



ITU-PTA Asia-Pacific Regulators' Roundtable Collaborative Regulation for Smart Digital Societies 18-19 July 2016 Islamabad, Pakistan

SESSION 5: Regulatory Impact of emerging technologies and services



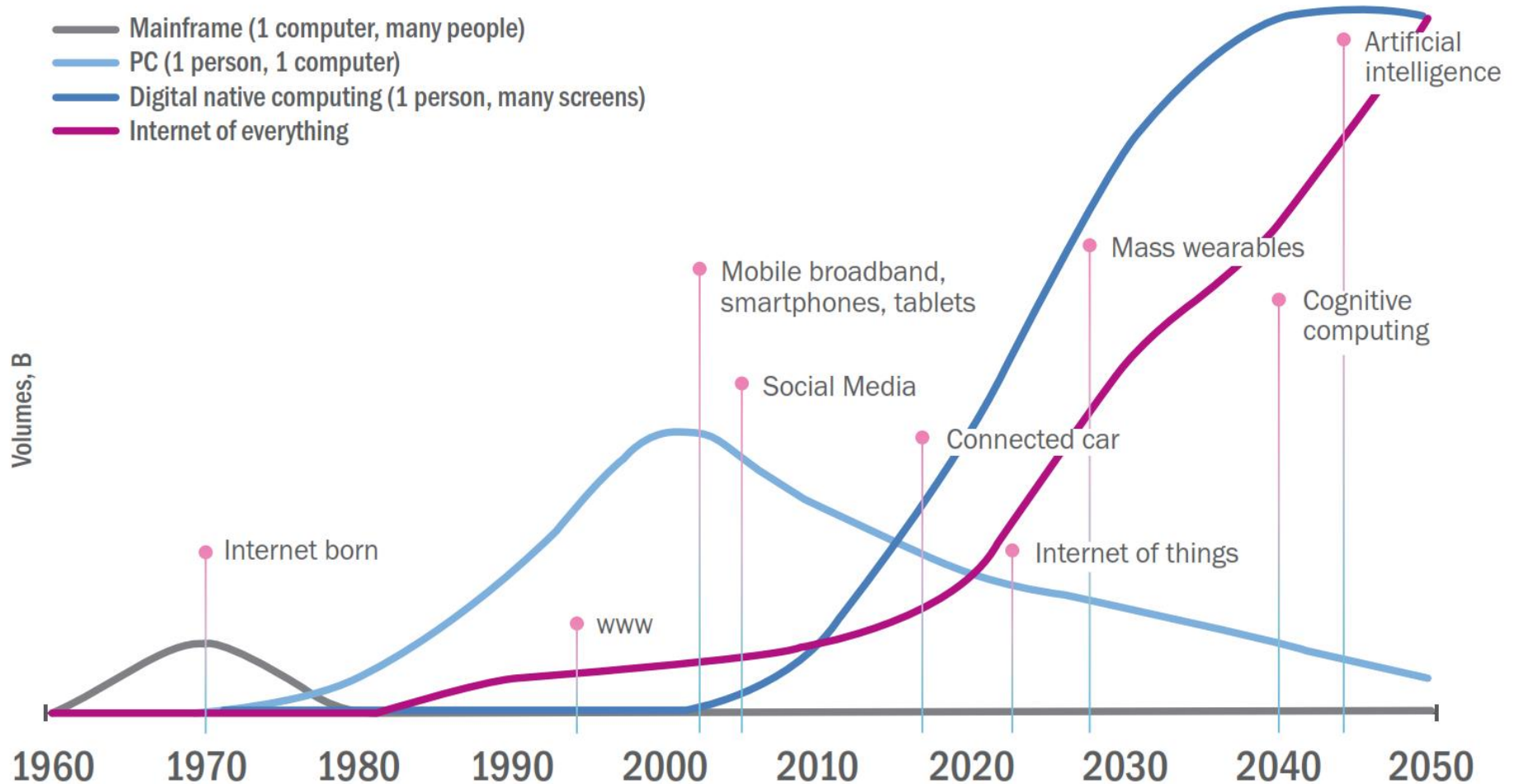
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Agenda

- An overview of the past and future of technologies
- Cambodia's Perspective on Enabling Regulatory Environment
- Policy and Regulatory Approaches

