

# DRAFT

## Co-location for Outside Plant (OSP) Guidelines ("Co-location Guidelines")

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## PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF GUIDELINES

### A Introduction

CITC has, based on extensive analysis, research and best practices, developed a framework containing the general principles it deems appropriate for co-location of OSP network infrastructure (cables, ducts and other telecom materials) along intra-city and inter-city streets, roads and highways. CITC has also developed Guidelines for Rights-of-Way (ROW Guidelines). Those Guidelines are contained in a separate document. The Co-location Guidelines also deal with the development and publication of Reference Offers for Co-location (ROC) by Service Providers.

Chapter 3 of the Telecommunications Bylaw (Bylaw) identifies the functions and duties of CITC in relation to interconnection and sets out the rules governing the use of a Service Provider's telecommunications sites in a joint manner with other Service Providers.

The Interconnection Guidelines, Art. 4.2.11, define co-location (as well as infrastructure sharing) as interconnection services which shall be included in the Reference Interconnection Offer:

- Co-location and infrastructure sharing services are services where a Service Provider makes available space, infrastructure or facilities to another Service Provider to use and/or install, operate and maintain its own network equipment.
- The Service Provider requesting co-location or use of infrastructure or facilities should compensate the Service Provider providing it.

### B Definitions

The words and expressions defined in the CITC Statutes shall have the same meaning when used in these Guidelines. The following words and expressions shall have the meaning assigned to them below, unless the context requires otherwise.

- 1 **“Access”** is a generic concept covering any situation where one party is granted the right to use the telecommunications network or telecommunications facilities of another party, on either an exclusive or shared basis.
- 2 **“CITC”** or **“Commission”** means the Communications and Information Technology Commission.
- 3 **“Civil works permit”** means a document issued by the municipality or any other responsible authority which allows a Service Provider to conduct a specific construction project. This activity may involve the use of public land including cutting streets, excavating, establishing telecommunications infrastructure in the ground and re-establishing the original conditions. Such permits may include specific obligations to be fulfilled by the Service Provider.

- 4     **"Co-location"** means access of one Service Provider to locate and operate its telecommunications transmission systems and related equipment in already established sites, infrastructure or facilities of another Service Provider. This can take place at any technically feasible point (such as sites, manholes, handholes, street cabinets, trenches, ducts, vaults, poles, masts on public ground, or any other telecommunications facilities).
- 5     **"Corridor"** means a part of the public land which is specifically foreseen for the installation and establishment of physical infrastructure of a specific type of utility (e.g. telecommunications, sewer, power).
- 6     **"Dominant Service Provider"** means a Service Provider which has been designated as dominant in the relevant market by CITC.
- 7     **"Duct"** means an infrastructure (such as conduits or pipes) that encloses underground telecommunications cables to protect them from direct contact with the soil. Ducts can be divided into sub-ducts.
- 8     **"Handhole"** means a box for access to cables installed along the ducts.
- 9     **"Joint construction"** means the joint building and establishment of telecommunications transmission systems and related equipment in parallel.
- 10    **"KSA"** or **"Kingdom"** means the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- 11    **"Manhole"** means an opening to an underground telecommunications infrastructure used to house an access point for making connections or performing maintenance on underground infrastructure. It is protected by a manhole cover to prevent accidental or unauthorized access to the manhole.
- 12    **"MOMRA"** means the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs.
- 13    **"Rights-of-Way"** (ROW) means (1) the granting of the right to use land for the installation, construction, establishment and operation of telecommunications infrastructure, and (2) the subsequent authorizations necessary to exploit the ROW, such as civil works permits.
- 14    **"ROW Guidelines"** means the CITC Guidelines for Rights-of-Way (ROW).
- 15    **"Service Provider"** means a facilities-based provider licensed by CITC.
- 16    **"Supporting infrastructure"** means handholes, manholes and other infrastructure elements. These elements are associated with Outside Plant (OSP) and are indispensable for the installation, removal, maintenance or repair of cables in ducts and sub-ducts.
- 17    **"Trench"** means an underground infrastructure into which several ducts can be installed. A trench is an occupied part of a corridor created for laying cables, ducts and other telecom materials.

- 18 **"Utility"** means a company building and operating networks including, but not limited to, telecommunications, power, gas and oil networks, as well as railroad tracks.

