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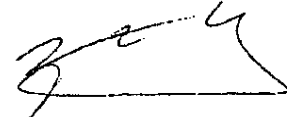
Dear Sir/Madam,

**Voluntary Registration Scheme for
Buildings with Optical Fibre Access Networks**

I would like to inform you that this office has introduced a voluntary building registration scheme since 17 November 2010 to promote the installation of fibre-based broadband access networks. The scheme facilitates ready access by members of the public to information about the availability of the fibre-based broadband access networks in individual residential buildings.

For details of the scheme, please refer to the enclosed information note. The register and the labels of this scheme may be accessed through the web site of this office at <http://www.gov.hk>. You are welcome to call the hotline of this office at 8102 4100 during office hours (8:30 – 17:45) if you have any question about the scheme.

Yours faithfully,



(Y C Leung)
for Director-General
of Telecommunications

Encl.

c.c. Home Affairs Department (Attn: Ms Emily Wan) Fax: 2147 0984

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Information Note on the Voluntary Registration Scheme for Buildings with Optical Fibre Access Networks

Introduction

Hong Kong has most advanced communications network infrastructure in the world. A recent study conducted by the University of Oxford reveals that out of the 72 countries and 239 cities under survey, Hong Kong ranks second in the global broadband leadership table. Our local broadband market continues to grow. To date, 86% of our domestic households have at least two choices of customer access networks, while 70% have at least three choices.

2. The voluntary registration scheme for buildings¹ with optical fibre access networks (“the Scheme”) is implemented by the Office of the Telecommunications Authority (“OFTA”) with a view to:

- (a) providing information on and raising public awareness of the availability of optical fibre access facilities to individual buildings; and
- (b) promoting the further development of the broadband infrastructure in Hong Kong.

Background

3. In the information age, broadband connectivity has become a critical infrastructure essential for the improvement of efficiency, productivity and standard of living. It is a key enabler for social and economic growth in building an inclusive, knowledge-based society, and a key indicator for benchmarking the performance of a knowledge-based economy against other economies. As such, ready access to affordable high-speed broadband infrastructure has become a priority item for every economy worldwide.

4. The Scheme seeks to provide more information on and raise public awareness of the range of broadband access alternatives available to individual buildings. With increased awareness of the importance of broadband connectivity on the part of the residents and occupants, property developers and building management

¹ At the initial stage, the Scheme will cover residential buildings only. We intend to extend the Scheme to cover commercial buildings and other fixed networks at the next stage.

companies, in meeting the increasing aspirations of their residents and occupants, will have the necessary commercial incentive to accord priority to the provision or retrofitting of broadband infrastructure in property developments, similar to the provision of other essential utility facilities.

5. The Scheme will benefit the Hong Kong economy as a whole. For property owners, the Scheme may enhance the value of their properties. For the fixed network operators, the Scheme will help advertise and promote their fibre-based broadband access services. For the property developers, the Scheme will help enhance their brand image and to add value to their property developments. For the society, the Scheme will help promote the further development of broadband connectivity in Hong Kong.

Classification of Buildings with Optical Fibre Access Networks

6. Buildings with optical fibre access networks may be classified into two categories:

- (a) "Fibre-to-the-Building" ("FTTB") -- a communications architecture in which the optical fibre is installed within the boundary of the building for carrying communications for a single building with potentially multiple subscribers; and
- (b) "Fibre-to-the-Home" ("FTTH") -- a communications architecture in which the optical fibre is installed and connected to the subscriber's premises for carrying communications for a single subscriber.

Based on the specifications of FTTB and FTTH given in Schedule 2 to the Annex, buildings with optical fibre access networks are to be classified under the Scheme as buildings with FTTB ("FTTB Buildings") and buildings with FTTH or readily² with FTTH ("FTTH Buildings").

Register of FTTB Buildings and FTTH Buildings

² For the purpose of the Scheme, a building will be considered as a building readily with FTTH where the building is installed with FTTB and at least one fixed network operator commits that, for no less than 90% of all FTTH service requests received from the occupants of the building over a continuous period of 12 months, the FTTH service may be delivered within one month of the requests.

7. In collaboration with the fixed network operators³, OFTA has compiled a list of FTTB and FTTH Buildings in the register of the Scheme (“the Register”).

8. The Scheme will be implemented in stages. Stage One covers residential buildings only. We intend to extend the Scheme to cover commercial buildings and other fixed networks at the next stage.

