

**Nepal Telecommunications Authority
Rural Telecom Development Fund Disbursement
Committee**

**Concept Paper on Fund Disbursement
(Draft)
(RFD65.01)**

Jestha,2065

Abbreviations:

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADSL	Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Lines
AOG	Auditor General
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
NTA	Nepal Telecommunications Authority
NDCL	Nepal Doorsanchar Company Ltd
PCO	Public Call Office
POP	Point of Presence
RTDF	Rural Telecommunications Development Fund
RTDFDC	Rural Telecommunications Development Fund Disbursement Committee
SASEC	South Asian Sub regional Economic Co-operation
UTL	United Telecom Limited
VDC	Village Development Committee
VSAT	Very Small Aperture Terminal

1. Background

The section 4 of article 30 in Telecommunications Act, 2053 (1997) states that "The Authority shall create a fund for the development, extension and operation of the Telecommunications Service in the rural areas and each Licensee shall deposit such amount, every year, out of the annual income received by him as specified by the Authority. It further states, "the Authority may designate any Licensee for developing, extending or operating the Telecommunications Services and such Licensee shall develop, extend and operate the Telecommunications Services in the rural areas as specified by the Authority." Based on the aforesaid provision of the act, the Authority has implemented Rural Telecommunications Development Fund (RTDF) Disbursement (procedures) by-law-2064 and by-law on designating Service Providers(procedures) 2064. According to the provision made in the by-law, the Authority has constituted a Rural Telecommunications Development Fund Disbursement Committee, which shall work as per the provisions of the by-law.

The Rural Telecommunications Development Fund Disbursement Committee formed in 2064 B.S. comprises of the following officials:

a. Mr. Bheshraj Kandel	Convener
b. Mr. Reg Bahadur Bhandari	Member
c. Mr. Ramesh Adhikari	Member
d. Mr. Min Prasad Aryal	Secretary

The tenure of the committee, as prescribed by the Rural Telecommunications Development Fund Disbursement (Working Procedures) by-law-2064, is for 2 years with the possibility of reappointment of the officials for additional one more tenure. The by-law has a provision to form Advisory Council to provide suggestions to the committee.

2. Current Status of the Fund and Projection for five years

- **Main source for the Fund:** Authorized licensee shall contribute two percent of the total annual income as specified by the Article 30(4) of the Nepal Telecommunications Act¹. Till date, the fund has a balance of about Rupees 770 millions (77 crores).
- About Rupees 25 millions (20 crore 50 lakhs) has been granted to Nepal Doorsanchar Company Ltd (NDCL) for the rural services.
- The details about the deposits in the Fund since the establishment and the amount deposited in past three fiscal years are mentioned in the table hereunder:

¹ Besides this, the assistance from the government or donor agencies shall also be the source of fund in RTDF.

Table 1: Status of Rural Telecommunications Development Fund

S.No.	Fiscal Year	Amount deposited in the Fund	Increment rate as compared to the previous fiscal year	Remarks
1	061/62	Rs. 16,34,59,856/90		
2	062/63	Rs. 19.67.26.085/80	20.35%	
3	063/64	Rs. 24,21,37,818/90	23.08%	
Cumulative amount in RTDF		Rs. 97,73,08,396/20		
Released Amount		Rs. 20,52,63,907/18		Provided to NDCL to deliver telecommunications services in the rural areas.
Balance		Rs. 77,20,44,489/18		

Based on the current annual increment rate of 23.08%, the cumulative amount in the fund is expected to increase approximately by Rupees 225 million (2 billion 25 million) in the next five years and reach approximately three billion rupees.

3. Potential telecommunication services for which the funds can be disbursed:

- Telephone (wired or wireless), mobile, internet or internet telephony services in the rural areas, or
- Developing and expanding telephone and mobile services in areas where the existing telephone services are insufficient, or
- Delivering other services related to telecommunications and information technology (e.g. broadband services)

4. Basis for fund utilization:

- I. Grant and loan assistance shall be provided only to the authorized licensee (person or organization) for programmes on delivering services or building infrastructures.
- II. Such loan and grant assistance shall be provided on the competitive basis.

