Digital Thailand

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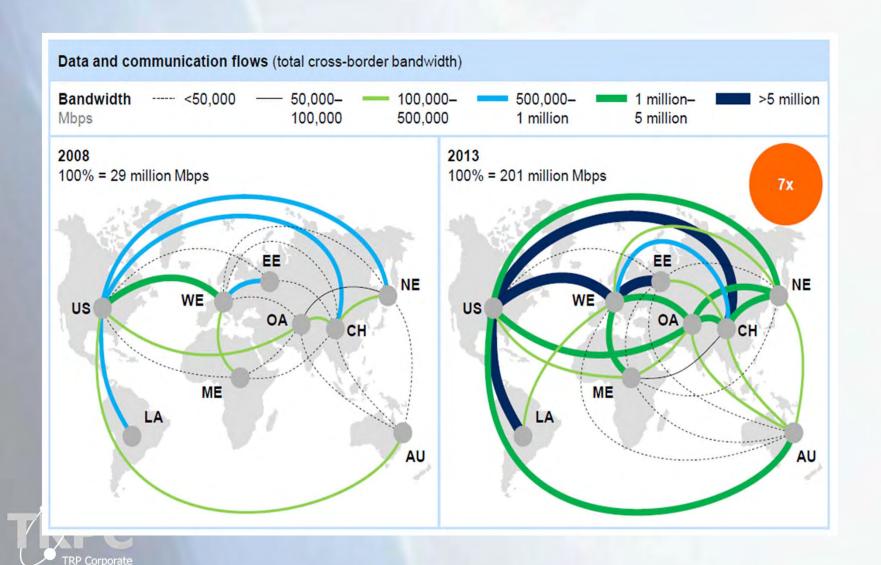


The challenge of going digital

- 1. We live in a world digital economy
- 2. ASEAN has 2 challenges
 - To bridge the digital divided within and between AMS
 - Shift gears from an Internet economy to a digital economy and society
- Masterplans and national plans cannot be successful without interconnectivity (economies of scale) and interoperability of platforms and apps (economies of scope)



Growing global data and comms traffic



ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

Single market production base

Highly competitive economic region

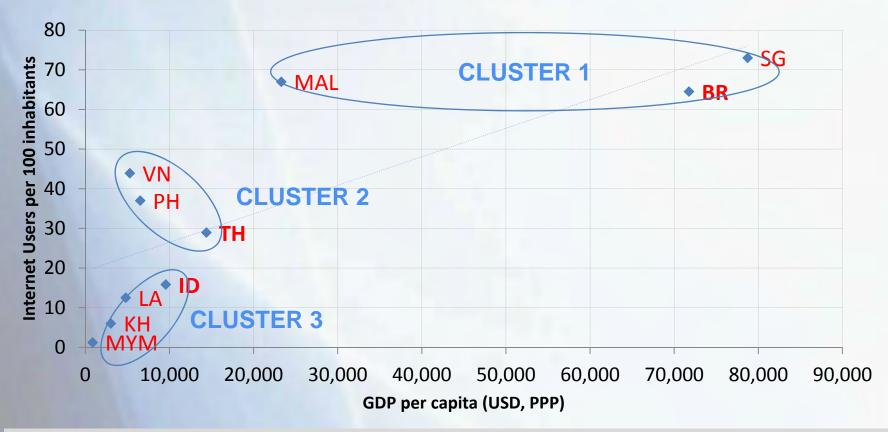
Full integration of region in global economy

Equitable economic development

Connectivity, encompassing physical, economic, human and digital arenas - is a critical requirement for ASEAN to remain competitive and for the AEC to succeed.



Level of economic development is only part of the answer.



ASEAN divides into 3 distinct clusters with large gaps in between.

International bandwidth supply affects wholesale prices and national coverage.

Country	International Capacity per capita (kbps)	Fixed BB coverage	Mobile Wireless BB
Singapore	258.3	****	****
Malaysia	15.6	***	***
Thailand	6.62	***	***
Philippines	5.45	**	***
Vietnam	5.15	***	***
Indonesia	1.03	**	***
Cambodia	0.76	**	**
Lao PDR	0.38	*	**
Myanmar	0.29	*	*
Brunei	n/a	****	***

Market conditions for IXPs and ISPs matter.

