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# ICT Market and Regulatory Trends

Planning Meeting for the HIPCAR Project Enhancing Competitiveness in the Caribbean Through the Harmonization of ICT Policies, Legislation and Regulatory Procedures (HIPCAR) Grenada, 15-16 December 2008

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# Agenda



- 1. Short history of sector reform and its results
- 2. 1<sup>st</sup> wave of regulatory reform
- Leveraging the mobile miracle for broadband and convergence or a need for a 2<sup>nd</sup> wave of regulatory reform
- 4. Infrastructure sharing & open access policies
- 5. New issues in a global market on the move
- 6. Trends in Telecommunication Reform 2008
- 7. ITU Regulatory Resources



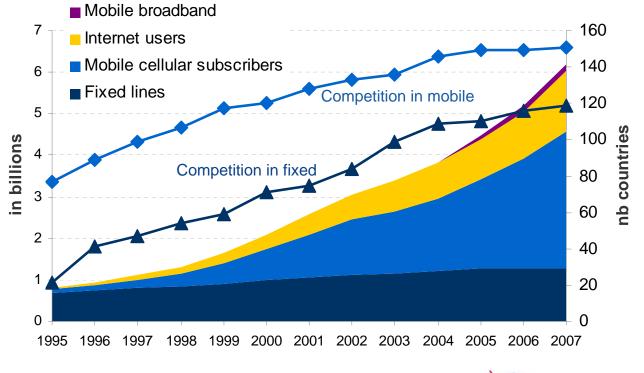
# A Brief History of Sector Reform

- 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of WTO Basic Telecom Agreement
- Countries' Strategies
- ITU response
- Results of 1<sup>st</sup> wave of sector reform



## **Global telecom market on the move**

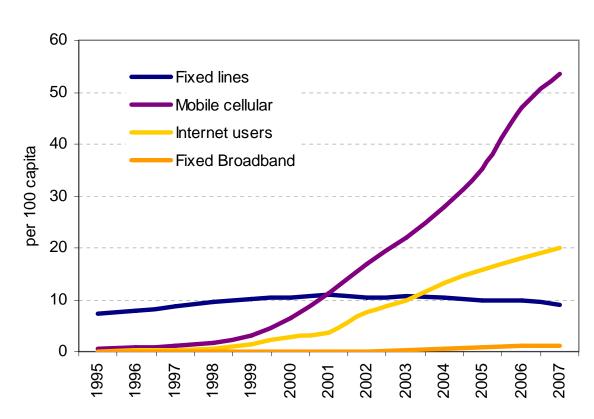
Growth in fixed lines, mobile cellular subscribers, estimated Internet users and subscribers to mobile broadband networks, in billions, 1995-2007



Source: ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database and ITU Telecommunication Regulatory Database



## **Snapshot of ICTs in HIPCAR countries**



#### Growth in ICTs, HIPCAR countries

- Mobile is dominant
- Fixed lines decline
- Strong growth in Internet users
- Slow take up of broadband
- Combination of fibre backbone & mobile broadband access networks may provide a viable solution to connectivity problems.

Source: ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database

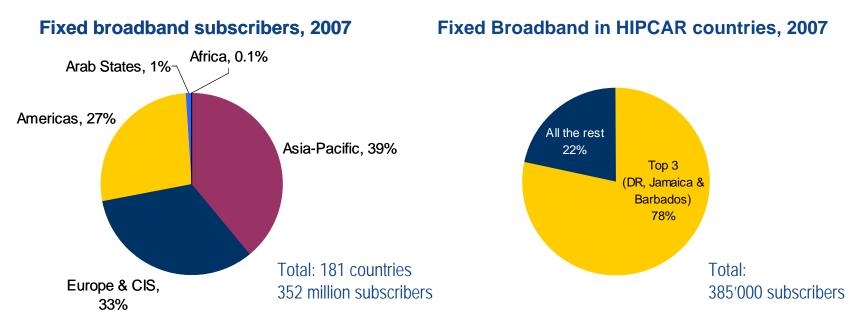
Committed to connecting the world

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## **Broadband market trends**