### **C The Purpose of the Guidelines**

Since all Service Providers are obliged to offer and entitled to receive co-location services under appropriate terms and conditions, the purpose of these Guidelines is to:

- set out the rules and processes for co-location of OSP network infrastructure (e.g. cables, ducts) along intra-city and inter-city streets, roads and highways;
- address the development and publication of a Reference Offer for Co-location (ROC) by Service Providers. The ROC for dominant Service Providers has to be approved by CITC. The obligation to publish a ROC shall initially be imposed on dominant Service Providers but may also be imposed on any other Service Provider;
- define the standard set of commercial, technical and operational conditions under which a Service Provider offers co-location services to other Service Providers. The ROC shall be the basis for negotiation for the provision of co-location services between Service Providers;
- define the rights, obligations and tasks of all parties concerned with co-location, including the Service Providers and CITC;
- establish the framework on which to define the co-location procedures;
- assist in ensuring that all Service Providers are treated fairly and in a non-discriminatory manner with respect to co-location;
- decrease the costs of establishing and operating networks by taking advantage of the use of already established facilities;
- minimize disruption to the public by avoiding unnecessary digging of roads;
- speed up network rollout and service provision; and
- encourage and promote cooperation among Service Providers.

These Guidelines should be read in conjunction with the Telecommunications Act (Act), the Bylaw, CITC Ordinance (Ordinance), the ROW Guidelines, and the Interconnection Guidelines.

### **D The Scope of the Guidelines**

The Guidelines are applicable to all Service Providers who request co-location to build their networks. They also apply to Service Providers who own or manage co-location sites.

## **Co-location for Outside Plant (OSP) Guidelines**

### **Part I**

#### **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

##### **Section 1**

##### **General**

- 1.1 These Guidelines contain rules for co-location for Outside Plant, and its provisions further elaborate on the existing rules as laid down in the Telecommunications Act, the Bylaw, the Interconnection Guidelines, the CITC Rules of Procedure and the ROW Guidelines. The provisions contained herein also may impact the provisions on co-location and sharing contained in the Reference Interconnection Offer (RIO) and the Reference Offer for Data Access (RODA).
- 1.2 The Guidelines are in line with the CITC vision for universally available, high quality and affordable ICT services, and with the CITC mission to provide a fair, clear and transparent regulatory environment to promote competition and safeguard public interest and stakeholder rights.
- 1.3 The objective of establishing the Guidelines is to promote the efficient use of scarce ROW resources in order to facilitate speedy and effective rollout of and access to fiber optic networks, which are essential to the availability of ultrahigh-speed data services to all users.
- 1.4 The provisions contained herein are intended to be of a general character and are applicable to all OSP parts of the network(s). If certain provisions only refer to specific parts of the network (such as the access or the backbone network), these are specifically identified.
- 1.5 Irrespective of the extent to which a licensed Service Provider makes use of co-location, its existing obligations, such as coverage obligations laid down in its license, remain unchanged.
- 1.6 Co-location in the sense of these Guidelines has to be made available irrespective of whether a Service Provider can exploit its Rights-of-Way. These Guidelines are applicable in parallel to the ROW Guidelines.

**Part II****PROVISION OF INFRASTRUCTURE****Section 2****Facilities Concerned**

- 2.1 In accordance with Art. 36 of the Act and Art. 28 of the Bylaw, a Service Provider shall allow other Service Providers to, among others, co-locate their telecommunications equipment at facilities, where such co-location is technically and commercially feasible. Co-location has to be made available in order to enable the requesting Service Provider to construct, establish, enlarge, amend, operate, maintain, repair, transform or remove a telecommunications network.
- 2.2. Service Providers shall make available access and offer to host outside plant infrastructure, facilities and network elements of other Service Providers in the following locations:
- Cabinets
  - Manholes
  - Vaults
  - Poles
  - Masts on public ground
  - Handholes
  - Buildings
  - Trenches
  - Other sites as contained in related legal provisions, as pertain to joint construction in Art. 3.2 of these Guidelines, or as per relevant CITC decisions
  - Ducts insofar as it is technically and commercially feasible to install either sub-ducts or cables into these ducts
  - Sub-ducts insofar as it is technically and commercially feasible to install cables into these sub-ducts.
- 2.3 Technical infeasibility means unavailability of space or that such a co-location would present an insurmountable threat to the safety of the personnel working in the infrastructure as laid down in section 9 of these Guidelines.