III. Grant or loan assistance shall be delivered in a phase wise manner only after receiving evidence that the processes mentioned in the work schedule has been carried out.

5. International experiences on fund mobilization for Rural Telecommunications Development

Special funds have been set up in different countries with the objective of delivering basic telecommunications services in rural areas. Generally, an average of 2.5% (ranging from 1.5% to 6.5%) of the total annual income is deposited in such fund. Such fund is collected from income of the service providers in many countries, the license fee (in India) or state grant or a combination of these two may constitute the fund.

These funds have been found to be utilized in public telephones and establishment of community information centres in order to deliver telecom services in the rural areas. For example, such funds are utilized to deliver minimum telecommunications services (public telephones) in rural areas in countries like China, Nepal and India whereas, such funds have contributed significantly for setting up Community/Rural Information Centres (Voice and Data Services) in Uganda, South Africa and Columbia. Practices in other countries show that such grants are provided in a phase wise manner to the service providers in competitive manner (to the one who seeks least subsidy amount).

In some countries public services are delivered through mobile telecommunications services and such service providers receive grants to deliver such services. Since the wireless (mobile) telephone service is extremely fast to deploy, Some African nations give importance to public services based on mobile.

For the first time, the Telecommunications Development Fund was utilized in South Africa to establish telecenter in rural area. However, in a period of one year from the establishment of telecentres only 50% are in operation. Majority of these telecentres use voice services. The difficulties associated with the sustainable functioning of the available services in the rural areas include high operation cost, lack of the capacity of the local people to utilize these services and unavailability of the issues and information of people's interests and concerns in local languages.

Services based on grant/subsidy are developed in different ways in Nepal. On a competitive basis, service provider seeking least subsidy (STM Telecom Sanchar Pvt. Ltd.) has been provided the grant from the assistance of the World Bank to make available at least two lines of telephone services in each Village Development Committee (VDC) of the Eastern Development Region (EDR). Further, the RTDF has been provided as grant to NDCL equivalent to capital investment in the designated VDCs.

Grant assistance from the World Bank has been provided to establish telecentres on a pilot basis at eight different locations with the objective to uplift the lifestyle of rural areas through the use of information technology. Additional programs are also being carried out in the current fiscal year towards this end. In this connection target has been set to establish 56 rural community information centres in the rural areas and 50 E-post. In addition, six E-centres are being established with the cooperation of Asian Development Bank (ADB) under SASEC (South Asian Sub regional Economic Cooperation).

6. Process of Preparing Programmes

Process can be initiated as following to facilitate access to information in the rural areas:

- i. based on the study carried out by NTA,
- ii. based on the significance and possibility of the demands put forth by different consumers and stakeholders,
- iii. on the basis of necessary advice and recommendations provided by the advisory council of upto 25 members constituted by the Authority for fund disbursement, project selection and rural development.

7. Points to be considered while designing programmes:

According to the provision made by the Telecommunication Policy 2060, it shall be appropriate to consider the following issues while selecting and prioritizing the program.

- I. Whether or not the program is feasible without grant or loan assistance.
- II. Operational feasibility and long term sustainability of the service due to the purchasing capacity of the consumers in respect of high service charge even if the service is in operation
- III. Whether or not such programs are implemented by other agencies (example: infrastructure on information technology under the e-governance programme being operated under the assistance of ADB), if being operated, whether or not such programs are sufficient. If such programs are being operated by multiple agencies/entities, it is necessary to establish coordination and formulate the programs accordingly.

8. Current Status of Rural Telecommunications

8.1. Telephone services (as of NTA's statistics, Magh 2064)

As of statistics of Magh 2064, 733 out of 3915 VDCs of Nepal are still deprived of telephone services (at least two lines). Some programs have already been fixed to develop services in rural areas which are as follows:

- Additional VDCs receiving services from NDCL by the end of fiscal year 064/065 163
- VDCs to be covered by the services of Nepal Satellite Telecom Pvt Ltd (New basic telephone service provider). : 273
- VDCs to be covered by Smart Telecom Pvt. Ltd (New Rural Telecom Service Provider): 398

As per the aforesaid provision, more than one service providers provide services in some of the VDCs. But, some areas (63 VDCs) of the eastern region will still remain excluded from access to the services even after the completion of the programme.

