

ITU-ACMA Asia-Pacific Regulators' Roundtable 21-22 July 2014 at Sydney, Australia

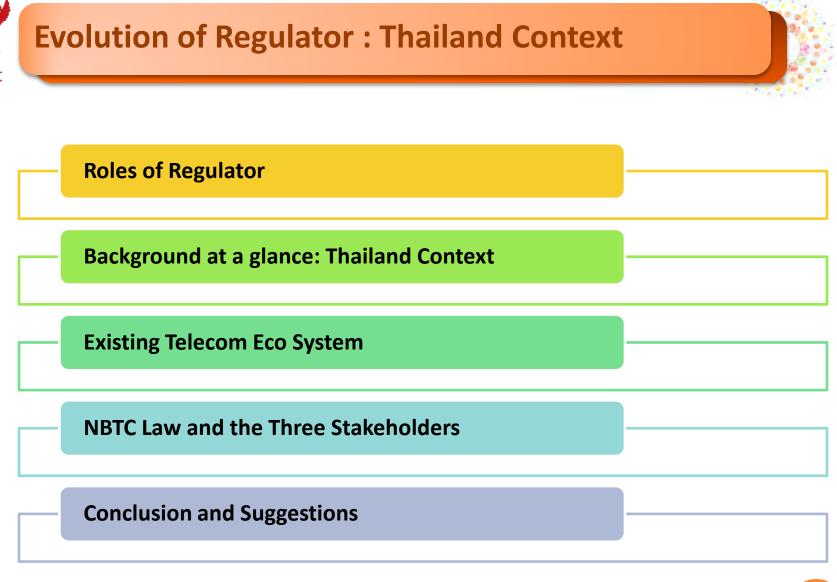
Evolution of the Telecommunication Regulator in Thailand: NBTC Roles & Challenges

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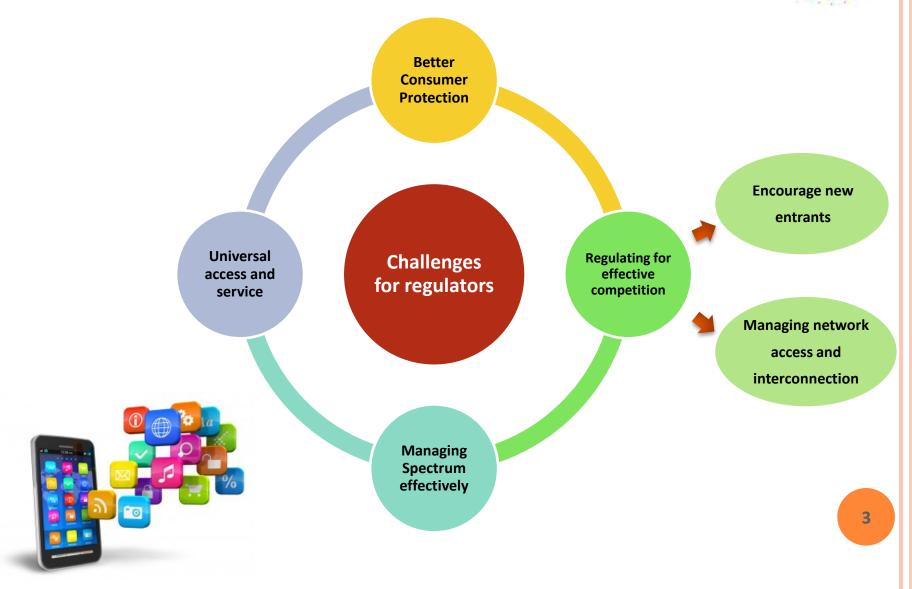








Roles of Regulator





Background at a glance: Thailand context

Thailand is a developing country and technology taker

Technology becomes more complex but law & regulation cannot catch up with

NBTC is newly established as the independent regulator

- ICT Ministry is national administrator for ITU satellite filings
- State Enterprises, CAT & TOT, are under ICT Ministry

NBTC has full authority to allocate spectrum but law mandates "auction" only

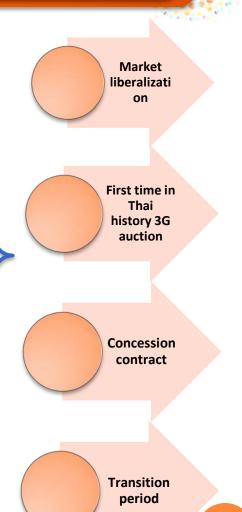
• Public has misperception on "spectrum auction"