- Sustained growth, both of fixed and mobile broadband worldwide
- Important disparities between and within regions
- The world average broadband penetration was only 5.4% at the end of 2007 and it was 1.5% in HIPCAR (against 11.2% in the Americas)
- Broadband connectivity needs to be extended to enable access to ICT services

Source: ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database



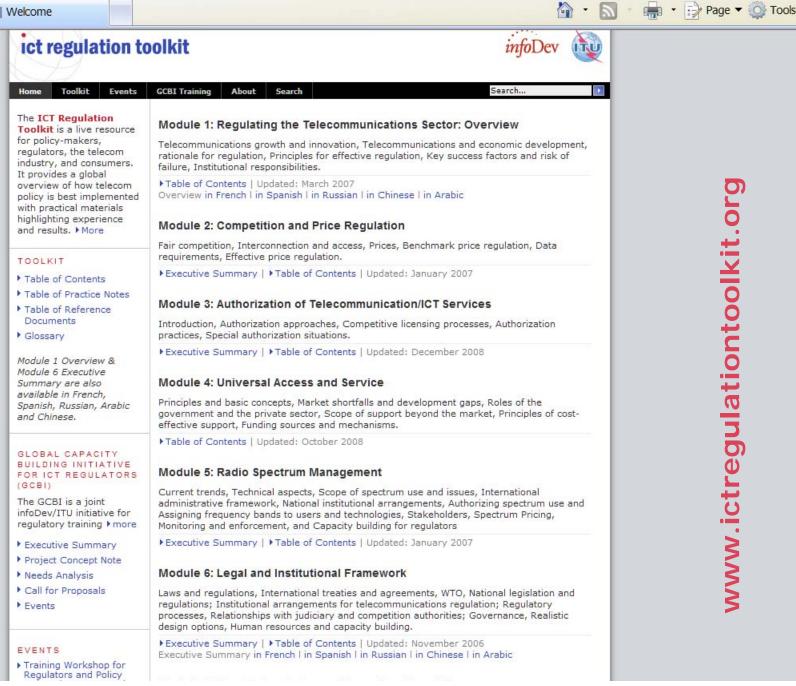
# 1<sup>st</sup> wave of regulatory reform

- Creation of separate regulatory authority
- Opening markets to competition
  - Licensing multiple operators (service-specific licences)
  - Lowering entry barriers
  - Promoting new business models
- Privatization of incumbent operators
- Flexible, accurate, transparent and non-discriminatory interconnection models
- Subsidies to universal access providers for fixed-line services
- Creating a level-playing field for investment (minimizing regulatory risk, tax incentives, etc.)

Allowed the tremendous growth of ICTs in all regions over the past decade



E ICT Regulation Toolkit | Welcome



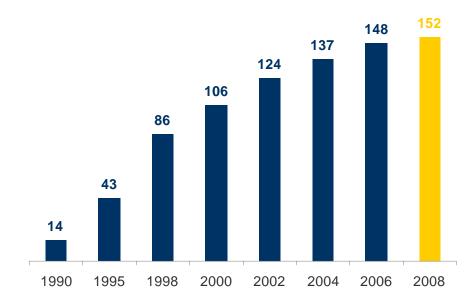
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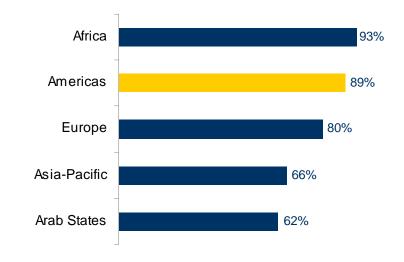


