (CTNaaS) to the entities authorised to use such telecommunication network for provisioning of telecommunication services or establishing telecommunication network.
- (4) A CTN provider shall only establish the telecommunication network as authorised under the scope of its authorisation, and it shall not establish any other category of telecommunication network or provide any category of telecommunication service which may require a separate authorisation from the Central Government.

51. Fee and charges

There shall be no authorisation fee payable by the authorised entity in respect of CTN provider authorisation granted under this Part E.

52. Technical and Operating Conditions

The authorised entity may provide CTNaaS to the entities authorised under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act to use CTNaaS for provisioning of telecommunication services or to establish telecommunication network as per the mutual agreement with such entities, on a fair, and non-discriminatory basis.

Part F: Mobile Number Portability (MNP) provider authorisation

53. Scope of Mobile Number Portability (MNP) provider authorisation

- (1) The provisions of this Part F shall apply to authorised entities holding Mobile Number Portability (MNP) provider authorisation.
- (2) The scope of MNP provider authorisation comprises of the authorisation to establish, operate, maintain, or expand a telecommunication network for providing MNP as a service in its zonal area to the entities authorised to provide access service under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act.
- (3) An authorised entity holding a Mobile Number Portability (MNP) provider authorisation, shall only establish the telecommunication network as authorised under the scope of its authorisation, and it shall not establish any other category of telecommunication network which may require a separate authorisation from the Central Government.

54. Fee and charges

- (1) In this part, the terms Gross Revenue, Applicable Gross Revenue (ApGR), and Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) shall have the respective meanings specified below:
 - (a) “Gross Revenue” of an authorised entity shall include revenues accrued to an authorised entity by way of all operations and activities and all income from any source including on account of interest, dividend, rent, profit on sale of fixed assets and miscellaneous income, without any set-off for related items of expenses.
 - (b) “Applicable Gross Revenue” or “ApGR” for the purposes of calculating Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR), shall be equal to Gross Revenue of an authorised entity as reduced by the items listed below:
 - (i) revenue from operations other than telecom activities or operations;
 - (ii) revenue from activities under an authorisation, permission or registration issued by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;
 - (iii) receipts from the Digital Bharat Nidhi; and
 - (iv) revenue falling under the following items:
 - (a) income from dividend;
 - (b) income from interest;
 - (c) capital gains on account of profit on sale of fixed assets and securities;
 - (d) gains from foreign exchange rates fluctuations;
 - (e) income from property rent;
 - (f) insurance claims;
 - (g) bad debts recovered; and
 - (h) excess provisions written back;

Provided that the Central Government shall from time to time specify the description and conditions applicable to these revenue sources and the manner of their computation.

- (c) “Adjusted Gross Revenue” or “AGR” shall be equivalent to ApGR.
- (2) An authorised entity shall pay one percent of the AGR as an annual authorisation fee from the effective date of the authorisation:

Provided that from the second year of the effective date of the authorisation, and for each subsequent year, the authorisation fee shall be the higher of: (a) the amount specified under sub-rule (2), or (b) thirty percent of the applicable entry fee as specified in Schedule A;

Provided further that in case of renewal of an authorisation, the authorisation fee shall be subject to a minimum of thirty percent of the entry fee of the authorisation from the effective date of renewal;

Provided also that in case of migration of an existing license to a relevant authorisation, the authorisation fee shall be subject to a minimum of thirty percent of the entry fee of the authorisation from the effective date of migration.

- (3) The quantum of authorisation fee as specified may be varied through amendment of these rules at any time within the duration of the authorisation.

55. Schedule of Payment

- (1) The authorisation fee determined under these rules shall be payable in four quarterly instalments during each financial year commencing first of April, and fee for any duration of authorisation that is less than a quarter shall be calculated on a pro-rata basis based on actual number of days in the relevant quarter.
- (2) An authorised entity shall make payment of the quarterly instalments of the authorisation fee in the following manner:
 - (a) the quarterly instalment in respect of each of the first three quarters of a financial year shall be paid within fifteen days of completion of the relevant quarter; and
 - (b) the quarterly instalment for the last quarter shall be paid in advance by the twenty-fifth of March, calculated on the basis of expected revenue for that quarter, subject to a minimum amount equal to the authorisation fee paid for the previous quarter:

Provided that an authorised entity shall adjust and pay the difference between the advance payment made for the last quarter and the actual amount duly payable for such quarter by the fifteenth of April of the next financial year.

