# **National Broadband Policies**

to meet the requirements of developing countries

kt



**Kiyoung KO** | 2015. 8. 22

### **Key ICT4D Issues**

- ① Access and infrastructure
- ② Capacity building and education
- ③ E-governance and e-government
- ④ Environment and agriculture
- 5 Free and open source software
- 6 Gender and ICT
- ⑦ Health and medicine
- 8 Policy and social analyses
- (9) Technical innovation for development

**Barriers to Digital Inclusion** 

- 1 Accessibility
- ② Affordability
- **③ Digital literacy and skills**
- ④ Awareness
- (5) Government support

## **Ecosystem for Broadband Expansion & Huddles**

The goal of the national broadband strategy is building ecosystem.



## **Policies for Accessibility in Korea**



## **Policies for Affordability in Korea**

#### Subscribers

#### ✓ Financial support

- Subsidies for low income households
- Tax cut and subsidies for SMEs
- Temporary free offer of broadband service

#### **Service Providers**

- ✓ Price regulation
  - Price cap regulation
  - Government controlled service tariff
- ✓ Encourage market competition
  - Mandate local loop unbundling
  - Technology competition encouragement (between cable operator and Telco.)
  - Low entrance barrier to telecom industry





## **Achievement of policies**

Policy-led broadband proliferation is the reason of global leading ICT index of KOREA



fixed broadband penetration rates

Source: OECD Key ICT Indicators, Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in OECD countries- July 2015



Source: Ministry of Science ICT and Planning database KT tariff table database

## Policy aligned kt network strategies

To keep aligned to the service environment and government policies with phased network strategies



## **Policies for Digital Literacy in Korea**



# **National Broadband Policies for Developing Countries**

Government driven policies are very important to stimulate private sector investment for better accessibility.



- Government led infrastructure deployment to reduce initial investment
- Open access to government owned infrastructure (e.g. Botswana, Poland)
- Public funding for private sector
- Universal service policy enforcement
- Tax holiday for infrastructure investment
- Mandate LLU for competition

# **National Broadband Policies for Developing Countries**

Government subsidies, price control and market competition will lower the service tariff and bring better affordability as a result.



- Tariff guideline under government regulation
- Market competition stimulation
- Subsidies for low income households
- Fair interconnection cost among operators
- Free or paid public internet zone

# Thank you