The Road of Digital Infrastructure Construction in China : Barriers and Experiences

Sun Weimin Director General Information Center of MIIT China

Content

1 Definition of Digital Infrastructure

²/ Challenges of Developing Digital Infrastructure in China

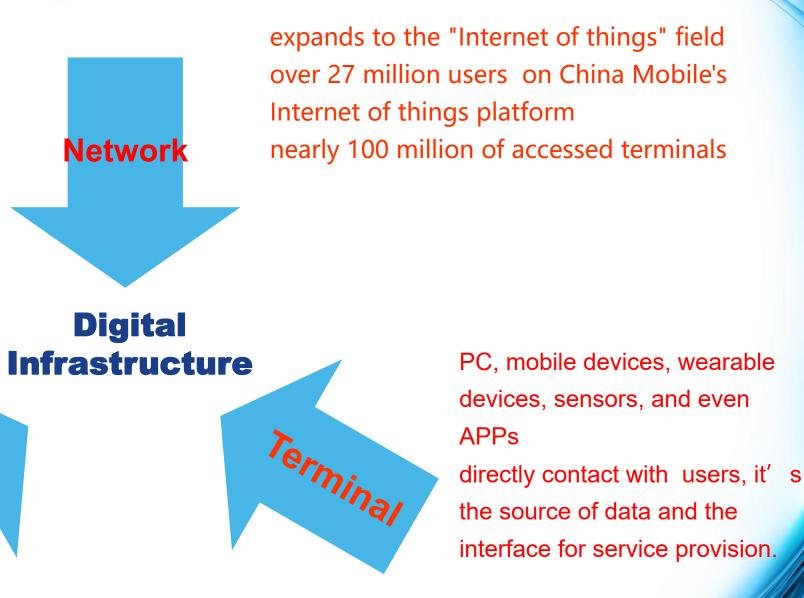
3 China's Policy and Experience in Developing Digital Infrastructure

4 Practice and Model of Digital Infrastructure Construction in Chip

I Definition of Digital Infrastructure

The infrastructure of cloud computing and big data technology make the use of computing resources convenient and low cost

Cloud



II Challenges of Developing Digital Infrastructure in China

02 03 $\mathbf{04}$

a big gap between China's network speed and that of the advanced level in the world, as well as expectations of users

high proportion of network charges to per capita income

its unbalanced development in rural and urban regions

unsatisfactory service quality

III China's Policy and Experience for Developing Digital Infrastructure



| 宽带 | |
|---------|--|
| "是 硬 | |
| 道理 | |

Broadband China

- China introduced the strategy of "Broadband China" in 2013. MIIT has vigorously implemented "Broadband China" campaign for three years.
- ◆ 117 "Broadband China" model cities (urban agglomeration).
- By the end of July 2017, average fixed broadband access rate increased by 145%, from 20.1Mbps at the end of 2015 to 49.3Mbps
- Fiber to home users reach 270 million, accounting for 81.8% of China's broadband users.
- ♦ 4G users reach a total of 910 million, accounting for 66.3% of mobile phone users, and it will reach 70% by 2020.
- Mobile broadband users penetration rate reaches 62.6%, the national planning index by 2020 to 85%.

III China's Policy and Experience for Developing Digital Infrastructure

Speed up and cost down





- "Up" is enhancing the competitiveness of enterprises; "down" is cutting the total cost of society.
- Fixed broadband average bandwidth per unit cost decreased by 80.3%.
- Mobile tariff fell from 91.6 yuan /G in May 2015 to 29.5 yuan /G in July this year, a drop of 67.8%.

III China's Policy and Experience for Developing Digital Infrastructure



"Internet Plus" action plan

- Premier Li Keqiang first proposed the "Internet plus" in the government work report in 2015.
- MIIT proposed guidelines for the integrated development of China Manufacturing 2025 and "Internet Plus", emphasizing "Internet plus manufacturing".



Popular Entrepreneurship and Innovation

- MIIT focus on policies, improve mechanisms and gather resources to build a favorable ecological environment.
- The goal of "China Maker" : focus on the industrial chain to create an innovation chain

www.CNMaker.org.cn

III China's Policy and Experience for Developing Digital Infrastructure

Improve statistics and monitoring



 MIIT has begun to explore and study the establishment of valueadded telecommunications business statistics system.
 Fujian province carried out the statistical work of the Internet industry, and promoted the statistical system for the development of the Internet economy.

IV Practice and Model of Digital Infrastructure Construction in China

Mixed ownership reform of telecom operators

- China Telecom proposed a mixed ownership oriented economy, trying to operate through a variety of capital, exploring mixed ownership in some of its Internet-based business.
- China Unicom will actively introduce large Internet companies, vigorous industry groups and financial firms, as well as leading industry funds.

Telecom operators work with Internet Co.

- China Unicom set up China
 Unicom e-commerce Tencent
 cooperation operation center and
 China Unicom e-commerce Ali
 cooperation operation center.
- China Telecom has launched six customized SIM cards that work with Internet Co.

Thank you !

swm@miit.gov.cn