- (3) Payments pursuant to sub-rule (2) shall be calculated on the basis of revenue on accrual basis for the relevant quarter, and shall be accompanied, in the form and manner as may be specified on the portal, by: (a) a self-certificate, signed and electronically verified by a representative of the authorised entity, who is authorised by a board resolution and general power of attorney, and (b) a statement of revenue for each authorisation signed and electronically verified by a representative of an authorised entity.
- (4) An authorised entity shall, on or before the thirtieth of June of each year:
 - (a) submit statement of revenue for all quarters of previous financial year, duly audited and signed by its statutory auditor appointed in accordance with Companies Act, 2013, in such form and manner as may be specified on the portal for this purpose; and
 - (b) make the final adjustment of the authorisation fee, including applicable interest as per sub-rule (5), for the previous financial year, based on sub-rule (2) of rule 54.
- (5) In the event of any delay in payment of authorisation fee or any other dues payable by an authorised entity beyond the period specified for such payment, the authorised entity shall also be liable to pay interest calculated at the rate of one-year marginal cost of funds based lending rate (MCLR) of State Bank of India as existing at the beginning of the relevant financial year, namely first of April, plus two per cent compounded annually:

Provided that any part of a month shall be construed as a full month for the purpose of calculation of interest.

- (6) An authorised entity shall submit a reconciliation statement between the figures appearing in the submitted quarterly statements under sub-rule (3) with those appearing in annual accounts, duly audited and signed by its statutory auditor appointed in accordance with Companies Act, 2013, along with a copy of the published annual accounts and audit report within seven days of the date of signing of the audit report or within the timeline provided under Companies Act, 2013 for filing of annual financial statements, whichever is earlier:

Provided that the annual financial statements, the statement of revenue, and the reconciliation statement as mentioned above shall be prepared following the norms as specified for this purpose by the Central Government.

- (7) All sums of money becoming due and payable under these rules shall be paid by an authorised entity, in the manner as may be specified, on the portal.

56. Guarantee requirements for authorisation

- (1) An authorised entity shall, for the purpose specified in sub-rule (2), submit a guarantee in the form and manner, as may be specified on the portal, in any of the following form:
- (a) a bank guarantee from any scheduled bank or public financial institution,
 - (b) an insurance surety bond, issued by an insurance company, in accordance with the applicable rules and guidelines issued by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India, or
 - (c) non-interest-bearing security deposit with the Central Government.
- (2) The purpose of such guarantee as specified in sub-rule (1) is to provide security for due compliance of all the terms and conditions of the authorisation including but not limited to payment of authorisation fee, penalty imposed for contravention or breach of any of the terms and conditions of the authorisation or non-compliance of notifications, orders, directions, or guidelines, issued by the Central Government from time to time, and any other dues payable under the authorisation.
- (3) The guarantee submitted under sub-rule (1) shall be subject to periodic annual review by the Central Government and an authorised entity shall maintain a valid guarantee for the duration of authorisation, or until all dues under the authorisation are cleared, whichever is later:

Provided that the initial guarantee submitted pursuant to the letter of intent shall be for the amount as specified in respect of such authorisation in Schedule A, and for the subsequent years of authorisation, for an amount determined by the Central Government, based on the higher of: (a) rupees ten lakhs, or (b) twenty per cent of combined estimated sum, calculated in accordance with the procedure specified for this purpose on the portal, of the following:

- (a) authorisation fee for two quarters; and
 - (b) any other dues that are not otherwise secured.
- (4) An authorised entity shall extend the validity period of such guarantee at least one month prior to the date of its expiry, without any demand or notice from the Central Government.
- (5) Any failure to maintain a valid guarantee at any time during the duration of the authorisation, or until all dues under the authorisation are cleared, whichever is later, shall entitle the Central Government to encash the bank guarantee, claim the insurance surety bond, or appropriate the security deposit, as the case may be, without any notice to the authorised entity:

Provided that no interest or compensation shall be payable by the Central Government on encashment, claim or appropriation of such guarantee.

- (6) When the guarantee has been encashed, claimed or appropriated, fully or partially, an authorised entity on such occasions shall restore such encashed, claimed or appropriated guarantee, as the case may be, to the full amount within fifteen days of such encashment, claim or appropriation:

Provided that, the Central Government may, upon receipt of a written request made by the authorised entity before the expiry of the period specified in sub-rule (6), allow a one-time extension not exceeding ten days, for such restoration, subject to reasons being recorded in writing.