### **Creating an independent & efficient regulator**



Growth in the number of regulators worldwide

#### % of regulators per region, 2008

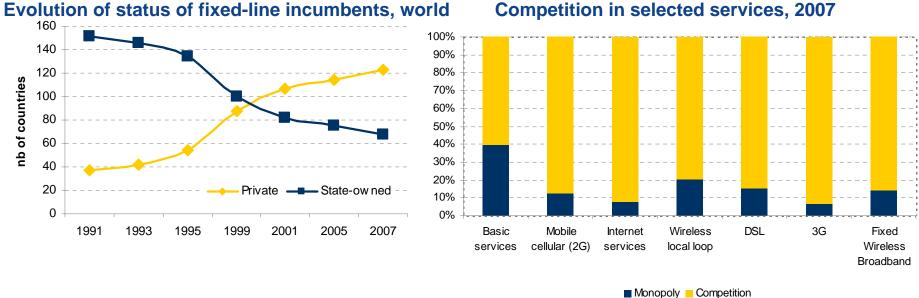


- Regulatory reform has been key to ICT development and enabled the move towards convergence
- Importance of independent and effective regulator
- Extending powers of regulators
- Converged regulators

Source: ITU Telecommunication Regulatory Database



### **Competition & privatization**



Competition in selected services, 2007

- A competitive market environment is key to promote investment, spur growth and extend connectivity
- Additional reforms could ensure a level-playing field for all market players
- Removing market entry barriers & open access policies may speed up market development and provide a win-win scenario for investors, service providers & consumers

Source: ITU Telecommunication Regulatory Database

# Leveraging the Mobile Miracle

- Moving from pervasive voice to widespread broadband Internet access
- Meeting the Information Society dream
- Is history repeating itself?



## 2<sup>nd</sup> wave of regulatory reform Spurring competition

- Efficient and independent regulator with extended powers
  - From separate telecom & broadcasting regulators towards converged regulators
- Licensing
  - From service-specific licenses towards general authorizations, unified & class licences
  - From technology-specific towards technology-neutral licences
- Spectrum
  - From administrative approach towards flexible spectrum allocation practices (sharing, trading, etc.) to create new access networks that deliver both voice and broadband cost-effectively

#### Network & bottleneck facilities

- From exclusive ownership towards passive & active infrastructure sharing
- > Open access to network and bottleneck facilities (fibre backbones, LLU)
- International gateway liberalization
- Universal access & services
  - From fixed-line voice towards broadband universal access
- Flexible, transparent & simplified procedures
  - Facilitate market entry
  - Stimulate innovation



# Addressing national backbone bottlenecks

#### Where backbone operator competes in downstream market for end-user customers

- Backbone operator has incentive to constrain competition:
  - impose excessive access costs / limit availability of bandwidth and QoS supported / impose restrictions on points of interconnection
- Regulatory remedies to facilitate access for competitors:
  - regulate prices for leased lines
  - regulate collocation and connection services as well as terms & conditions for access to interconnection points



# Addressing national backbone bottlenecks

#### Where backbone operator does not compete for end users

- Backbone operator has incentive to sell as much capacity as possible
- Role of regulator and policy maker: encourage new backbone network deployment
  - Foster grant of rights of way, e.g. giving fibre strands to local governments in exchange for rights of way
  - Authorize market entry by greenfield backbone providers that agree to make their infrastructure accessible on an open access/infrastructure sharing basis

In addition regulators and policy makers can encourage coordination among other potential backbone providers such as power utilities, railways, pipelines and roads



## Liberalization of International gateways

Benefits include decreased tariffs and sector growthHow to?

India and Singapore models to open submarine cable landing stations:

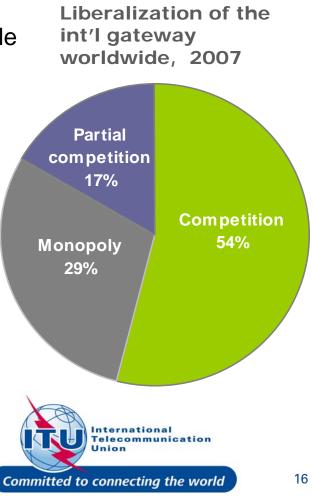
➢ require incumbent to provide collocation and connection services at SCLS

Reference interconnection offer sets prices for connection service

RIO sets prices & terms and conditions for collocation, power supply, A/C, access rights and maintenance

