

Workshop on "Strengthening Broadband Infrastructure and Services across the Europe Region and beyond"

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Introduction of the state of play and scope of the project

Mr. Vitalie BOBOC

Head of Electronic and Postal Communications Policy Directorate

Ministry of Economic Development and Digitalization of the Republic of Moldova

Main reason to implement broadband mapping and SIP

In order to achieve broadband objectives, it is fundamentally important that there is reliable and valid data on existing broadband infrastructures and services offered. Data on broadband infrastructure and services are crucial to:

- identify gaps in broadband coverage, quality of service level;
- identifying suitable investment areas;
- avoiding duplication of financing as subsidies can be allocated to areas truly affected by market failure;
- provide to the public authorities detailed data to set policies;
- to ensure that public funding is compliant with relevant regulations;
- to program funds and successfully monitor the execution of these actions at the regional and national levels;
- to reduce cost of construction/renovation of broadband networks ensuring efficient use of existing infrastructure and coordination of civil works.

The lack of accurate data risks resulting in policy paralysis, regulatory uncertainty, and poor planning of broadband projects. In order to avoid the negative consequences of broadband data shortage, the mapping platform has to collect data sets concerning broadband infrastructure and services.

Relevant national legislation

- ❖ The Law no 28/2016 on access to properties and shared use of associated infrastructure of public electronic communications networks (shall be align to the provision of the Directive 2014/61/EU);
- ❖ The Law no 241/2007 on electronic communications (aligned to the 6 EU Directives comprised by the 2002 telecoms package, updated in the 2009);
- ❖ The Rules on the protection of the electronic communications networks and execution of the works in the protection areas and on the routes of electronic communications lines, approved by the Governmental Decision no 284/2009;
- ❖ The Law no 254/2016 on national spatial data infrastructure (transposed the provisions of chapters I, II and IV, articles 3–5 and annexes 1–3 from Directive no. 2007/2/EC (INSPIRE));
- ❖ The Governmental Decision no 458/2017 on approval of responsibilities of public entities for spatial data sets;
- ❖ The Governmental Decision no 254/2018 on approval of Regulation with regard to norms for sharing spatial data sets and related services among public entities and third parties (transpose Inspire Directive);
- ❖ The Law no 150/2017 on the Register of the town- technique infrastructure objects;
- ❖ The Conception of the automatized information system “Registry of Engineering Infrastructure Facilities”, approved by the Governmental Decision no 133/2014 (shall be updated recently);
- ❖ The Governmental Decision no 128 /2014 on the joint government technology platform (MCloud);
- ❖ The Governmental Decision no 414/2018 on measures to strengthen data centers in the public sector and streamline the administration of State Information Systems.

Existing fragmentary implementation of broadband mapping

❖ ANRCETI – 2G/3G/4G road coverage map:

<https://hartanrceti.md/#/home>

❖ ANRCETI – fixed broadband development map:

<https://anrceti.md/bandalarga2021>

❖ Moldtelecom – 3G/4G coverage map:

<https://moldtelecom.md/ro/personal/acoperire-3g>

❖ Orange Moldova – 2G/3G/4G coverage map:

<https://gisportal.orange.md/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=e547d45269f04c1e8c6a472b87ba6ebe>

❖ Moldcell – 3G/4G coverage map:

