

# *Digital Atlantic Working Group*

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# *Summary of Policy Brief- Telegeography*

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## **How are we connected: ?**

- ❑ *81% of the subsea cable are within the North Atlantic region primarily serving Europe and Americas region.*
- ❑ *19% of the subsea cables within South Atlantic serve the other regions including Africa and Latin America.*
- ❑ *Africa is the least connected amongst the four regions.*
- ❑ *Content distribution and access is concentrated between two regions out of the four (America to Europe or vice versa). Americas and Europe has the largest share of infrastructure build on the Atlantic Ocean in addition to its superior terrestrial backbone networks.*
- ❑ *Content is the most distributed traffic on the subsea cables on the Atlantic region because most contents are developed by either Europe or Americas to serve other region/markets.*





# Suggestions

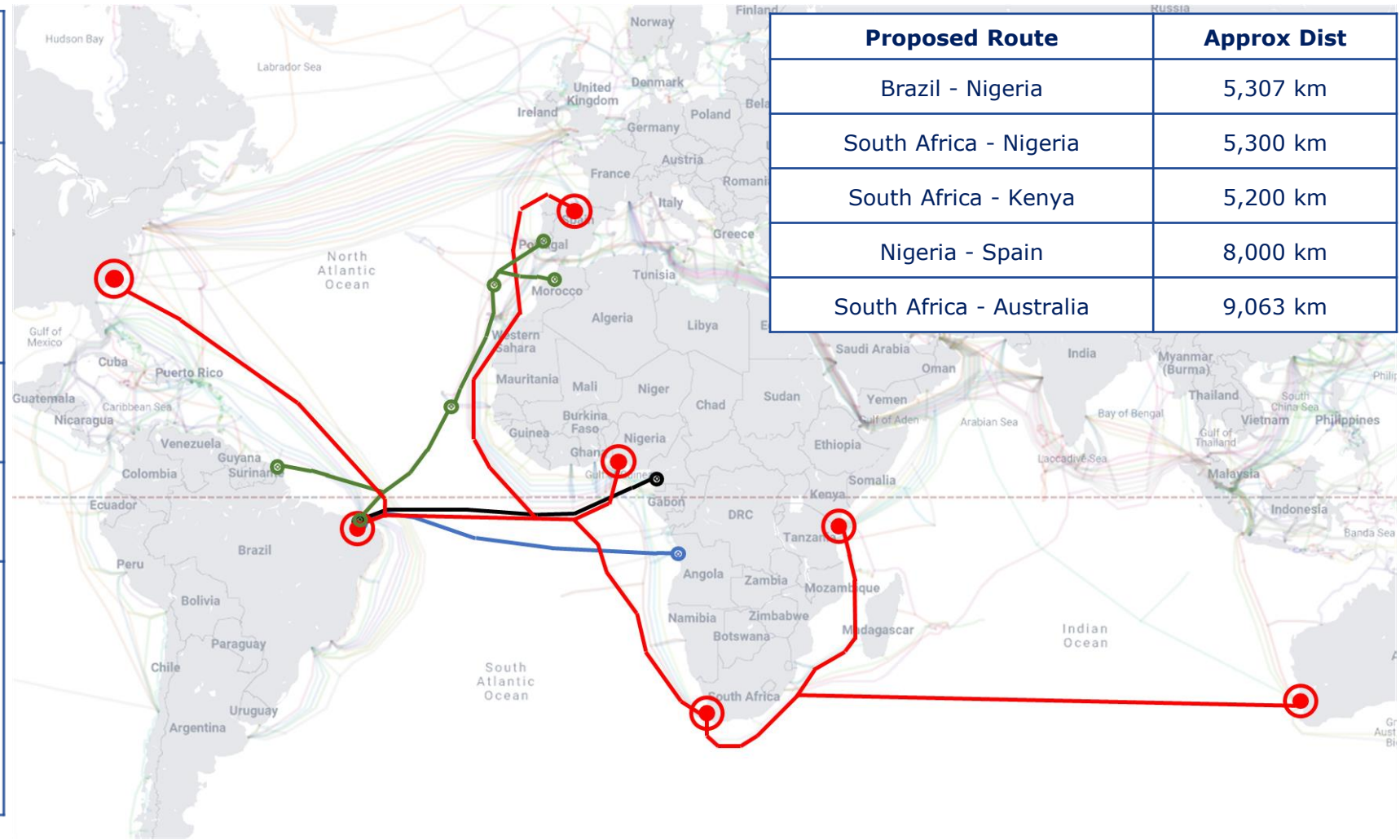
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***How can digital connectivity be improved, where are the gaps, how can we connect the unconnected?***

- Submarine cables connecting major hubs in Africa to Latin America needs to develop further or optimized to serve Nigeria, South Africa and Kenya markets.*
- Existing cables (SAIL, ELLA-LINK and SACS) between Africa and Latin America not available in Key markets in Africa or cable not accessible in those markets.*
- A Cable system connecting South Africa, Nigeria, Brazil and America needs to be developed to improve on existing redundancy around the Atlantic Ocean to key content origins in Americas. Could improve latency compared to existing network paths through Europe into Americas.*
- Landlocked countries need a cable landing station for International capacity in Africa. Eliminate the reliance on existing terrestrial backhauls from seaside countries. Requires a Joint partnership amongst networks, governments in the landlocked countries for it to be successful.*
- The Cable Landing Station Concept should include Government of the Landlock countries, World Bank and Private Infrastructure Investment Companies to develop the regulatory and infrastructure framework to pick-up International Capacity directly from the Cable landing stations in the respective seaside countries and transiting through multiple countries through a robust terrestrial line purposely built to distribute high capacity into the Landlock countries only without intermediaries. They can be connected to multiple cable stations from the seaside countries into a single location in the landlock country.*