8.2 Information Technology

Despite the availability of the Internet services in the areas that have telephone services, the quality and capacity of the internet services is fairly low in rural areas compared to the cities. Internet can be accessed through the wired or wireless technology, by the dial-up VSAT technology from the STM. At least one service provider has set up an Internet Point of Presence (POP) in 59 district headquarters in the country. For services from such operator, there is no need to pay distance charges while accessing the Internet. The Internet service accessible through other than VSAT is limited only at slow pace. The current status of Internet services in Nepal is as follows:

- Internet POP in 59 District Headquarters
- Estimated Customer Population:²
 - 67,419 (internet customers)
 - Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants = 0.26
- International Internet bandwidth per inhabitant: 5.53 bits per second³

8.3 Broadband Services

² Source: NTA's Tri-monthly Telecommunication Indicators

³ Source: NTA's Trimester Telecommunication Indicators

⁴ Source: NTA's Trimester Telecommunications Indicators

Nepal has yet to define broadband service. If broadband services are defined as are done in neighbouring countries, such services are virtually non-existent in rural Nepal. Although Tenth Five Year Plan had targeted to establish 1500 telecenters by the end of the plan period, only 250 telecenters are estimated to have been established with the support of governmental and non-governmental organizations; donor agencies and private sector. The details of some multi-purpose telecenters have been presented in Appendix 1

Initiatives taken for the development of broadband services (projects under operation and in pipeline) are as follows:

- The projects under operation by the Authority with the assistance of the APT and World Bank and those in the pipeline.
- The E-governance programme to be implemented with the grant assistance of the Asian Development Bank.
- Plans to establish telecenters by different Telecommunication Service Providers.
- Projects being operated by the internet service providers.

8.3.1 Difficulties in expansion of services

Most of the Telecentres have not been able to achieve expected outcomes whereas many of them are not even functioning well. Limited connectivity and capacity, high usage charges and low quality of services have attributed to the difficulties in smooth functioning of the telecenters.

8.3.2 Status of telecommunications network for the broadband services

Telephone exchanges have been established in all district headquarters of the country whereas some of the exchanges are connected to the optical fibre, and most of them are functioning through the low capacity micro wave links or satellite links. Hence, those districts do not have access to high speed telecommunication services. High speed services are possible only through alternative mediums like optical fibre, cable and VSAT.

Although statistics show that mobile services based on the GSM technology are available in most (73) districts, its data capability is limited. High speed facilities are available only in Kathmandu and are relatively expensive.

STM Telecom Sanchar Pvt. Ltd. has already set up over 1881 PCOs through over 823 VSAT terminals in more than 601 VDCs of Nepal. As

of 30 Asoj 2064, the VDCs served NDSL and STM Telecom Sanchar Pvt. Ltd are presented in Table 2.

The CDMA telephone network operated by the UTL based on the IS-95 technology is available only in limited districts and its data capability is also similar to that of mobile which is relatively low. The network run by the NDSL based on the CDMA-2000x technology is available in many districts and it has been possible to deliver services quite extensively in the rural areas. This technology has relatively high data capability. The experiences till the date show that this technology is highly useful in the rural areas. However, due to limited capacity, this technology cannot cater the needs of large group of consumers without enhancing its capacity.

Table 2: The status of rural telephone services

Development Region	Total VDCs	VDCs with at least a PCO	
		Through STM*	Through NDCL*
Nepal	3915	601	2819
Eastern Development Region	893	530	577
Central Development Region	1199	2	815
Western Development Region	865	63	702
Mid-Western Development Region	575	6	307
Far-Western Development Region	383	-	198

* There is overlap in some VDCs

The high-speed data capability can be available through the use of ADSL (Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Lines) in the wire network established for telephone services by the NDSL. NDSL has already launched the ADSL services. East-West Optical fibre operated by NDCL has high capacity and can serve as a very reliable infrastructure for expansion of telecommunication services in rural areas.