9. The Register will be published at OFTA’s website and updated regularly. It identifies the name of the listed buildings, the classification of the buildings, and the number of FTTH/FTTB networks connected to the buildings. During Stage One of the Scheme, OFTA will not include name of service provider(s) in the Register but we will review this arrangement after the implementation of the Scheme at later stages.

10. Incorporated owners, building management offices and owners (collectively referred to as “IO/BMO”) may apply to OFTA to list their residential buildings in the Register.⁴ Upon receipt of the application, OFTA will verify with the relevant fixed network operators to determine whether FTTB or FTTH has been installed in the building. After the verification process, OFTA will arrange to list the building in the Register under the appropriate category.

Use of FTTB and FTTH Labels

11. Two labels, the Fibre-to-the-Building Label (“FTTB Label”) and the Fibre-to-the-Home Label (“FTTH Label”), as set out in Schedule 1 to the Annex may be used by IO/BMO of individual residential buildings listed in the Register to inform the residents about the classification of a building. The FTTB Label is to identify a building with FTTB whereas the FTTH Label is to identify a building with or readily with FTTH.

12. Where a building has been listed in the Register, IO/BMO of the building may, at its own cost, reproduce and use the FTTB Label or the FTTH Label. By reproducing and/or using the FTTB Label or the FTTH Label, the IO/BMO agrees to be bound by the Conditions of Use stipulated in the Annex. The FTTB Label or the

³ The following fixed network operators have provided OFTA with the information about their optical fibre access networks at residential buildings: Hong Kong Broadband Network Limited, Hong Kong Cable Television Limited, Hutchison Global Communications Limited, New World Telecommunications Limited, Wharf T&T Limited.

⁴ IO/BMO will need to inform OFTA by whom FTTH or FTTB is provided before it is informed of its eligibility to join the Scheme.

FTTH Label may be displayed in a prominent position in or at the entrance to the building or the management office, or printed in any material (including notices, newsletters and an Internet website) published by the IO/BMO in relation to the building.

Important Notice

13. In listing a residential building in the Register or in granting IO/BMO the authorisation to use the FTTB Label or the FTTH Label under the Scheme, no warranty or guarantee, express or implied, is given by the Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ("HKSAR"), the Telecommunications Authority ("TA") and OFTA as to the accuracy and the completeness of the information contained in the Register or as to the optical fibre connectivity of the building. The Government of HKSAR, the TA and OFTA make no representations, warranties or endorsements whatsoever about the suitability, reliability and the quality of the FTTB or FTTH services available to the building.

14. Participation⁵ in the Scheme is entirely on a voluntary basis. The Register is compiled based on the information provided by the fixed network operators and IO/BMO, which may not be complete. The Register shall not be construed as an exhaustive list of buildings connected with optical fibre access networks. Where a building is not listed in the Register or an FTTB Label or an FTTH Label is not used by the IO/BMO of a building, it does not mean that the installation at the building does not satisfy the prescribed specifications or that the building is not connected with any optical fibre access networks.

15. Concerning the FTTB Label and the FTTH Label, no one may use them without observing the Conditions of Use or otherwise without authorisation from OFTA. Failure to do so may constitute an infringement of copyright under the Copyright Ordinance (Cap.528)

Enquiries

⁵ Participants of the Scheme include:

- (a) those IO/BMO who use the FTTB/FTTH labels subject to the Conditions of Use stipulated in the Annex;
and
- (b) those fixed network operators who provide OFTA with information of their optical fibre access networks at residential buildings for incorporation in the Register.

16. Enquiries on details of the Scheme can be addressed to:

Advisory and Support Section 2
Office of the Telecommunications Authority
29/F, Wu Chung House
213 Queen's Road East
Wanchai, Hong Kong

Tel: 8102 4100
Fax: 2803 5113
Email: ftth-b@ofta.gov.hk

(For physical mails, the front of the envelope should be marked prominently with the words "Registration Scheme for Buildings with Optical Fibre Access Networks")

Office of the Telecommunications Authority
November 2010

Use of Fibre-to-the-Building and Fibre-to-the-Home Labels
under the Voluntary Registration Scheme
for Buildings with Optical Fibre Access Networks

Conditions of Use

As an initiative to promote further development of the broadband infrastructure in Hong Kong and to raise public awareness of the availability of optical fibre access facilities to individual buildings, the Office of the Telecommunications Authority (“OFTA”) implements the voluntary registration scheme for buildings with optical fibre access networks (“the Scheme”).