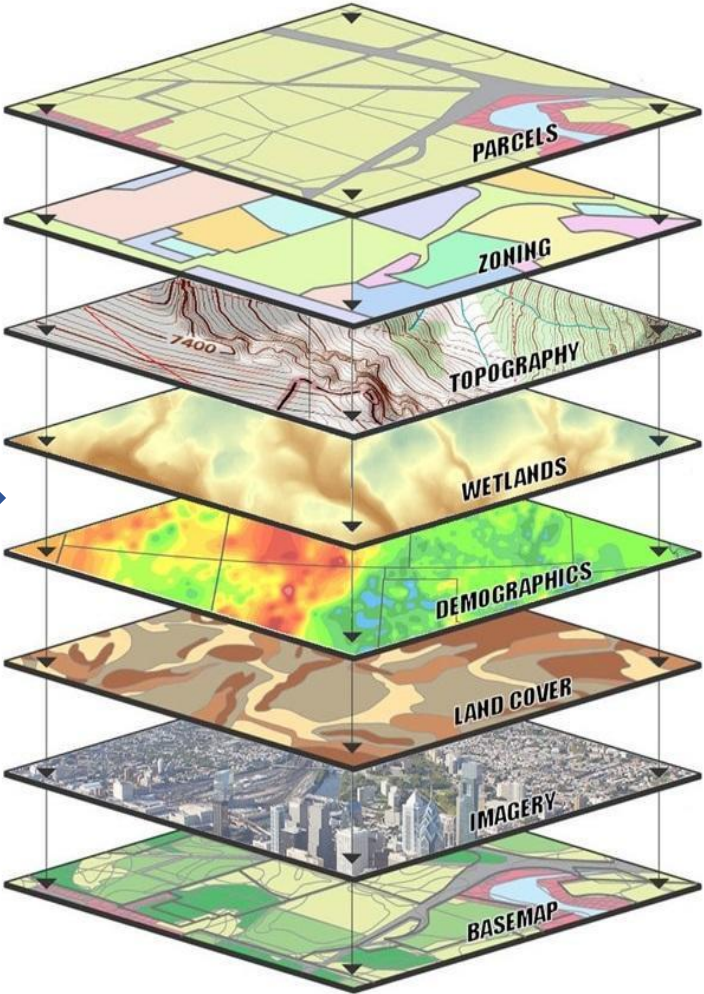
<https://www.moldcell.md/rom/acoperire>

National Spatial Data Infrastructure

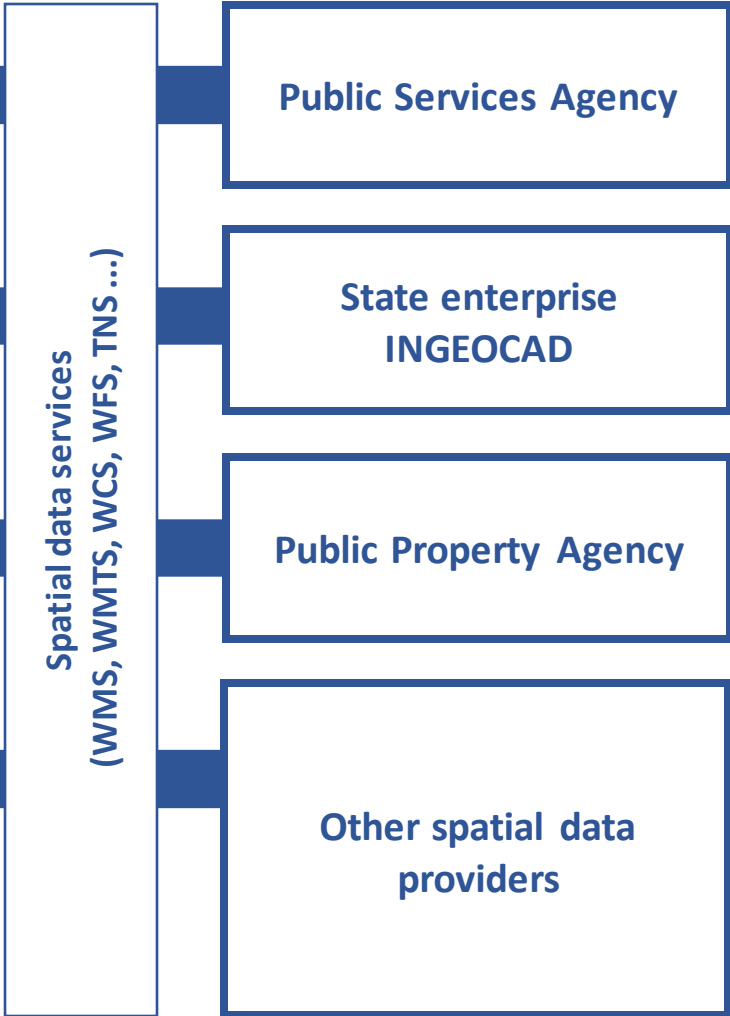
Metadata and catalog service



Spatial data set



Data providers



Spatial data sets “SI INGEOCAD”



Orthoimages



Elevation (DSM, DTM ...)