Although NDSL has ADSL and high capacity East-West Optical fibre technology, it seems that other service providers complain that they have not been able to obtain access to it in the timely basis. It is necessary to guarantee the access of everyone to such facilities.

9. Prospective Programmes

It has been deemed necessary to design and implement concrete short-term and long-term programs based on the recommendations of and consultation with concerned stakeholders, other agencies preparing to deliver telecom services in the rural areas and Fund Disbursement Advisory Council. This shall be done accordingly. Based on the preliminary information available till date, the following programs are under consideration for implementation. The programs shall be finalized after consultation.

9.1 Basic and Mobile telephone services

Wide discussion/consultation is needed on programs among the followings whether to include or not and to confer whether additional programmes are required:

- a. Providing telephone services to the areas where it is not available.
- b. Providing at least 2 lines with broadband capacity telephone service in each ward of the VDC ($3915 * 9 = 70,470$ lines are necessary for this purpose)
- c. Providing at least 1 line of public telephone service for the fixed distance (say 4 km, or at a shouting distance) and/or for the fixed population (say 1000 people, for rural population). (About 10,000 lines of public telephones are required for this purpose.)
- d. Creating an atmosphere in which mobile service can be accessible to the fixed geographical coverage (for example about 75 percent) and/or the fixed percent of the population (e.g. 90 percent).

9.2 Internet Services

Provide support to establish at least one Point of Presence (POP) in each Ilaka with a high capacity internet facility to support efforts such as e-education, tele-medicine/tele-health to uplift the living standards of the general population in the rural areas thereby contributing to poverty alleviation. (927 POPs are required for this purpose)

9.3 Building infrastructures for the deployment of information and Telecommunication Technology

The Three Year Interim Plan (2064/65 – 2066/67) had targeted to increase the total telephone lines to 81,00,000, issue license to deliver services using appropriate information and communication technology (e.g. WiMax, 3G, UMB, VOIP, IMT Advanced) as per the need to

provide appropriate information and communication services for the users of rural areas across the country. It has also aimed at making provision in order to operate various telecommunication services related on ICT by establishing telecenters in the rural areas of the country. It is essential to build the network infrastructures related to high capacity telecommunication and information technology for achieving the set target. For this purpose, the Broadband Transmission Systems need to be established for all service providers. A network with high capacity running throughout the country is required. In order to deliver services using such a medium throughout the country, an information super highway that acts as the backbone for all system need to be established. Alternative Information super high highway with geographical diversity can guarantee service continuity even if one highway is obstructed due to any natural or human reasons.

High capacity Broadband Transmission Systems contribute to the effective delivery of all communication services like telephone, mobile, Internet and multimedia. These require huge investments and can be established only by large organizations. However access to such infrastructures is necessary for all service providers from small to large. Hence, it is beneficial for all service providers to share the infrastructure which have 'unlimited capacity' among themselves: costs can be borne by all operators and capacity can be shared.

Deployment of optical fibre based information super highway is nearing completion along the East-West high way in the Terai. High capacity transmission systems are now available in some areas. However, all districts are not yet covered by this network and other service providers don't have access to it. Further, disruption in one section of the highway can lead to disturbance of services in other areas. Therefore, the following activities seem to be appropriate:

- (a) Make arrangements for connecting the headquarters of all districts, zones and development regions to the optical fibre national network to provide backbone connection for broadband services in all villages of Nepal.
- (b) Make arrangements for establishing infrastructures using optical fibre in all district headquarters, municipality/sub metropolitan city/metropolitan city and development regions.
- (c) Establish an alternative information super highway by connecting optical fibres in such a way that it passes through the mid-hilly areas⁴. Make arrangements for connecting all district headquarters to this highway.

⁴ The terrestrial microwave system can be installed in the case of complicated geographical areas.

- (d) Since radio technologies such as WLAN and WiMax are highly beneficial to deliver high capacity services in rural areas, arrangements for building shared radio towers, equipment storage buildings and alternative source of electricity to cover wider areas may be highly beneficial.
- (e) Given that the areas in the Chure (Hilly region) and some parts in the upper hilly areas are far behind other parts of the country in terms of development infrastructures including telecommunications, special efforts need to be made to deliver the telecommunication services to these areas.
- (f) Make arrangements to enhance public access to multi-purpose services like Telephone, Internet, Fax, Email, Video, and TV.