Under the Scheme, the Fibre-to-the-Building Label (“FTTB Label”) and the Fibre-to-the-Home Label (“FTTH Label”) set out in Schedule 1 may be reproduced and used by incorporated owners, building management offices and owners (“IO/BMO”) of buildings free of charge, subject to the following conditions (“Conditions of Use”). By reproducing and/or using the FTTB Label or the FTTH Label at their own cost, the IO/BMO agree to be bound by these Conditions of Use.

1. Listing of a Building in the Register
 - 1.1 OFTA may, on its own initiative or on the request of an IO/BMO and subject to the eligibility of the IO/BMO under the Scheme, list a residential building in the register of the Scheme (“the Register”).
 - 1.2 Where a residential building is installed with Fibre-to-the-Building (“FTTB”) by a participating fixed network operator, it may be listed in the Register as a building with FTTB (“FTTB Building”). FTTB is a communications architecture which complies with the specifications prescribed in Part 1 of Schedule 2.
 - 1.3 Where a residential building is installed with or readily with Fibre-to-the-Home (“FTTH”) by a participating fixed network operator, it may be listed in the Register as a building with FTTH or readily with FTTH (“FTTH Building”). FTTH is a communications architecture which complies with the specifications prescribed in Part 2 of Schedule 2.
 - 1.4 Where a residential building has not been listed in the Register, the IO/BMO may apply to OFTA for listing. OFTA will determine whether or not the IO/BMO is eligible for the maintenance of accuracy of the database in the Register.

1.5 In its application, the IO/BMO shall provide such information as OFTA may reasonably require for the purpose of listing the residential building in the Register. The IO/BMO shall agree that OFTA may disclose or publish any information supplied by the IO/BMO.

1.6 OFTA may refuse to list a residential building in the Register if it does not have sufficient information to determine whether the residential building should be listed as an FTTB Building or an FTTH Building.

2. Use of Labels

2.1 An IO/BMO may use an FTTB Label only if the residential building for which the FTTB Label is to be used has been listed as an FTTB Building in the Register.

2.2 An IO/BMO may use an FTTH Label only if the residential building for which the FTTH Label is to be used has been listed as an FTTH Building in the Register.

2.3 The FTTB Label or the FTTH Label may be reproduced by the IO/BMO at its own cost and they shall be used in the following manner –

(a) The FTTB Label or the FTTH Label shall be in the form prescribed in Schedule 1. In reproducing and using the FTTB Label or the FTTH Label, the IO/BMO must not alter, edit or otherwise make changes to the form of the FTTB Label or the FTTH Label, including without limitation outlining, rotating, skewing, stretching or scaling the FTTB Label or the FTTH Label in a disproportional manner.

(b) The FTTB Label or the FTTH Label shall be printed in such size that the characters appearing on it are legible at a reasonable distance.

(c) The FTTB Label or the FTTH Label may be displayed in a prominent position in or at the entrance to the building or the management office or printed in any materials (including notices, newsletters and an Internet website) published by the IO/BMO in relation to the building;

(d) The FTTB Label or the FTTH Label shall not be used in any manner which may jeopardise or damage or in the opinion of OFTA likely to jeopardise or damage, the reputation of the Scheme.

2.4 The authorisation for the IO/BMO to use the FTTB Label or the FTTH Label shall be non-exclusive and non-transferable.

3. Information and Test, etc.

3.1 The IO/BMO shall, in such manner and at such times as specified by OFTA –

- (a) submit to OFTA such information;
- (b) carry out such test;
- (c) conduct such investigation; or
- (d) allow and assist OFTA in carrying out such inspection or such test;

as OFTA may reasonably require for the purpose of verifying whether the installation at the residential building complies with the specifications prescribed in Schedule 2 and for the purpose of ensuring the compliance with these Conditions of Use by the IO/BMO. The IO/BMO acknowledges and agrees that OFTA may disclose or publish such information or the result of such test or investigation or inspection as it considers appropriate.

4. Suspension and Termination

4.1 OFTA may –

- (a) where the installation at a residential building which has been listed in the Register does not comply with the specifications prescribed in Schedule 2, alter the category under which the residential building is listed in the Register or remove the residential building from the Register;
- (b) where an IO/BMO fails to comply with these Conditions of Use, suspend or terminate the authorisation for the IO/BMO to use the FTTB Label or the FTTH Label;
- (c) at its sole and absolute discretion, suspend or terminate the Scheme.