- (7) Without prejudice to its rights or any other remedy, including those under the Telecommunications (Adjudication and Appeal) Rules, 2025, the Central Government may encash, claim or appropriate the guarantee in the following cases:
- (a) non-payment of authorisation fee, or any other dues payable under the authorisation;
 - (b) non-payment of dues arising out of penalties imposed by the Central Government; or
 - (c) breach of any other term or condition of authorisation.
- (8) On revocation, surrender, or expiry of the authorisation, the relevant guarantee shall be released to an authorised entity only after ensuring clearance of all dues, which an authorised entity is liable to pay to the Central Government:

Provided that in case of failure to pay the amounts due to the Central Government, the outstanding amounts shall be realized through encashment, claim or appropriation of the guarantee without prejudice to any other

actions for recovery of the amounts due to the Central Government, without any further communication to such authorised entity.

57. Assessment of authorisation fee

- (1) The Central Government may carry out the assessment of authorisation fees, and any other charges due to the Central Government under these rules, in accordance with the procedure specified for this purpose.

Explanation: For the purposes of this rule, the term “assessment” shall include reassessment and recomputation.

- (2) An authorised entity shall submit relevant documents in support of the amount of authorisation fee payable in the form and manner, as specified on the portal.
- (3) Where an authorised entity holds an authorisation for any other telecommunication network, or for the same telecommunication network in a different area of authorisation, it shall maintain and furnish statement of computation of authorisation fee for each authorisation and comply with notifications, orders, directions or guidelines, issued by the Central Government, as well as orders, directions, guidelines, or regulations, as may be issued by the TRAI, for this purpose.
- (4) An authorised entity shall also prepare and furnish the annual accounts in accordance with the accounting norms and principles notified, and directions as may be specified by the Central Government or TRAI for this purpose.
- (5) An authorised entity, in respect of each authorisation, shall:
 - (a) compile and maintain accounting records, that are sufficient to show and explain its transactions in respect of each completed quarter during the duration of the authorisation or of such lesser periods as the Central Government may specify, fairly presenting the costs, including capital costs, revenue, and financial position of an authorised entity’s business under the authorisation including a reasonable evaluation of the assets employed in and the liabilities attributable to an authorised entity’s business for the quantification of revenue or any other purpose;
 - (b) separately pay charges for telecommunication network obtained by an authorised entity from other authorised entities, which shall be governed by mutual agreements with such entities and regulations of TRAI, where applicable;
 - (c) ensure that bilateral settlement of accounts with other authorised entities shall be conducted through normal banking channels in a transparent manner; and
 - (d) furnish to the Central Government details of the mechanism for the settlement of accounts with other authorised entities, and charges for usage of network and facilities, as well as details of the actual settlements.
- (6) An authorised entity shall maintain and preserve billing and other accounting records of a financial year, in electronic as well as hard copy, for a period of at least six years from the date of publishing of duly audited and approved accounts of an authorised entity:

Provided that, if the authorisation fee or any other charges for any period are under dispute, the said records shall be retained until the dispute is resolved, even if the period extends beyond the six-year period specified above.
- (7) The Central Government or the TRAI may, at any time, direct an authorised entity to supply information or provide access to the books of annual accounts that such authorised entity maintains in respect of the telecommunication network under the terms of its authorisation, and such authorised entity shall forthwith comply with such direction.
- (8) The records of an authorised entity shall be subject to such scrutiny as may be determined by the Central Government, with a view to facilitating independent verification of the amounts due to the Central Government, including authorisation fees, and any other charges.
- (9) The Central Government may, on forming an opinion that the statements of revenue or annual accounts submitted by an authorised entity are inaccurate or misleading, order audit of the accounts of an authorised entity by appointing one or more auditors, who shall have the same powers which the statutory auditors of the company have under section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, and the remuneration of such auditors, as determined by the Central Government, shall be payable by an authorised entity.