Implementation of the above-mentioned programs may increase the significance of high capacity services including data and voice, and the delivery of services will also be meaningful. If the Authority provides appropriate grant/subsidy for the development of the infrastructures as said above, the distance charge of the services can be minimized, if not possible to eliminate, and benefit of new technologies would ultimately reach up to the ordinary people.

10. Preliminary tasks to be carried out by the Committee

- (a) Hold discussions and consultations with different stakeholders and carry out study for providing telecommunication services in the rural areas, prepare a conceptual framework and submit it to the Authority for necessary decision and action.
- (b) Prepare annual programs and estimated budget for the projects (short term and long term) to be implemented by the assistance of the Fund and submit to the Authority.
- (c) As per the by-laws related to the RTDF disbursement (Working procedure), 2064) and by-laws related to the selection of service provider (Procedure, 2064), recommend the NTA to form the advisory council comprising of maximum of 25 representatives of service providers, consumers, village development workers, representatives of governmental and semi-governmental bodies and experts for providing suggestions on fund disbursement, project selection and rural development.
- (d) Collect updated statistics about the status and the telecommunications services available in the rural areas in the

country, by different service providers and bodies/organizations and prepare programs accordingly.

- (e) Facilitate establishment of infrastructures as well as other necessary and appropriate technologies for rural telecommunication development and enhancement. Identify experts to carry out study and research on development and expansion of telecommunications services, and recommend the Authority for immediate action.
- (f) Regarding the subsidies/grant to be provided for rural telecom services, recommend the NTA to carry out study and research work to identify whether subsidy should be provided for capital or operational expenditure, and to determine the extent and duration of such subsidies (whether to subsidize fully or partially, and till what time the subsidies are required).

11. Long-term activities for the committee

- (a) Identify the rural areas where no service or insufficient services are available. Call for tender from the existing licensee for providing telephone, Internet and network services on the basis of the specific need of the area. Further, fix the time frame for delivering the services and take initiatives for selecting the licensee for the above-mentioned work on the basis of the following criteria.
 - Proposed the minimum subsidy per line.
 - Proposed maximum coverage with the subsidy from the Fund.
- (b) Recommend to the authority to enter into contract with the licensee for implementing the identified projects using the fund for disbursing the budget accordingly.
- (c) Formulate and recommend Monitoring and Enforcement Mechanism for regular inspection to ensure the quality of the services provided by the service providers, whether or not the activities have been carried out as per the agreement.
- (d) The present situation for establishing separate platforms for telephone and high capacity Internet in the rural areas is expensive. Hence, carry out study and propose programmes to address such situation and establishing a situation where all

telecom services are available through a single infrastructure and where the customers can select their own service providers.

12. Monitoring System

According to the Rural Telecommunications Development Fund Disbursement (Working Procedures) By-laws-2064 and the concept paper regarding the fund disbursement, the monitoring process for the initiated programmes will be as follows:

(a) Reporting

Prepare the following report for the monitoring of the activities carried out by the fund and make arrangements to submit it to the NTA.

I. Trimester Report

First Trimester :	Shrawan, Bhadra, Ashwin, Kartik
Second Trimester:	Mangsir, Poush, Magh, Falgun
Third Trimester:	Chaitra, Baishak, Jestha, Asadh

II. Annual Report

The annual report shall be prepared at the end of each year.

(b) Auditing

Department of the Auditor General (AOG) shall audit the income/expenditure of the fund established according to the Rural Telecommunications Development Fund Disbursement (Prodecure) By-laws.

(c) Monitoring and supervision visit

The committees' officers, Advisory Council's members and when necessary other professionals/experts (as per committee's decision) shall carry out monitoring and supervision of the programs run by or run in partnership with the committee.

(d) Review by independent consultants

The committee may use the services of independent consultants to review the programs launched by the committee or in partnership with other agencies/organizations.