Enables competitors to provide international service to end-users

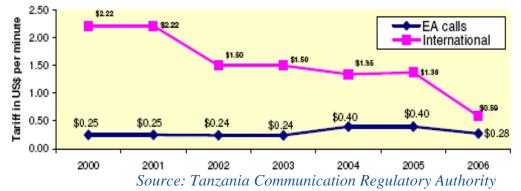
Result decrease price and increased traffic



## Liberalization of International gateways **Experiences** : Tanzania

2005-2006 -Fixed international tariffs decreased by 57 % - Mobile international tariffs decreased by 68%

Evolution of International Tariff (Fixed)



## Singapore:

- IDD tariffs dropped by 90%
- Number of outgoing international telephone minutes per month increased from 64 to 581 million
- Broadband penetration increased from 5% to 77%

See GSR discussion paper on International Gateway Liberalization: the Singapore experience





## Trends in Telecommunication reform 2008: Six Degrees of Sharing

- Chapter 1: Market and regulatory trends in the ICT sector
- Chapter 2: Six degrees of Sharing
- Chapter 3: Extending open access to national fibre backbones in developing countries
- Chapter 4: Mobile network sharing
- Chapter 5: Spectrum sharing
- Chapter 6: International sharing: International gateway liberalization
- Chapter 7: The emergence of functional separation
- Chapter 8: International mobile roaming
- Chapter 9: IPTV and mobile TV: New regulatory challenges for regulators
- Chapter 10: End-user sharing
- Chapter 11: Conclusion: Looking to the future





# Bringing it all together

#### What regulatory framework to spur connectivity?

- Encourage deployment of a full-range of broadband access technologies (from FTTx to WiMax)
  - Broadband Wireless technologies promise improved access
  - Encourage build-out of backbone networks and regulate access to existing networks
  - Infrastructure sharing can reduce costs
  - Stimulate competition among various technologies through technology neutral regulation
  - Support small-scale deployment in rural areas
  - Creating national and regional Internet Exchange Points (IXPs), as well as VoIP peering exchanges, to keep the local Internet traffic local
- Design and implement a flexible, non-discriminatory, technology-neutral and service-neutral regulatory framework to create incentives for large and small operators considerations to ensure affordability of services.
- » GSR 2004 Best Practice Guidelines on Promotion of Low-Cost Broadband
- » GSR 2008 Best Practice Guidelines on Infrastructure Sharing

## ICT sector on the move

#### Market

- from static market environments to dynamic fast-paced innovation
- from narrowband to broadband
- from fixed to mobile + fixed-mobile convergence
- from wired to wireless
- from voice to data
- from distinct to converged
- from sometimes-on to always-on
- from PSTN to IP (NGN)

#### Regulation

- from heavy-handed regulation to light-touch regulation
- from technology-specific approach towards technology-neutral approach
- from service-specific licences to unified licences
- from regulating multiple services over multiple delivery platforms towards NGN regulation
- from telecom regulation to converged regulation