### **Section 3**

#### **Forms of Co-location Services**

- 3.1 For the realization of co-location, Service Providers have to give priority to physical co-location as the preferred solution. If physical co-location is technically or commercially infeasible, other solutions are to be implemented in the following order:
1. Adjacent co-location; Adjacent co-location is space in an existing adjacent structure nearby but separated from the physical co-location space.
  2. Distant co-location; Distant co-location is the mere extension of external cables of associated electronic communications facilities between two distantly located points of presences of Service Providers to connect its electronic communications facilities and associated electronic communications facilities to those of the other Service Provider.
- Other forms of co-location may be included in CITC decisions or may be contained in other legal provisions.
- 3.2 Access to trenches and joint construction are regulated in section 5 of the ROW Guidelines.

### **Part III**

## **FUNCTIONS OF CITC AND OBLIGATIONS OF SERVICE PROVIDERS**

### **Section 4**

#### **Responsibilities and Powers of CITC Regarding Co-location**

- 4.1 Consistent with the provisions of the CITC Statutes, CITC shall perform the following functions in relation to co-location of telecommunications networks:
  - 4.1.1 issue Co-location Guidelines and related provisions;
  - 4.1.2 promote expeditious and commercially viable co-location arrangements;
  - 4.1.3 ensure that co-location agreements are fair, transparent, in-line with CITC Statutes and meet the objectives of CITC;
  - 4.1.4 if necessary, regulate the prices for co-location services offered by Service Providers;
  - 4.1.5 ensure that the dominant Service Provider prepares and publishes a Reference Offer for Co-location (ROC) in accordance with these Guidelines, the By-law and other relevant CITC documents;
  - 4.1.6 ensure that other Service Providers offer co-location services on request; and
  - 4.1.7 resolve disputes related to co-location in a timely and impartial manner according to section 10 of these Guidelines and as per the Act and the Bylaw.
- 4.2 From time to time, the provisions of the Guidelines may be updated by CITC. Service Providers will be notified of changes to the Guidelines before the effective date of such updates.
- 4.3 CITC may review the Guidelines at any time, for example, in response to changes in relevant legislation, the CITC Statutes, or license conditions or directions.



## **Section 5**

### **Obligations of All Service Providers**

- 5.1 All Service Providers enjoying ROW are obliged to offer co-location to other Service Providers for the facilitation of network rollouts.
- 5.2 Service Providers shall, on receipt of a written request from other Service Providers, offer access to already installed infrastructure according to section 2.2 of these Guidelines provided that such infrastructure is their property or falls under their management responsibility. The requested Service Provider shall then enter into good faith negotiations to conclude a co-location agreement.
- 5.3 The following actions or practices, among others, shall be deemed to violate the duty to negotiate in good faith:
  - 5.3.1 obstructing or delaying negotiations or resolution of disputes;
  - 5.3.2 refusing to provide information to the requesting party about a Service Provider's own facilities that are necessary for the co-location arrangements;
  - 5.3.3 misleading or coercing a party into reaching an agreement it would not otherwise have made;
  - 5.3.4 demanding that another Service Provider sign a non-disclosure agreement that precludes it from providing information requested by the Commission; or
  - 5.3.5 refusing to include a provision allowing amendment of the co-location agreement to take into account changes in Commission Statutes.
- 5.4 A Service Provider shall not be required to enter into an agreement where to do so would:
  - 5.4.1 cause or be likely to cause material danger or injury to any person or to any property;
  - 5.4.2 cause material damage or otherwise interfere with the operation of its telecommunications network, telecommunications facilities, or the provision of its telecommunications services; or
  - 5.4.3 not be technically or commercially feasible.
- 5.5 Service Providers shall ensure that an agreement offered under section 5.1 or 5.2 of these Guidelines shall comply with the provisions of the Guidelines for the relevant type of co-location.
- 5.6 All Service Providers are obliged to roll out and operate their network infrastructure in an efficient manner.
- 5.7 Irrespective of the extent of co-location, each Service Provider must ensure that at any point in time the independent operation of its network is guaranteed.
- 5.8 If co-location is not technically and commercially feasible, the requested Service Provider must prepare justifications and submit them to the requesting party within one month from the date of request. Disagreements among the parties may be referred to CITC for dispute resolution per section 10 of these Guidelines.
- 5.9 Service Providers must submit to CITC a copy of all co-location agreements in accordance with Art. 42 of the Bylaw.