13. Problems, Challenges and Opportunities

Some challenges in the sector include existing conflict situation in some places, lack of human and financial resources, destruction of the physical infrastructures and weak law and order situation hampering the expansion of

the services, delay by the licensee to expand services, etc. The peace initiatives in the country offer a conducive environment for development of this sector.

(a) Problems:

- Inequitable construction of the development infrastructures in all areas of the country.
- Lack of skilled human resources to use the new technology.
- Unavailability of the skilled human resources on time and lack of motivation for the existing human resources. .
- Prevalence of conflict in some party of the country (Terai)

(b) Challenges:

- Reconstruction and rehabilitation of the dented infrastructure for resuming the services.
- Management of skilled human resources.
- Linking the Telecommunication to the World Information Network.
- Provide Telecommunication services to all VDCs in the country.
- Attract the private sector for the overall development of the communications sector and implement the public-private partnership programs.

(c) Opportunities

- The E-governance master plan prepared by the Government of Nepal.
- Peaceful conclusion of the Constitution Assembly elections
- The growing attraction towards telecommunications sector.
- Diversification of the countrywide postal services network which holds the general people's trust and hence, creating the atmosphere in which the beneficiaries have access to the services in a more simplified manner.
- Democratic political process, inclusive development approach, peaceful and liberal environment for the balanced development of the communications sector.
- The decreasing costs and diversification of services in the information and technology sector.

14. Expected Impacts

- Increased access of the rural population to information and technology.
- Rural population enjoy their rights to information.
- A new dimension to the economic and intellectual development of the country.

- The information and technology medium will be used as a mean in the overall development process and hence contribute to the balanced development in the country.

Questionnaire:

In relation to the proposed Rural Telecommunication Development Fund Disbursements' draft of concept paper, you are requested to give your opinion, suggestion and reactions to the following subjects.

- (1) In relation to the possible programmes of the above concept paper's point number 9.1 regarding fund disbursement.
 - A. How appropriate is it to provide two line telephone services with Internet service capability in each ward of the VDCs? In such arrangement, what would be the appropriate minimum data rate?
 - B. While providing telephone services to specified area as included in the section C of the point 9.1 of the consultation document, what type of measurement (number of Telephone lines) would be better to take into account what criteria would be required for this process?
 - C. Regarding coverage of population by mobile telephone services as included in the section D of the point 9.1 in the consultation document, what criteria should be adopted for this process? In addition, how should the RTDF be utilized according to the criteria?
- (2) In relation to fund disbursement in the mentioned concept papers point 9.2's possible programmes, what policies and work plans would be suitable for the development and enhancement of Internet service? Further, in order to carry out the development and expansion of Internet service in rural areas, what should be criteria for customer base and minimum bandwidth required to make access of Internet services in the rural areas?
- (3) In relation to the Rural Telecommunication Development Fund Disbursement, as mentioned in the concept paper's point number 9.3, how relevant is it to carry out the possible programmes in A, B, C, D, E and F and in which priority? In addition, what programs can be added/removed or modified from the proposed plan?
 - How suitable is it to connect all development regions, zones and district headquarters through optical fibre in a national network and provide Broad band services? What policy and programs should be prepared for such arrangements?
 - How suitable is it to establish an alternative information super highway by connecting Optical fibres that passes through the mid-hill areas and make arrangements for all district headquarters to be linked to this highway. What issues need to be considered while making this arrangement?

- (4) In relation to the Rural Telecommunication Development Fund Disbursement's concept paper's point number 10 and 11, what programmes can be added or removed from the list?
- (5) As mentioned in the point number 12, what arrangements regarding the monitoring system are required?
- (6) In relation to development and expansion of telecommunication services in the rural areas, what are the suitable types and extent of grants/subsidies (partial or full)? While providing this grant, how should the budget be allocated in the following areas?
 - The cost of the equipment based on international market prices by competition, or
 - The installation and transportation cost of the equipment/system, or
 - The cost of the bandwidth required for delivering services.
- (7) What modality should be practiced in order to ensure long-term sustainability of rural telecommunication services?
- (8) What policies and programmes should be added/removed from the proposed concept paper regarding fund disbursement?
- (9) Any other suggestions, opinions and reactions regarding Rural Telecommunication Development Fund Disbursement.