Coordinate reference systems (CRS)



geographic grid system



Geographical Names



Basic topographic maps (base map)

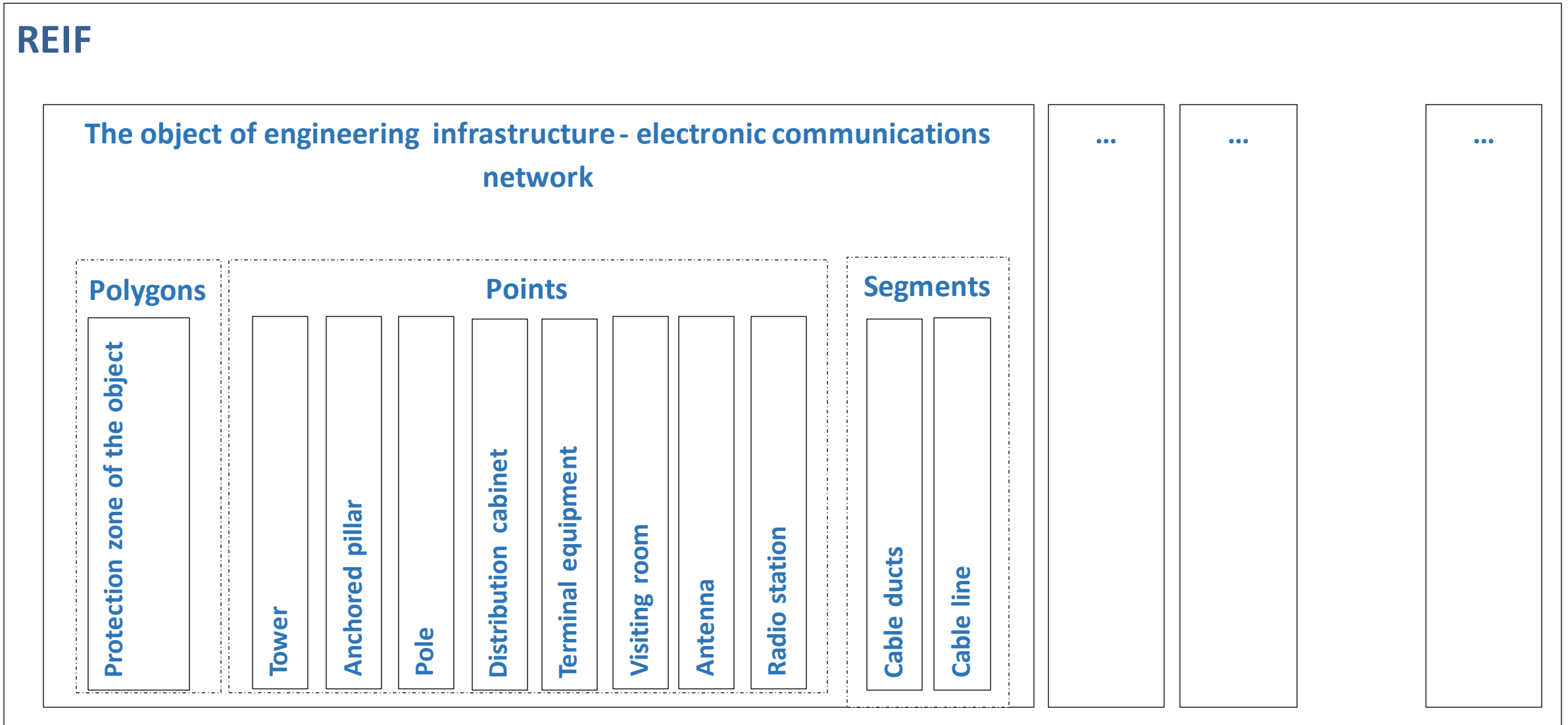
The informational objects of the “AIS REIF”

