



National Telecommunications Commission

Department of Transportation and Communications

ITU Workshop on Internet in
South East Asia
Bangkok, Thailand
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REGULATORY STRUCTURE

- Office of the President, Information Technology and E-Commerce Council (ITECC) and the Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC) set policy guidelines.
- National Telecommunications Commissions an independent quasi-judicial body implements telecommunications and broadcast policies and directives.



ENABLING LEGISLATIONS

- Act 146, Public Service Act
- EO546 series of 1979, creation of the National Telecommunications Commission
- RA7925, Public Telecommunications Policy Act of 1995
- RA8792, E-Commerce Act of 2000



RA7925 POLICIES & OBJECTIVES

- Promote universal access
- Private sector led telecommunications industry
- Promote, support and sustain competition and liberalization
- Mandatory interconnection of all public telecommunications networks
- Promote consumer welfare



RA8792 SCOPE

The E-Commerce law applies to any kind of electronic data message and electronic document used in the context of commercial and non-commercial activities to include domestic and international dealings, transactions, arrangements, agreements, contracts and exchanges and storage of information



RA8792 PHYSICAL INFRA

- Facilitate the rapid development and implementation of the Government Information Infrastructure
- Promote universal access to internet
- Consider the physical infrastructure of cable television and wireless broadcast as within telecommunications activity



ITECC

- Formed in 2000 under EO 264 – merger of the National IT Council and the E-Commerce Promotion Council
- Amended by EO 18 in May 2001 – chaired by the President
- ICT Policy and Strategy Development
- Membership: 10 Government Cabinet Secretaries and 18 private sector CEOs



ITECC GOALS & OBJECTIVES

- Develop Philippines as a world class ICT service provider
- Implement e-Government
- Create enabling legal and regulatory environment
- Enhance information infrastructure
- Develop human capital



TELECOMS SERVICE PROVIDERS

Local Exchange Service Providers	Highly Regulated
Inter-Exchange Service Providers	Regulated
International Service Providers	Regulated
Cellular Mobile Radio Service Providers	Regulated
Radio Paging Service Providers	Deregulated
Value Added Service Providers	Deregulated



TELECOMS SERVICE PROVIDERS

Local Exchange Service Providers	76
Inter-Exchange Service Providers	12
International Service Providers	11
Cellular Mobile Radio Service Providers	7
Radio Paging Service Providers	15
Value Added Service Providers (ISP)	183(170)



BASIC INFORMATION

Telecommunications Service	No. of Subscribers
Fixed Local Exchange Service	3,061,387
Cellular Mobile Telephone Service	6,454,359
ISDN Service	912(BRI) 39(PRI)
DSL Service	3,430



LOCAL EXCHANGE SERVICE

Local Exchange Service Provider	No. of Customers
Phil. Long Distance Telephone Co.	1,701,607
Bayan Telecommunications Co.	219,082
Digital Telecommunications Phil.	344,368
Globe Telecommunications Inc.	158,249
PT&T/Philcom/Teletech	110,894
Other providers	527,187



INTERNET SERVICE

YEAR	No. OF ISPs	No. OF SUBS.	No. OF USERS
1996	25	100,000	500,000
1997	42	200,000	1,000,000
1998	65	300,000	1,500,000
1999	96	450,000	2,250,000
2000	170	600,000	3,000,000
2001	200	800,000	4,000,000



INTERNET SERVICE

Education	Age Group	Occupation
College 57%	20 – 24 22%	Students 35%
High School 16%	16 – 20 17%	Sales & Mrktg 10%
Elementary 11%	24 – 28 14%	Engineering 10%



INTERNET SERVICE

Amount of bandwidth available : 2.5Gbps

Number of cyber cafes : 3,000

Tariff : US\$0.19/hr min
1.73/hr max



VOICE over IP

Voice is a Regulated Service.

IP is a Technology.

The Approach adopted is Technology Neutral.

Voice over IP is Regulated.

At present only those with Congressional Franchises and specific authorization for voice service from the Commission are allowed to offer VoIP.

Rules and Regulations to allow SMMEs to offer VoIP are undergoing public consultation and hearing.



UNIVERSAL ACCESS

Internet penetration is still low. It is not available in some 50% of the municipalities in the country.

Reasons: low PC household penetration due to high prices of PCs; high internet access rates; no telecommunications infrastructure in some areas.

Actions being undertaken: Interagency committee is looking at the prices of PCs and high internet access rates; rules and regulations to allow SMMEs to provide telecenters, cybercafes and public calling centers are undergoing public consultation and hearing.



Thank you very much

Salamat PO