अनुसूची १

Telecentres Established By HLCIT:	Telecentres Established By NITC:	Telecentres Established Under the ICT4D for Development Project of UNDP:
1. Panauti, Kavre	1. Sankhu, Kathmandu	1. Gerkhutar, Nuwakot
2. Gaighat, Udayapur	2. Milanchowk, Parbat	2. Singhiya Sunsari
3. Bashamadi, Makwanpur	3. Devighat, Nuwakot	3. Dumraha, Sunsari
4. Tukuhe, Mustang	4. Kobang, Mustang	4. Katuwachaupani, Parbat
5. Silgadi, Doti	5. Madhesa, Sunsari	5. Majhphant Parbat
6. Birendranagar, Surkhet	6. Krishna chowk, Chitwan	6. Rumjatar, Okhaldhunga
7. Baglung Bazar, Baglung		7. Jomsom, Mustang
8. Durgapur, Jhapa		8. Jomsom Airport, Mustang
9. Rotary Club of Dhulikhel, Kavre		9. Marpha, Mustang
10. Tolka, Kaski		
11. Majhagaw, Kaski		
12. Chandrakot, Kaski	Telecentres/cybercafe's Established By Joint Partnership of NTA and RUPP:	Nepal Wireless Project in Magdi, Kaski, Parbat, By Mahabir Pun
13. Mugling, Chitwan	1. Biblyante Samudayik Suchana Kendra, Biblante, Barbote VDC, Ilam	1. Nangi, Myagdi
14. Charikot, Dolakha	2. Samudayik Suchana Kendra, Sidhuwa Bazzar, Parewadin VDC, Dhankuta	2. Ramche, Myagdi
15. Kamane, Makwanpur	3. Samudayik Suchana Kendra, Dharapani, Prithivinarayan Municipality-2, Gorkha	3. Tikot, Myagdi
16. Sandhikharka, Arghakhanchi	4. Samudayik Suchana Kendra, Sanoshree rural market center, Bhuri Gaun, Nailapur VDC, Bardiya	4. Gharamdi, Myagdi
17. Judibela, Rautahat	5. Gramin Suchana Tatha Sanchar Kendra, Chhinchu VDC- 7, Surkhet	5. Khibang, Myagdi
18. Narayan Municipality, Dailekh	6. Bayisdhara Samudayik Suchana Kendra, Dipayal Silgadhi-9, Doti	6. Ghara, Myagdi
19. Bagalthok, Shyanja	7. Samudayik Gramin Suchana Kendra, Narayanpur rural market center, Narayanpur VDC -1, Dang	7. Paudwar, Myagdi
20. Bhimad, Tanahu	8. Chandani Suchana Kendra, Chandani VDC - 6, Mahendranagar, Kanchanpur	8. Narchyang, Myagdi
21. Palugtar, Thantipokhari Bazar, Gorkha	Cybercafes	9. Lekhagaun, Myagdi
22. Duradada, Lamjung	1. Mero Signal Communication and Cyber café, Hulaktole, Dhankuta	10. Shikha, Myagdi
23. Dada Gaun, Rasuwa	2. Excellent Cyber Café, Gularia-8, Bardia	11. Swanta, Myagdi
24. Maingawa, Sarlahi	3. Gautam Pustak Pasal, Pipalla, Doti	12. Ghorepani, Myagdi
25. Bahuni, Morang		13. Bega, Myagdi
26. Madhumalla, Morang		14. Banduk, Myagdi
27. Gulariya, Bardiya		15. Lopre, Parbat
28. Triphala, Jhapa		16. Chandrakot, Kaski
29. Jumla, Jumla		17. Mailhgaun, Kaski
30. Janakpur Dham, Dhanusha		18. Bhichuk, Kaski
31. Nabalpur, Sarlahi		19. Tolka, Kaski
32. Dhabauli, Dhanusha		20. Landruk, Kaski
33. Khotang, Khotang		21. Chhomorong, Kaski
34. Jaleswor, Mahottari		22. Gandruk, Kaski
35. Khalanga Musikot, Rukum		
36. Raigaun, Phaparbari, Hattisude, Makwanpur		