4.2 Upon occurrence of an event referred to in Condition 4.1, the IO/BMO shall

immediately and unconditionally –

- (a) cease to use the FTTB Label or the FTTH Label;
- (b) where appropriate, cease to hold itself out in any way as a participant of the Scheme; and
- (c) allow OFTA to make such publication or announcement as it considers appropriate regarding the occurrence of the event.

5. Waiver and Indemnity

5.1 The IO/BMO hereby expressly, unconditionally and absolutely waive all its rights of any claims against the Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the Telecommunications Authority, OFTA and their respective officers, directors, employees, agents, subsidiaries, affiliates, successors and assigns, for any loss, damage, claim or liability of whatsoever nature which it may incur or suffer directly or indirectly arising from, in connection with or as a result of –

- (a) any of the representations, statements or information given in the Register being inaccurate or incomplete; or
- (b) an alteration of the category under which the residential building is listed in the Register or removal of the residential building from the Register by OFTA;
- (c) suspension or termination of the authorisation for the IO/BMO to use the FTTB Label or the FTTH Label;
- (d) suspension or termination of the Scheme by OFTA;
- (e) any claim or complaint made by any other person against the IO/BMO as a result of the IO/BMO using the FTTB Label or the FTTH Label or being a participant of the Scheme, or as a result of publication or announcement made by OFTA under the Scheme in relation to the IO/BMO or the residential building for which the FTTB Label or the FTTH Label is used.

5.2 Condition 5.1 shall survive suspension or termination of the authorisation for the IO/BMO to use the FTTB Label or the FTTH Label and suspension or termination of the Scheme.