## Section 6

### Obligations of Dominant Service Providers

- 6.1 The following provisions apply to Service Providers that CITC has designated as dominant Service Providers pursuant to Art. 30 of the Bylaw; however, CITC may also require other Service Providers to conform to the same obligations if it deems appropriate.
- 6.2 Every dominant Service Provider shall fulfill all obligations according to section 5 of these Guidelines as well as the additional obligations contained in this section.
- 6.3 For the fulfillment of the additional obligations according to this section, every dominant Service Provider shall provide CITC for approval a “Reference Offer for Co-location (ROC)” within 90 days of the date of enactment of these Guidelines. This ROC shall cover at least the contents described in section 7 below. Dominant Service Providers shall periodically update this ROC as requested by CITC.
- 6.4 All forms of co-location and the corresponding services offered by dominant Service Providers in accordance with these Guidelines shall:
  - 6.4.1 be consistent with the Co-location Guidelines;
  - 6.4.2 be consistent with the ROC according to section 7 of these Guidelines;
  - 6.4.3 be transparent, non-discriminatory and objective;
  - 6.4.4 meet all reasonable requests for co-location with its telecommunications network in a timely manner; and
  - 6.4.5 be subject to terms and conditions consistent with the Act and the Bylaw, as well as the decisions of CITC.
- 6.5 Every dominant Service Provider shall ensure that:
  - 6.5.1 it applies non-discriminatory conditions to Service Providers requesting co-location, under similar circumstances and with the same conditions and the same quality as it provides for its own services, or for those of its affiliates;
  - 6.5.2 it makes available on request in a timely manner all necessary information and specifications to Service Providers requesting co-location; and
  - 6.5.3 it only uses information received from a Service Provider seeking co-location for the purposes for which it was supplied and does not disclose the information to other departments, affiliates or persons to whom the information could provide a competitive advantage.
- 6.6 A dominant Service Provider shall publish its approved ROC by:
  - 6.6.1 sending a copy to the Commission;
  - 6.6.2 making a copy available in its principal business offices;
  - 6.6.3 sending a copy to any Service Provider on request; and
  - 6.6.4 publishing the ROC on its website.
- 6.7 For purposes of the provision of co-location services, the dominant Service Provider must meet the requests by other Service Providers where commercially and technically feasible, taking into consideration the legitimate interests of all involved parties. Where the request is for co-location in a trench, and if it is technically infeasible to

meet the request in all or part of the trench, an alternative trench similar to the initial request must be proposed. In any case, description of infrastructures for which access may be granted shall contain a plan with a scale of at least 1/1000, as well as:

- a) the number of handholes, their type and location, highlighting those for which physical access is difficult;
- b) the type of ducts, length of sections, number of sub-ducts and occupancy of sub-ducts, with explicit reference to the diameters of the already installed cables, and locations as well as distance between reference elements which can be clearly identified.

- 6.8 In addition, the dominant Service Provider must identify and provide the information for each infrastructure, regarding the availability of space to be used by the Service Provider requesting co-location. The information has to contain which space may be made available by the dominant Service Provider.
- 6.9 The dominant Service Provider must set up, maintain and continuously update a database to provide descriptive information of facilities according to section 2.2 of these Guidelines. This shall also contain continuously updated information about other Service Providers' detailed requests for co-location.
- 6.10 Every dominant Service Provider shall, within ten (10) days after execution of a co-location agreement, submit a paper copy and an electronic copy of this agreement to the Commission.
- 6.11 Copies of co-location agreements may exclude parts of the agreement that contain information designated by both parties as confidential. In any case, details of prices, terms and conditions shall be disclosed, as well as information required to be disclosed under these Guidelines. A dominant Service Provider may designate information as confidential pursuant to Chapter 1 of the Bylaw and the Rules of Procedure.
- 6.12 The Commission will make a list of all co-location agreements available on its official web site that may be accessed by concerned parties.
- 6.13 Every dominant Service Provider shall provide to the Commission, at such time or times as the Commission prescribes, a report on its co-location agreements. The reports shall:
  - 6.13.1 list all co-location agreements, to which the dominant Service Provider is a party;
  - 6.13.2 state whether or not such agreements comply fully with these Guidelines and all other documents issued by CITC and fully explain any variances;
  - 6.13.3 provide such information on the quality of co-location services as the Commission prescribes; and
  - 6.13.4 contain any additional information required by these Guidelines.

