Excellences!  
Ladies and Gentlemen!

The Geneva phase of the World Summit announced knowledge-based, people-centred model of the information society, which is directed to sustainable development and improvement of the quality of life for everyone. ICTs were regarded as a very powerful tool for the implementation of such model.

Today we see that the model is globally accepted; ministries, which are responsible for future planning and science, innovation and high tech, digital economy and public administration are involved in the implementation process. Wide representation of national telecommunications regulators among speakers here is another positive signal. Broadband and new generation networks form the kernel of the needed ICT tool; there is a strong correlation between broadband indicators and various information society parameters. Balancing respective interests of operators, consumers and government is a function of independent regulators. Moreover, competence of the regulators is helpful to the governments for creation of favourable normative environment.

Let us highlight some key regulatory aspects that support and catalyse perfection of the ICT tool and thus the overall information society development.

1. Combination of regulatory tools.

Huge investments are necessary for rollout of new generation networks. To provide an incentive to the business a temporary *regulatory holidays* is a contributory instrument, but it has to be applied in combination with definite rollout obligations and price regulation.

1. Resource assignment.

Next generation wireless broadband networks require lot of electromagnetic spectrum. Timely and optimum assignment of all spectrum bands, which are allocated for wireless broadband networks, is an indispensable precondition for broadband rollout.

1. Balanced tariff policy.

A huge gap exists between broadband coverage and its take-up indicators. Regulatory pressing on tariffs to reduce this gap should be balanced with necessity of return on investments in the infrastructure.

1. Consumers’ protection.

The universal service concept remains a real regulatory instrument to support general availability and affordability of information society services.

1. Quality issues.

Regular and comprehensive control of broadband quality parameters as well honest explanation of objective advantages and disadvantages of wire and wireless technologies will increase consumers’ trust. Quality issues currently are additionally complicated by development of the net neutrality ideology.

We definitely are on the right way; nevertheless it is only the very beginning of the way. Lot of work remain for all of us.

Thank you for your attention!