- 1) **The generalized object** - the object which generates the data concerning the objects of engineering infrastructure, the elements from the framework of the object, its protection zone, the right and the encumbrance on the engineering infrastructure object, the restriction in use of the land included in the protection zone.
- 2) **The object of engineering infrastructure** is the linear complex objects (tubing, networks, cables, transport ways, etc.) as well as the constructions and installations, which are the part of engineering facilities of public or common interest. The complex linear objects, constructions and installations represent structural elements of the engineering infrastructure objects.
- 3) **Protection zone of the objects of engineering infrastructure** is the adjacent zone of the objects of engineering infrastructure, extended in the space, necessary to the insure normal conditions of exploitation and object protection, in the limits of which are established the special requirements for the holders and lands users.
- 4) **The right above the objects of engineering infrastructure:** property right; other real rights.
- 5) **Rights holders:** natural persons (the informational objects is taken from the State Population Registry); legal entities (the informational objects is taken from the State Registry of Legal Entities).
- 6) **Documents:** legal; rights confirmation; technological.

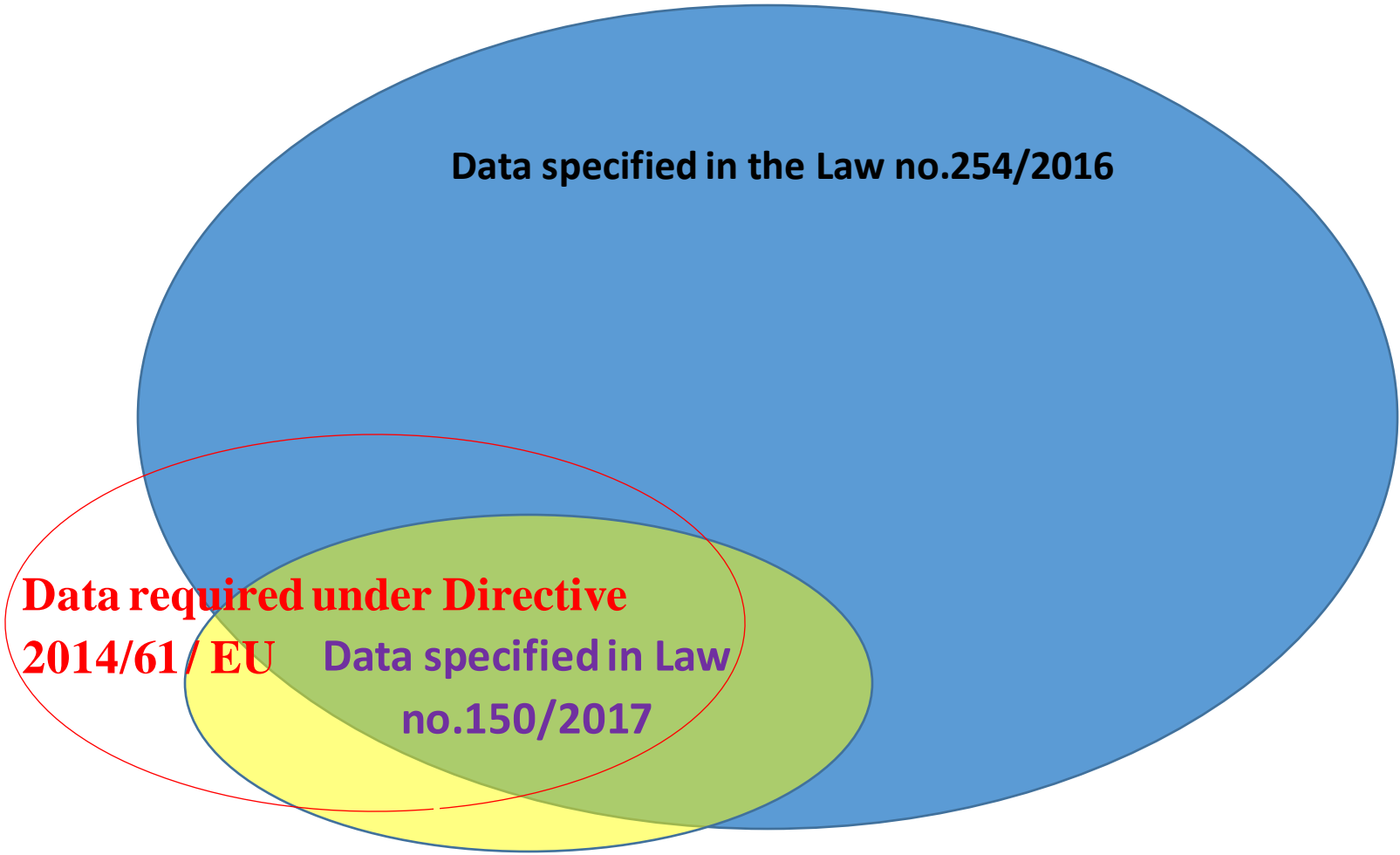
The engineering infrastructure facilities registered in REIF