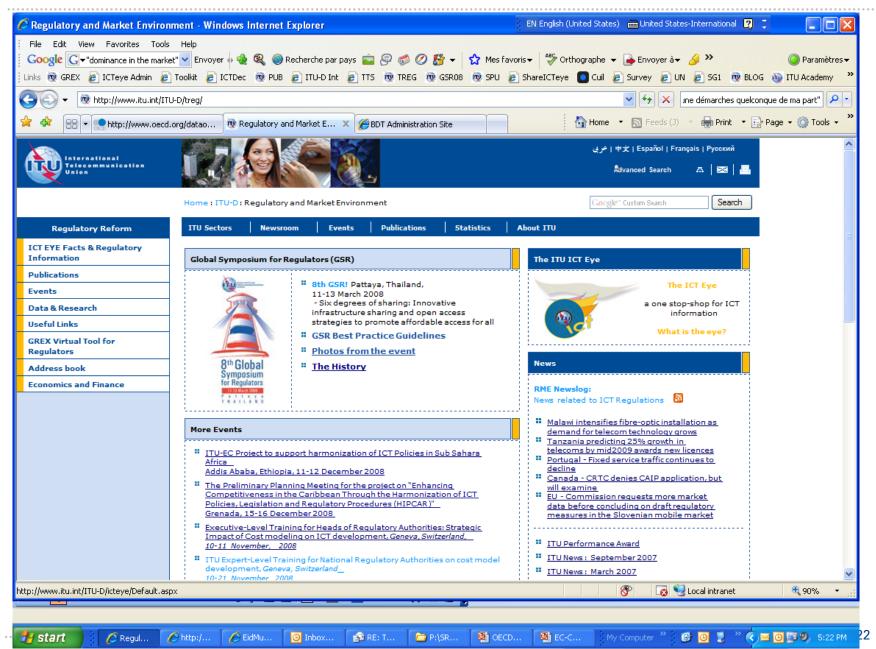


# **Upcoming Regulatory challenges**

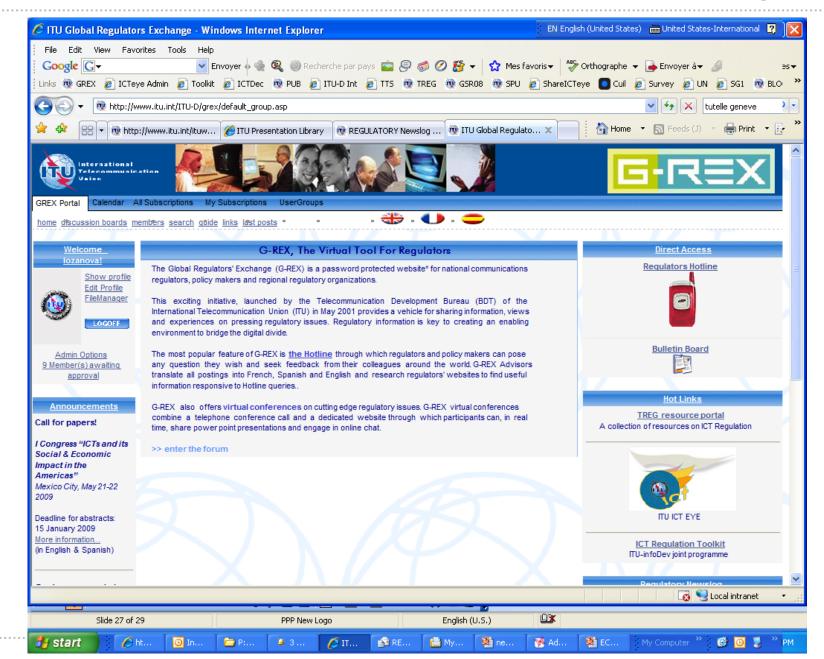
- Competition policy
  - Significant market power will not go away in an NGN environment
  - > Open access is key to growth in the sector
- Investment
  - Unbundle or share: what impact on investment in ICTs?
- Pricing
  - > Will NGN offer prices that are significantly lower than those available today?
  - Spectrum pricing, MTR
- Bundling and billing:
  - How to distinguish real price of bundled services?
- Interconnection
  - > Will current interconnection models work in an NGN?
  - > To regulate or not IP interconnection?
  - > IP & VoIP interconnection: towards cost-based pricing and flat rates?
- Net neutrality
  - > How to deal with traffic prioritization?
- New converged services
  - What level of universal service obligation to impose?
  - To regulate or not content, and how?
- Security
  - Cybersecurity threats, privacy and identity management issues



#### www.itu.int/treg



#### www.itu.int/grex



# More Information

- ITU TREG website and ICT Regulation Toolkit
  - www.itu.int/treg/
  - www.ictregulationtoolkit.org
- Telecommunication Development Sector
  <u>www.itu.int/ITU-D/</u>
- Telecommunication Standardization Sector

➢ www.itu.int/ITU-T/

Radiocommunication Sector

www.itu.int/ITU-R/



# International Telecommunication Union

## Committed to connecting the world

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