High Internet Transit Traffic Cost

(USD per Mbps per month)

SG

< \$10

MY

\$25-30

VT

\$70

ID

> \$100 ~ \$60/70

PH

\$80

TH

\$80

KH

\$100

LA

\$100

MM

> \$100

BR

N/A

Lack of (perceived) demand + Limited supply
+ Non-competitive market conditions for IXPs

Lack of carrier-neutral IXPs

Unfavorable bi-lateral peering arrangement for non-incumbents

Higher cost, latency in Internet speed, quality of service issues



The resulting affordability varies greatly

Country	Fixed-BB monthly subscription (USD/ Mbps)	As % of GDP per capita	Affordability
Singapore	\$1.7	0.04%	Affordable
Thailand	\$1.3	0.30%	Affordable
Brunei	\$52	1.60%	Moderate
Indonesia	\$6.3	2.20%	Moderate
Malaysia	\$28	3.20%	Moderate
Philippines	\$11.7	5.10%	Moderate
Laos PDF	\$35	25.50%	Expensive
Cambodia	\$35	41.70%	Expensive
Myanmar	\$100	138.20%	Unaffordable

Note: Broadband commission recommends the upper limit of 5% for communication expenditure as a % of GDP per capita (PPP)

Leading to a digitally integrated economy and society



- Internet = stand-alone vertical
- Economies of scale

- Internet = universal platform
- Economies of scope

The role of the government is to facilitate advancement of an Internet economy with the vision to instill interoperability in order to usher in the digital economy



Successful transition requires a few building blocks...

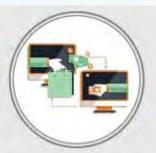
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WIDESPREAD USE AND PENETRATION OF MOBILE 2



UBIQUITOUS INTERNET ACCESS 3



MOBILE AND E-PAYMENT SYSTEMS

4



OPEN ONLINE
MARKETPLACES

5

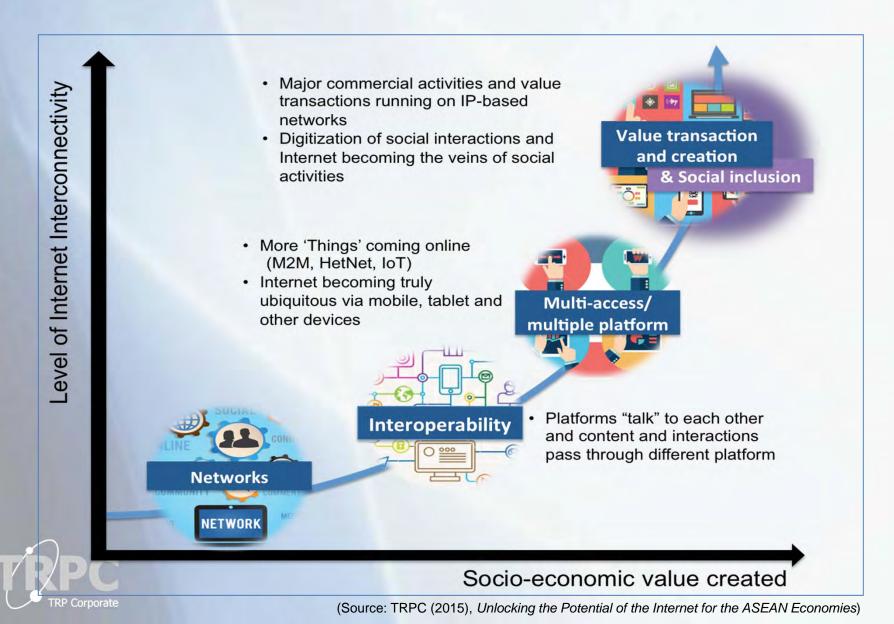


CONDUCIVE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT 6



TRANSPARENT AND ENABLING POLICIES AND REGULATION

Interconnectivity and the Digital Economy



Digital Society

- Interconnected Health: opportunities to improve patient records, patient care, patient monitoring; remote services, etc.
 - e-Health falling short by lack of network interconnection between doctors, clinics, patients, etc; lack of inter-operability of systems
- Education: ASEAN ICT Masterplan 2015 commitments to promote ICT for education, including curricula development; Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) are one emerging platform, but need transferability
 - ☐ Challenges include basic connectivity, cost of connection, bandwidth availability, cost of maintenance

Reference

ISOC/TRPC (2014) Unleashing the Potential of the Internet for ASEAN Economies

Thank You