- ❖ **Water supply and sewage networks**
- ❖ **Electric networks**
- ❖ **Gas networks**
- ❖ **Heating networks**
- ❖ **Road networks**
- ❖ **Railway networks**
- ❖ **Transport facilities (port/marina, airport)**
- ❖ **Electronic communication networks**
- ❖ **Waste management**

Example of the structural elements of informational objects of the “AIS REIF”



Comparison between data set specified in the Law no.254/2016, Directive 2014/61 / EU and Law no.150/2017



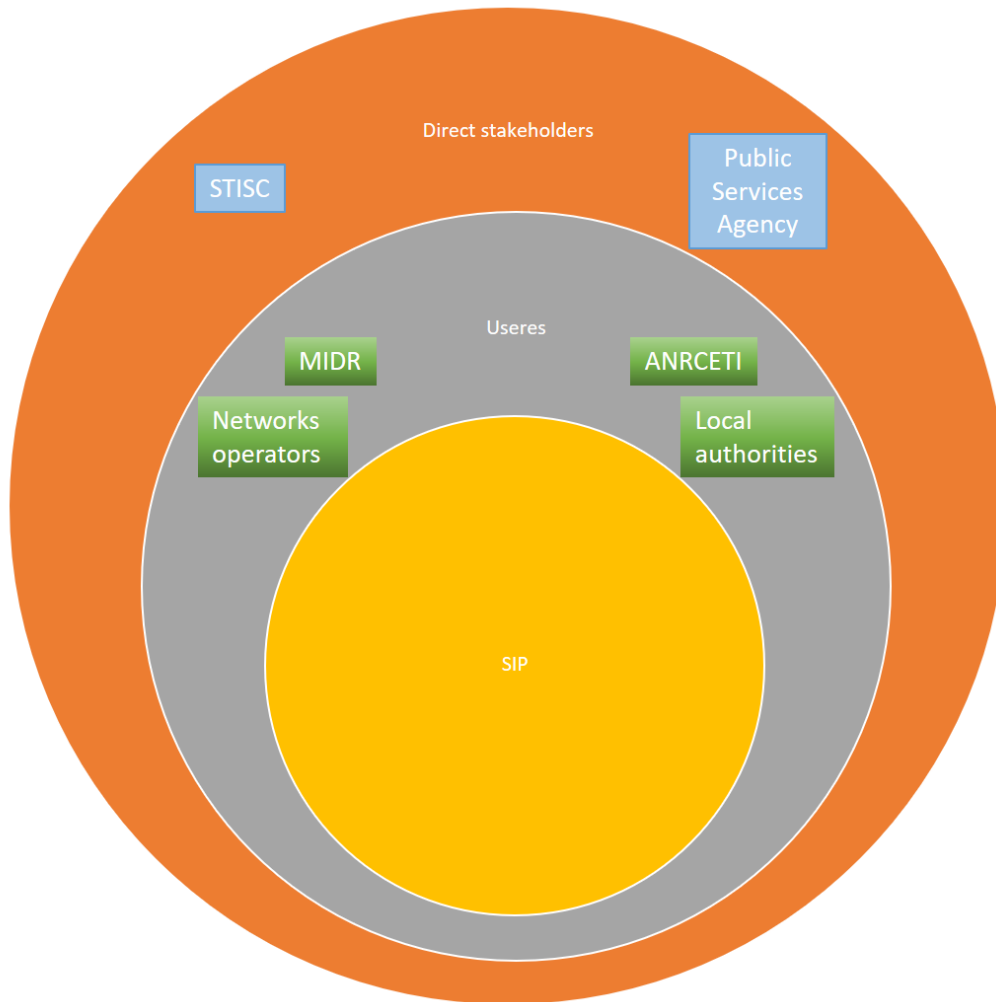
Data specified in the Law no.254/2016

**Data required under Directive
2014/61 / EU** Data specified in Law
no.150/2017

Actions taken so far

- 1) **The Law monitoring Report (October 2017) for the Law no 28/2016 on access to properties and shared use of associated infrastructure of public electronic communications networks were elaborated** – has identified that existing provision of the law regarding networks electronic maps aren't sufficient and cannot be implemented by the ANRCETI and providers .
- 2) **EU4Digital experts elaborated Broadband Mapping Analysis and Recommendations for the Eastern Partnership Countries (December 2020)** – has provided overview of the state of the play and valuable recommendation regarding next steps.
- 3) **World Bank experts elaborated Gap Analysis MD Law 28 & Directive 2014/61/EU: Analysis and Recommendations on Alignment (February 2020)** – were identified existing gaps and provided recommendation for alignment of the Law. **The right above the objects of engineering infrastructure:** property right; other real rights.
- 4) **Public Services Agency has launched implementation of the REIF (2022)** – the hired expert proposed intermediate implementation the model, based on INSPIRE principle.
- 5) **ITU experts elaborated (2022-2023) ITU Policy Paper on Technical Specifications to Establish a Broadband Mapping System in Republic of Moldova, based on REIF.**