# Proposition 1: New Cable Build

Legend	Cable System	Landing Countries
	Ella Link	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fortaleza, Brazil</li> <li>Praia, Cape Verde</li> <li>Cayenne, French Guiana</li> <li>Casablanca, Morocco</li> <li>Funchal, Portugal</li> <li>Sines, Portugal</li> </ul>
	SAIL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fortaleza, Brazil</li> <li>Kribi, Cameroon</li> </ul>
	SACS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fortaleza, Brazil</li> <li>Sangano, Angola</li> </ul>
	Proposed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fortaleza, Brazil</li> <li>Lagos, Nigeria</li> <li>Melkbosstrand, South Africa</li> <li>Mombasa, Kenya</li> <li>Santander, Spain</li> <li>Myrtle Beach, SC, United States</li> <li>Perth, WA, Australia</li> </ul>

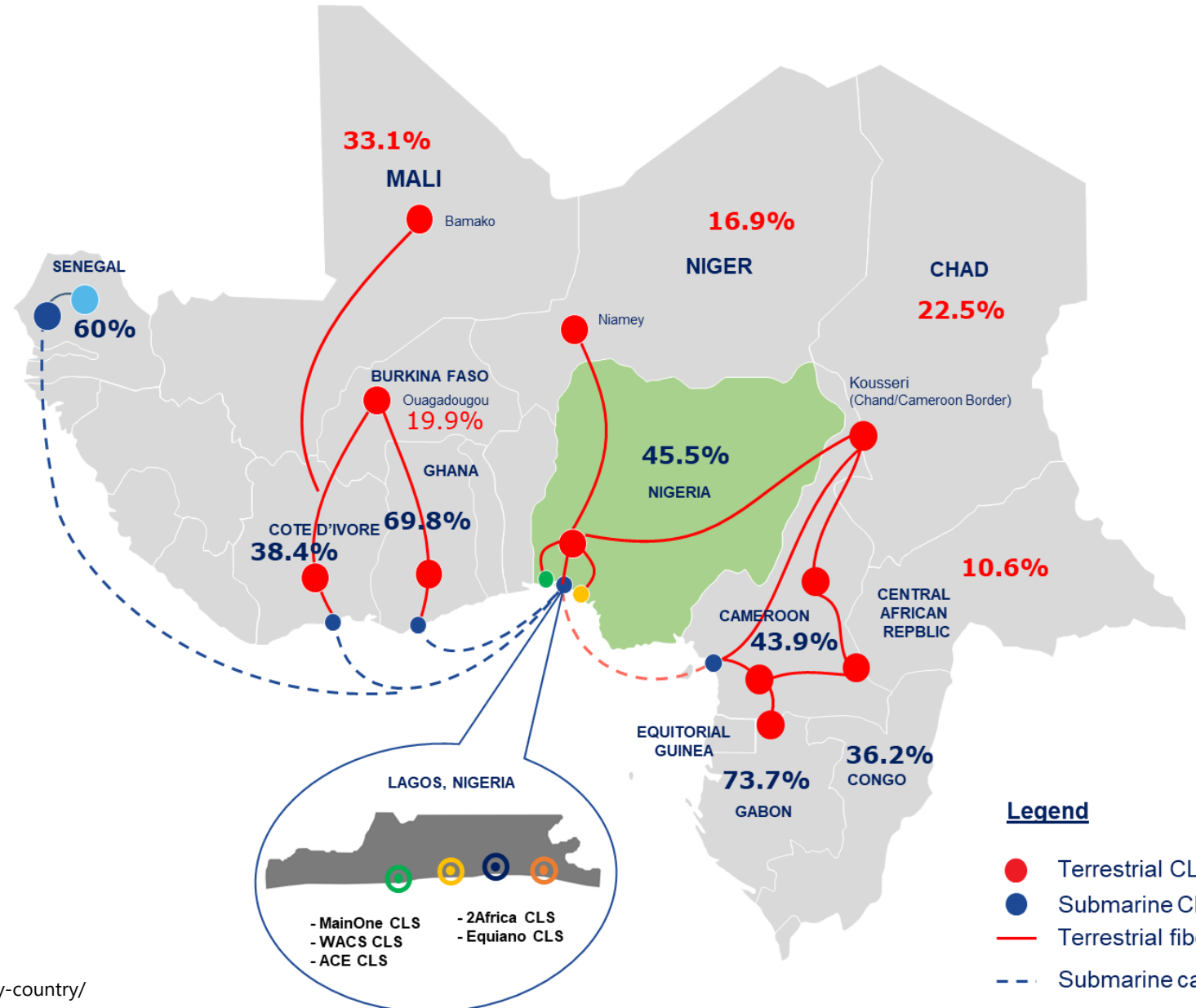


Proposed Route	Approx Dist
Brazil - Nigeria	5,307 km
South Africa - Nigeria	5,300 km
South Africa - Kenya	5,200 km
Nigeria - Spain	8,000 km
South Africa - Australia	9,063 km

- ❑ *New Submarine Cable to connect Latin America (Fortaliza) to Key African Markets (Nigeria, South Africa and Kenya)*
- ❑ *Existing cables (SAIL, ELLA-LINK and SACS) between Africa and Latin America not available in Key markets or cable not accessible in those markets.*
- ❑ *Latency reductions expected and subject to further surveys on cable route.*
- ❑ *Alternate route for African traffic into America, Latin America and Australia.*

# Proposition 2: Cable Landing Stations in Landlocked Markets

- ❑ Cable landing station in landlocked countries.
- ❑ Direct terrestrial fibre line for submarine international capacity.
- ❑ Distribution network build out within the landlocked countries becomes essential to further improve access to the underserved areas.



# Thank you

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