## Section 7

### Reference Offer for Co-location (ROC) and Related Co-location Agreements

- 7.1 Knowing that CITC has the right to alter the contents of the Reference Offer in the manner that is consistent with its Statutes and that best serves the public interest, every ROC shall:
  - 7.1.1 comply with these Guidelines, and with the principles of transparency and non-discrimination;
  - 7.1.2 include a full list of available co-location services as well as the necessary ancillary services to be supplied to other Service Providers, and the associated terms and conditions, including the prices for each service and component of such service;
  - 7.1.3 include the technical standards as well as the standards for safety and security applied by the Service Provider;
  - 7.1.4 be approved by CITC and published by the Commission on its official web site;
  - 7.1.5 include the detailed terms and conditions related to the access to the facilities as listed in section 2.2; and
  - 7.1.6 include the quality of service indicators and levels as well as clauses that foresee stipulations regarding the consequences of any breach hereto, e.g. penalties.
- 7.2 The minimum contents for the ROC are shown in Annex 1.
- 7.3 The dominant Service Provider must make proposals for any templates required, such as for ordering processes, reporting or forecasting.
- 7.4 The ROC shall be reviewed and updated periodically, as a minimum every 12 months, unless determined otherwise by CITC. The ROC shall be developed in view of the ongoing evolution of market needs and the need for development of infrastructures.
- 7.5 An Agreement between the Service Providers shall also include:
  - 7.5.1 Quality of service indicators to be included in the contract between the parties covering:
    - 7.5.1.1 The time required to reply to a request, measured in calendar days from the date the dominant Service Provider receives a request from the Service Provider seeking co-location.
    - 7.5.1.2 The confirmation date of the feasibility for the desired installation for co-location.  
The date for the beginning of the necessary physical tasks; and  
The projected date of completion the physical tasks related to implementation of co-location.
    - 7.5.1.3 The confirmation date for the desired maintenance operations by either party.

- 7.5.2 Prices that include the different elements, such as for the use and access to the facilities listed in section 3.1, and the different features of the services to be provided;
- 7.5.3 Sizes of ducts and volume occupied for purposes of the assignment of the space, and related pricing;
- 7.5.4 Description of the space available in the ducts and associated infrastructure, that will probably be used during the validity of the reference offer;
- 7.5.5 Sequence of procedures and interactions to be followed by the Service Provider requesting co-location related to:
  - 7.5.5.1 availability of space in the desired ducts and handholes;
  - 7.5.5.2 installation or removal of infrastructures in ducts and handholes; and
  - 7.5.5.3 procedures to request, accept and book maintenance and repair operations.
- 7.6 The parties conducting co-location must in all cases conduct joint forecasting of their requirements. The period of the forecast should be defined by the parties themselves but should be for at least 12 months. CITC may request this information from the Service Provider, if necessary for its purposes.

## **Part IV**

### **COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS**

#### **Section 8**

##### **Cost-Based Pricing**

All Service Providers must adhere to the following regulations related to costs and tariffs. Annex 2 contains the principles of defining the costs and prices in the Reference Offer for Co-location.

- 8.1 Co-location is an interconnection service pursuant to the Interconnection Guidelines (Art. 4.2.11) and therefore the same principles as for interconnection tariffs shall apply.
- 8.2 The charges must be transparent and non-discriminatory, i.e. the same rate shall apply to the same services provided under similar conditions to all Service Providers.
- 8.3. The dominant Service Provider shall apply to itself the same charges for co-location services which are used to provide its services or services of its other business units or affiliates.
- 8.4 The dominant Service Provider has to offer cost-based prices for co-location services and its auxiliary services.
- 8.5 The filing, approval and publication of co-location tariffs shall be pursuant to the Telecommunications Bylaw and the Rules of Procedure and consistent with these Guidelines.
- 8.6 Costs shall be allocated on the basis of the true drivers of cost, i.e. those activities or services which cause the costs to be incurred or the assets to be purchased (cost causality).
- 8.7 The co-location agreements between the Service Providers, including the prices for the co-location services, shall be filed with CITC. In case of disagreement between the Service Providers, CITC shall resolve the dispute according to section 10 of these Guidelines.