History of the future

One to many to any: ICTs from happy few to the masses

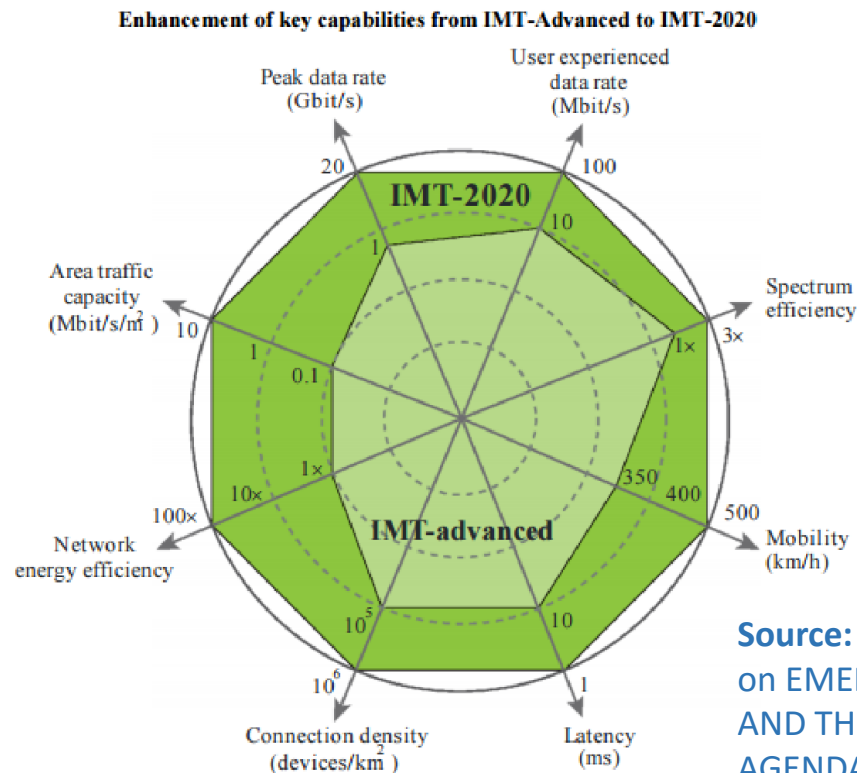


■ What will IMT-2020 or 5G offer?

“User demand for data is rapidly rising and will soon surpass the capabilities of current mobile networks.”

In September 2015, the Recommendation ITU-R M.2370-0 “IMT Vision - Framework and overall objectives of the future development of IMT for 2020 and beyond” provided some specific targets for these criteria, measuring IMT-2020 relative to IMT-Advanced. These include:

- 100 Mb/s user experienced data rates;
- 20 Gb/s peak data rates;
- up to 500 km/h with acceptable QoS;
- 1 ms air interface latency;
- $10^6/\text{km}^2$ connection density;
- 100x better network energy efficiency than IMT-Advanced;
- 3x better spectrum efficiency than IMT-Advanced; and
- 10Mb/s/m^2 area traffic capacity.

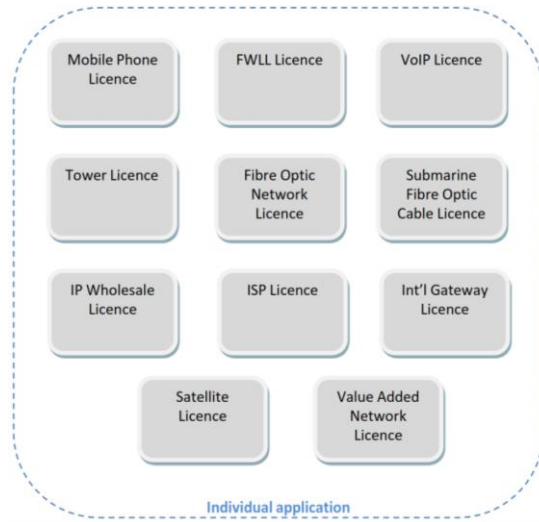


Source: GSR-16 Discussion paper on EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES AND THE GLOBAL REGULATORY AGENDA by Access Partnership.

■ Cambodia's Perspective on Enabling Regulatory Environment

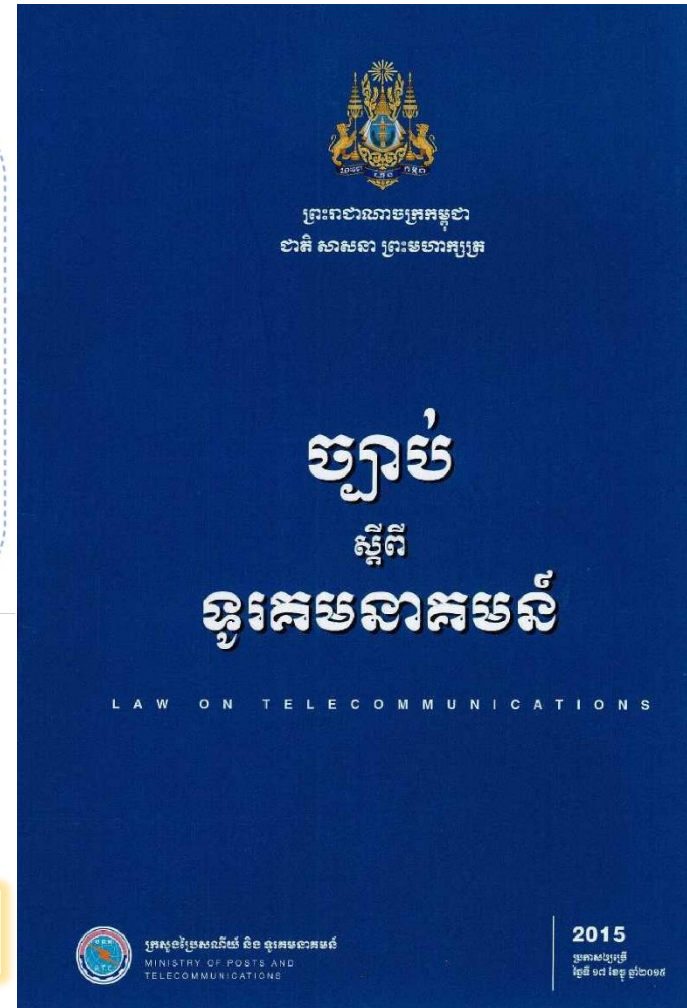
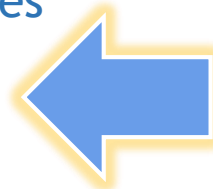
■ Current Licensing Regime: “Single-service specific licences”, increasing are seen as:

- Inefficient and wasteful;
- Distortive of the market and discriminatory;
- A source of regulatory uncertainty.



■ New Licensing Regime: “Unified Licenses - Multi-services”, technology and service neutral:

- Construction and/or providing services for utilization of infrastructures and networks and supporting telecommunications infrastructure;
- Providing telecommunications services.



■ Cambodia's Perspective on Enabling Regulatory Environment (Cont.)

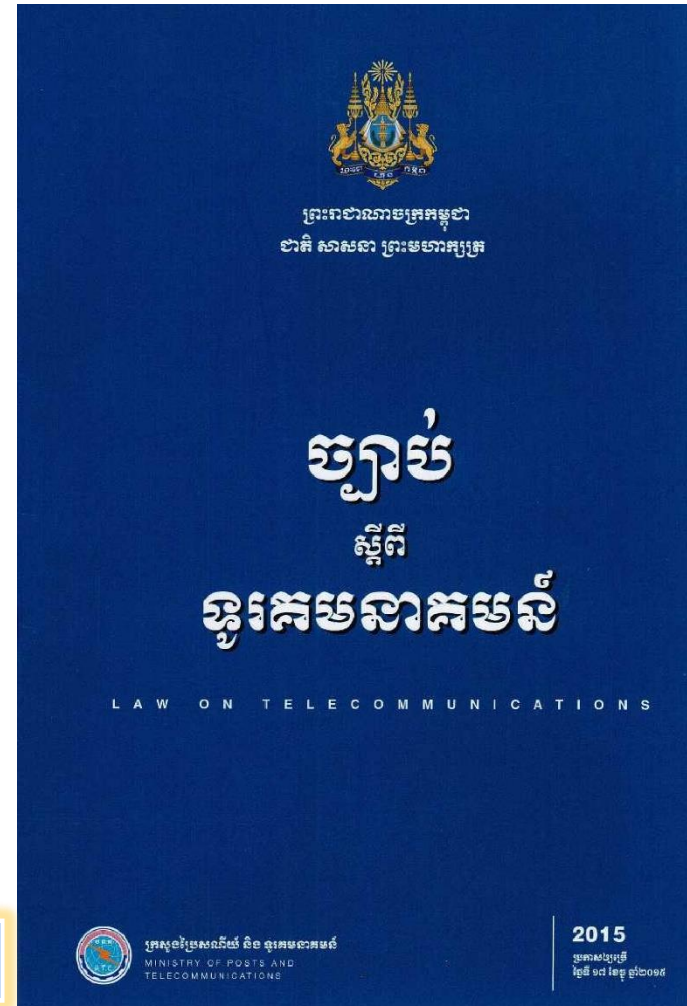
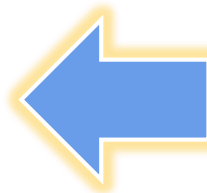
“Even with new technologies, existing policy is still mandatory - Universal Service Obligation”

For developing countries such as Cambodia in particular, the regulatory body has to properly apply the balanced weight on both hands:

One: Strive for the development of new innovations and technologies for the information rich group of populations.

Two: Create an environment for the underserved people to easily access to basic ICT services at affordable price regardless of their income, obstacle and region by bridging the Digital Divide.

“Annual contributing fund of 2% of the gross revenue into the Universal Service Obligation fund.”



■ Policy and Regulatory Approaches

- Policy makers should take into account of best practices to promote access through new technologies, including through ITU regulations and studies.
- Promote and bolster pilot projects and test beds for new technologies, and consider motivating forces to promote adoption of ICTs.
- Policy-makers should create a positive and stable enabling regulatory environment across all area, in order to attract investment in new technologies and allow for innovation while not jeopardizing the operation and future evolution of other networks.
- National policies and licensing regime should strive for technological neutrality, to allow the deployment and future evolution of different types of services and applications and the development of innovative business models.
- Policy-makers should reassure and support industry cooperation to develop standards in addition to and in coordination with established international standards making bodies.



Thank You!

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