- (10) Without prejudice to sub-rule (9), the Central Government may, at any time, appoint an auditor having the same powers which the statutory auditors of the company have under section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, to undertake special audit of an authorised entity's accounts and records, and the remuneration of such auditors, as determined by the Central Government, shall be payable by such authorised entity.
- (11) If an authorised entity fails to submit the annual accounts, audit report and other required documents under sub-rule (4) and (6) of rule 56 within nine months from the end of relevant financial year, the Central Government, after reviewing all available documents and information and relevant materials, may carry out the assessment of authorisation fee, on best judgement basis:
- Provided that, before proceeding with such an assessment, the Central Government shall issue a notice to an authorised entity providing it an opportunity of being heard.
- (12) No assessment under this rule shall be carried out for a relevant financial year after a period of four years from the end of such financial year except as provided under sub-rule (13).
- (13) The Central Government may carry out an assessment after the lapse of four years from the end of the relevant financial year, and up to six years from the end of such financial year, if it is of the opinion that the amount that has escaped assessment is likely to be equivalent to an amount of fifty lakh rupees or more for such financial year.
- (14) For the purposes of computing the period of limitation as specified under sub-rule (12) and sub-rule (13), any stay on such assessment pursuant to an order or injunction of any court, shall be excluded.
- (15) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (12) and sub-rule (13), assessment of authorisation fee may be carried out at any time pursuant to any finding or direction contained in an order passed by a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (16) The Central Government may, in order to ensure proper and accurate assessment, verification and settlement of authorisation fee and any other charges paid, issue appropriate directions to authorised entities, in respect of all or any telecommunication networks, in relation to accounts and audit of authorised entities, and an authorised entity shall comply with such directions.

58. Technical and Operating Conditions

- (1) The authorised entity shall provide location routing number (LRN) update to all entities authorised to provide access service, NLD service and ILD service under the Act or Indian Telegraph Act 1885.
- (2) The authorised entity shall charge 'per port transaction fee' for MNP from the entities authorised to provide access service in accordance with the regulations, orders, directions, or guidelines, issued by TRAI.

SCHEDULE A: PROCESSING FEE, ENTRY FEE, AND INITIAL GUARANTEE FOR AUTHORISATIONS FOR TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORKS

S. No.	Category of Network Authorisation	Entry Fee (in Rs.)	Initial Guarantee (in Rs.)	Processing Fee (in Rs.)	Authorisation Fee (in Rs.)
1	IP Authorisation	NIL	NIL	10,000	NIL
2	DCIP Authorisation	10 Lakh	NIL	10,000	NIL
3	IXP Provider Authorisation	NIL	NIL	10,000	NIL
4	SESG Provider Authorisation	10 Lakh	NIL	10,000	NIL
5	CTN Provider Authorisation	10 Lakh	NIL	10,000	NIL
6	MNP Provider Authorisation	50 Lakh	40 Lakh	10,000	1% of AGR

SCHEDULE B: FORMAT OF AUTHORISATION FOR TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK

Department of Telecommunications

Section 3 (1) (b) of the Telecommunications Act 2023

1. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3(1)(b) of the Telecommunications Act, 2023, I, _____ (name and Designation), Department of Telecommunications, (address) acting on behalf of the President of India, on considering the Application No _____ Dated grant a(n) (name of the Authorisation) to (name of applicant), (address) (hereinafter in this document referred to as the 'Authorised Entity').
2. This network authorisation shall be governed by the provisions of the Telecommunications Act, 2023 and the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997, as modified or replaced from time to time, or any other relevant Act; and the rules made thereunder.
3. The salient terms of this authorisation are given below:
 - (a) Effective Date of the authorisation: (to be specified)
 - (b) Period of Validity of the authorisation: _____ years from the effective date unless revoked earlier for reasons specified as per the applicable Rules made under the Telecommunication Act 2023.
 - (c) Area of the authorisation: (to be specified)
 - (d) Scope of the authorisation: as specified in Part “_____” of Chapter 6 of the Telecommunications (Authorisation for Telecommunication Network) Rules, 2025
 - (e) Authorised entity shall pay to the Central Government authorisation fee and any other charges in accordance with the provisions of the applicable rules made under the Telecommunication Act 2023.
 - (f) This authorisation is being granted on non-exclusive basis. Additional authorisations may be issued, for same or other types of telecommunication network, in the same Area of Authorisation from time to time in future without any restriction on number of authorised entities with same or different entry conditions.
 - (g) This authorisation does not confer any right to assignment of spectrum. For use of spectrum a separate specific frequency assignment shall be required from the Central Government as per the Rules notified under Section 4 of the Telecommunications Act, 2023.
 - (h) Any misstatement or misrepresentation by an authorised entity found at any stage during the period of validity of the authorisation may lead to cancellation of the authorisation or imposition of any other penalty as found appropriate by the Central Government.

Date:

Name & signature of the representative of the Central Government
(On behalf of the President of India)

To,

(Name and Address of the entity)

SCHEDULE C: ZONAL AREAS

S. No.	Zone	Authorised Areas
1	Zonal Area 1	Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh (E), Uttar Pradesh (W), Delhi and Mumbai.
2	Zonal Area 2	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, North East, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Kolkata.

[F. No. 24-12/2025-UBB]
DEVENDRA KUMAR RAI, Jt. Secy.