**Part V****MISCELLANEOUS****Section 9****Safety and Security**

- 9.1 When conducting construction work implementing co-location, the involved Service Providers have to ensure safety for the public and employees. Thus, they must observe the related legal provisions as well as the Standards for Rights-of-Way and Co-location.
- 9.2 Service Providers providing access and co-location to their networks and infrastructures may require the following from the other Service Providers to ensure that security measures are adhered to when work is conducted:
  - 9.2.1 Conduct of the work at the co-location site solely by qualified personnel;
  - 9.2.2 Entrance controls and conduct of the work under guidance of the Service Provider granting co-location;
  - 9.2.3 Avoidance of any changes resulting from the work which reduces the security measures installed originally by the owner of the facility;
  - 9.2.4 Covering additional costs which may arise to re-establish security measures after conducting the construction work; and
  - 9.2.5 Limitation of physical access to specific facilities, specific persons and specific times.

## **Section 10**

### **Dispute Procedure**

Any disputes between two Service Providers on entering into an agreement, related to the obligations of one of the Service Providers under these Guidelines, such as provision of services/facilities, anti-competitive and discriminatory practices, charging and pricing of services/facilities, non-compliance of the terms and conditions and of the agreement, legal issues and provisions contrary to the Law, Regulations, Guidelines, and orders and directives issued from time to time by CITC, may be referred to CITC by either of the parties according to Chapter 6 of the Bylaw.



**Annex 1: Minimum Content of a ROC**

## Framework agreement (main body)

- Preamble, definitions and interpretation
- Commencement and duration
- Confidentiality and non-disclosure
- Intellectual property rights
- Legal rights, protections and extent of liabilities
- Review, renewal rights and obligations
- Terms associated with breach, suspension and termination of the agreement
- Provisions for security aspects
- Provisions for staff safety and systems protection
- Dispute resolution and arbitration
- Force majeure, waiver and assignment
- Authorized representatives and notices
- Governing law and jurisdiction

## Service level agreement

## Service definition and description

- Service configuration
- Service provisioning
- Technical characteristics
- Operational conditions
- Quality of service
- Penalties for non-compliance with service level objectives

## Technical aspects of co-location

- Co-location facilities
- Co-location realization
- Ordering procedure
- Implementation
- Quality of service
- Operational processes of co-location
- Provisioning processes

## Mutual information

- Operation and maintenance processes
- Access to the facilities listed in section 2.2
- Operational testing
- Safety standards

## Prices and payment process

## Management of co-location

- Exchange of information between Service Providers
- Network information
- Planned network changes

## **Annex 2: Principles of Services and Prices in a ROC**

1. The following principles shall be taken into account for payments by the Service Provider seeking co-location:
  - (a) Monthly payments: The following elements shall be considered in pricing:
    - i) remuneration of a fraction, proportional to the space occupied by the Service Provider seeking co-location, according to the nature of the costs that are to be settled;
    - ii) remuneration of a fraction, proportional to the space occupied by the Service Provider seeking co-location, of the amounts required to maintain the ordinary maintenance condition of the infrastructure in question;
    - iii) administrative expenses ascribable to the Service Provider seeking co-location paid by the dominant Service Provider and related to the infrastructure in question.
  - (b) Non-periodic payments: Intended to remunerate the costs for:
    - i) location and installation of new cables installed in the ducts, handholes and supporting infrastructure of the dominant Service Provider;
    - ii) changes to the infrastructures installed in the ducts, handholes and supporting infrastructure of the dominant Service Provider;
    - iii) extraordinary repair and maintenance operations, caused by the Service Provider seeking co-location.
  - (c) The following elements may be considered in the formation of these prices:
    - i) cost of labor per hour for the above-mentioned actions;
    - ii) costs supported by building work, material used and other obligations directly related to the infrastructure in question;
    - iii) administrative costs ascribable to the Service Provider seeking co-location incurred by the dominant Service Provider for the service in question.
2. The following items shall be contained in a Reference Offer of the dominant Service Provider regarding the prices for co-location:
  - (a) Prices for the information on the location of ducts and supporting infrastructure;
  - (b) Prices for the analysis of the viability of ducts, manholes or handholes and supporting infrastructure for installations of other Service Providers;
  - (c) Prices for the installation of cables into ducts and supporting infrastructure;
  - (d) Recurring prices for the use of ducts and supporting infrastructures by cables and equipment of a Service Provider;
  - (e) Prices for relocation of cables from ducts and supporting infrastructure;
  - (f) Prices for the removal of cables from ducts and supporting infrastructure;
  - (g) Prices for the construction and establishment of new ducts and supporting infrastructure;
  - (h) Prices for accompanied visits to facilities.