Stakeholder interaction and they role in the SIP/broadband mapping system

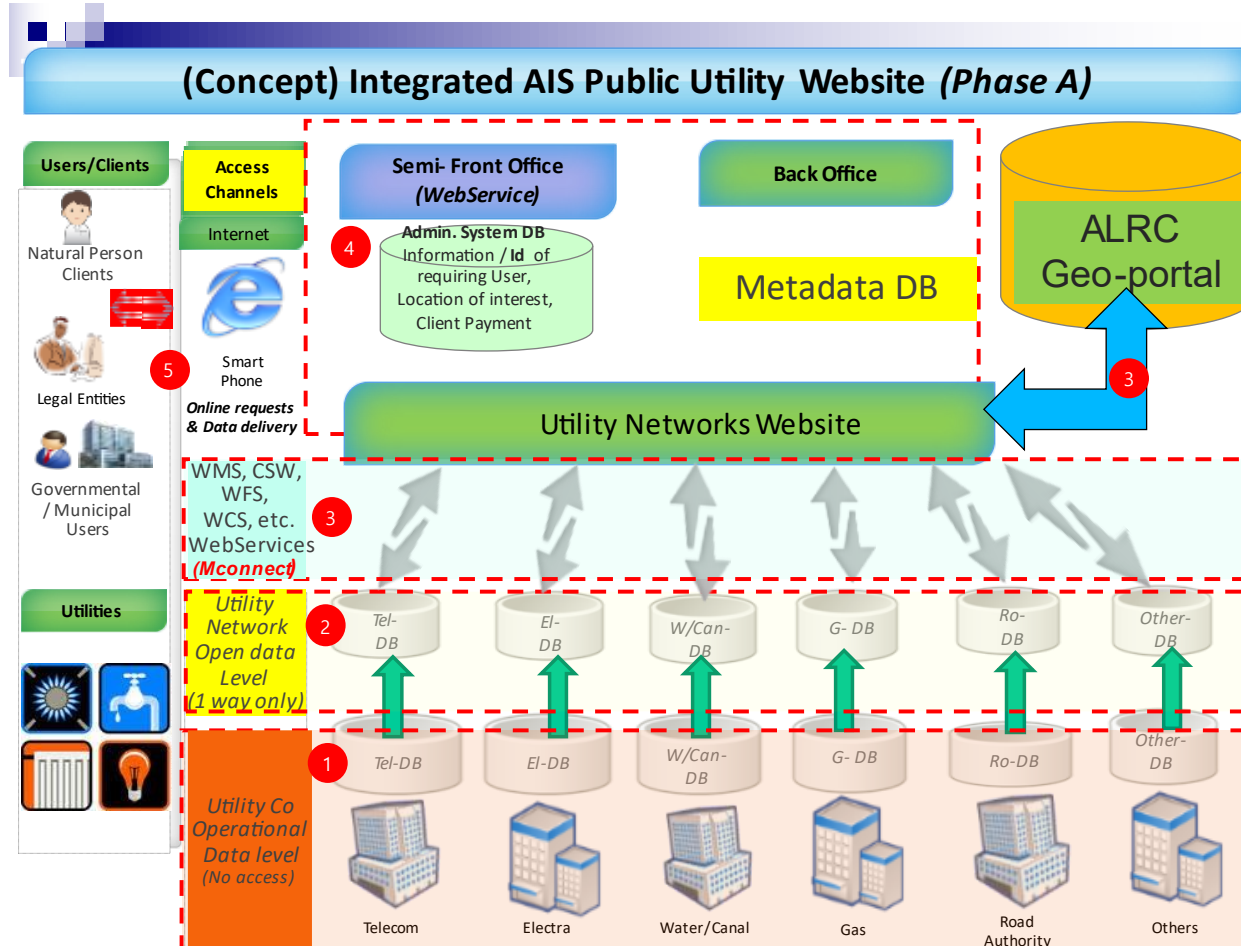


According to ITU Policy Paper on Technical Specifications to Establish a Broadband Mapping System in Republic of Moldova, following entities will be s system users:

- Policy maker in the field of electronic communication (MIDR in 2022, MDED today);
- Regulatory authority (ANRCETI);
- the networks operators listed in the Directive 2014/61/EU (undertakings providing or authorised to provide public communications networks as well as an undertakings providing a physical infrastructure intended to provide: a service of production, transport or distribution of gas, electricity, including public lighting; heating; water, including disposal or treatment of waste water and sewage, and drainage systems; transport services, including railways, roads, ports and airports;
- local authorities, which are responsible for issuing building permit and urban planning certificate.

Two other public institutions are also important participants in this process: Information Technology & Cyber Security Service (STISC) and PUBLIC SERVICES AGENCY. Both institutions will play an important role in building the system. STISC will provide the IT infrastructure and the Public Services Agency will share its data. At the project initiation stage, it is important to ensure agreements between the above-mentioned institutions in which responsibilities, scope of tasks or SLA will be defined.

Phase A of the implementation of REIF proposed by the Public Services Agency



**Thank you
for your attention!**

Vitalie BOBOC,

Head of Communication Infrastructure Department

Ministry of Economic Development and Digitalization of the Republic of Moldova

Tel: +37322250643, vitalie.boboc@mded.gov.md