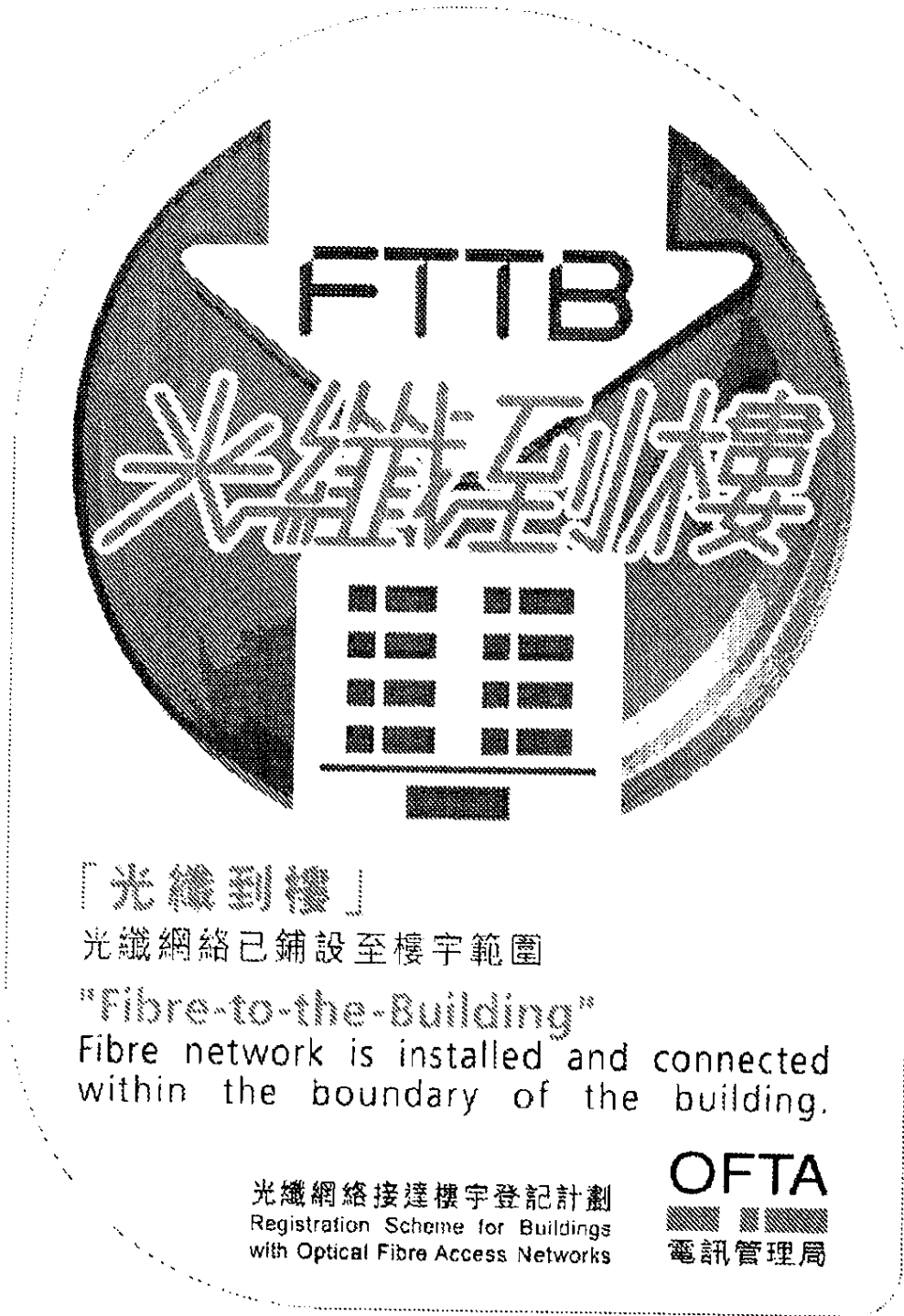
6. Interpretation

6.1 In these Conditions of Use, the singular includes the plural and vice versa.

Schedule 1 to the Conditions of Use

Design of the FTTB Label and the FTTH Label

The Fibre-to-the-Building Label ("FTTB Label")



The Fibre-to-the-Home Label ("FTTH Label")



「光纖到戶」

樓宇已鋪設可以接駁至用戶處所的光纖網絡

"Fibre-to-the-Home"

Fibre network is installed and ready to be connected to individual subscriber's premises.

光纖網絡接達樓宇登記計劃
Registration Scheme for Buildings
with Optical Fibre Access Networks

OFTA
電訊管理局

Schedule 2 to the Conditions of Use

Specifications of FTTB and FTTH

Part 1 : Fibre-to-the-Building (“FTTB”)

“Fibre-to-the-Building” (“FTTB”) is a communications architecture in which the final connection to the subscriber’s premises is a communication medium other than fibre.

The fibre communications path is terminated on the premises for the purpose of carrying communications for a single building with potentially multiple subscribers.

In order to be classified as FTTB, the fibre must at least –

- enter the building, or
- terminate on an external wall of the building, or
- terminate no more than 2m from an external wall of the building, or
- enter at least one building within a cluster of buildings on the same property, or
- terminate on an external wall of one building within a cluster of buildings on the same property, or
- terminate no more than 2m from an external wall of one building within a cluster of buildings on the same property.

FTTB services may deliver just one application, but generally deliver several such as data, voice and video.

FTTB excludes architectures where the optical fibre cable terminates in public space more than 2m from an external wall of one building (for example an operator’s street-side cabinet) and where the access path continues to the subscriber over a physical medium other than optical fibre (for example copper loops, power cables, wireless and/or coax). ^{Note}

For the purpose of the Scheme, in the case of a cluster of buildings on the same property, a building shall not be classified as an FTTB Building unless it is no more than 100m away from the building where the fibre terminates.

Part 2 : Fibre-to-the-Home (“FTTH”)

“Fibre-to-the-Home” (“FTTH”) is a communications architecture in which the final connection to the subscriber’s premises is optical fibre.

The fibre optic communications path is terminated on or in the premises for the purpose of carrying communications to a single subscriber.

In order to be classified as FTTH, the access fibre must cross the subscriber's premises boundary and terminate –

- inside the premises, or
- on an external wall of the subscriber's premises, or
- not more than 2m from an external wall of the subscriber's premises.

FTTH services may deliver just one application, but generally deliver several such as data, voice and video.

FTTH excludes architectures where the optical fibre terminates in public or private place before reaching the premises and where the access path continues to the subscriber over a physical medium other than optical fibre (for example copper loops, power cables, wireless and/or coax). ^{Note}

For the purpose of the Scheme, a building shall be classified as a building readily with FTTH where –

- the building is installed with FTTB; and
- at least one fixed network operator commits that, for no less than 90% of all FTTH service requests received from the occupants of the building over a continuous period of 12 months, the FTTH service may be delivered within one month of the requests.

Note: The above specifications are modelled on the Definition of Terms published by the FTTH Council Europe. See <http://www.ftthcouncil.eu/>