Spectrums available but cannot be allocated to catch the demand

• Some rural areas still cannot reach basic telecom services





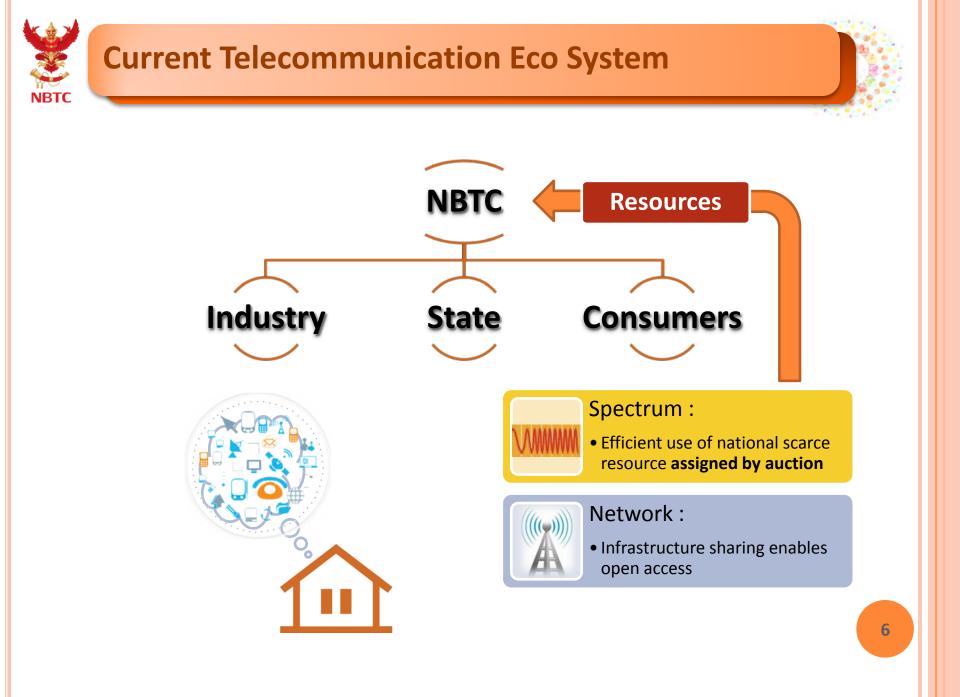


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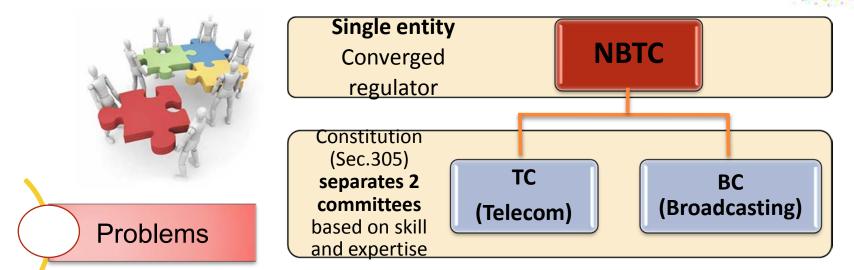
- To understand **dynamic of convergence** from consumer perspective
- To **balance consumer's demand** for unlimited access and content against provider's ability to use bandwidth available efficiently
- But if regulation is overly strict, ("Hard Law") it means barrier to innovation of new services
- In digital era, activities are likely to fall outside of a national regulatory framework







Organization : Converged but some burdens



o Truly "converged" regulator?

o Each committee performs its own duties within the scope of authorities.

- o Substantive laws are not converged.
- o 700 MHz still under Broadcasting Committee

Solution

 Good initiation but needs more mutual collaborative framework that better fits the model of single converged regulator.



Does existing licensing regime facilitate converged services enough?

Problems

Thailand's licensing system has not yet combined converged services to fall within one license.

Both sectors are regulated in **a different manner** under different applicable law.

• Operating telecoms business is subject to the Telecoms Business Act 2001

• Operating broadcasting business is subject to the Broadcasting Business Act 2008

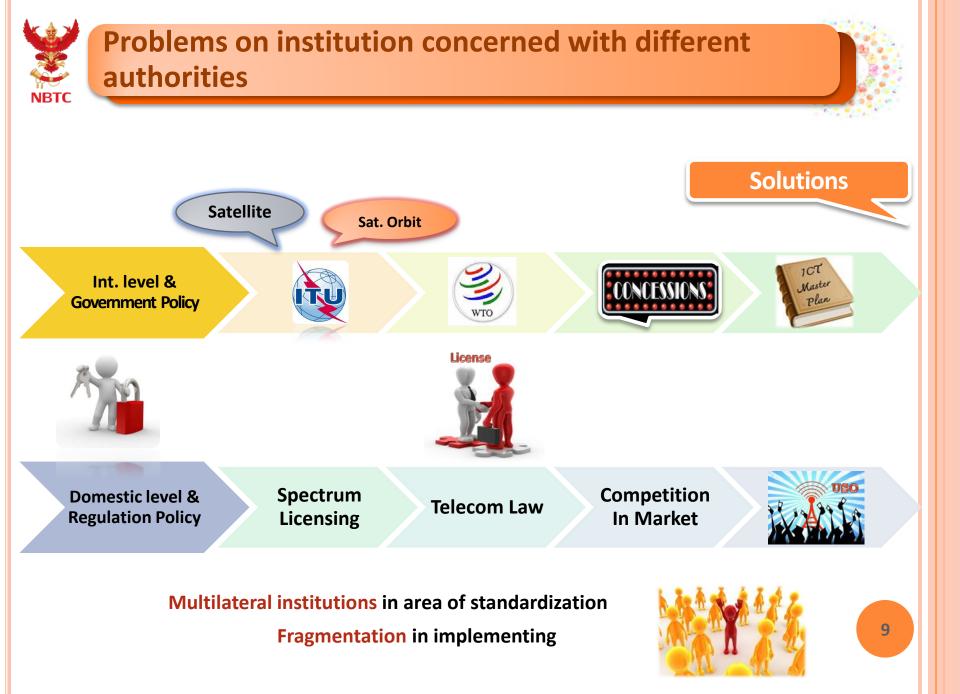
Solutions

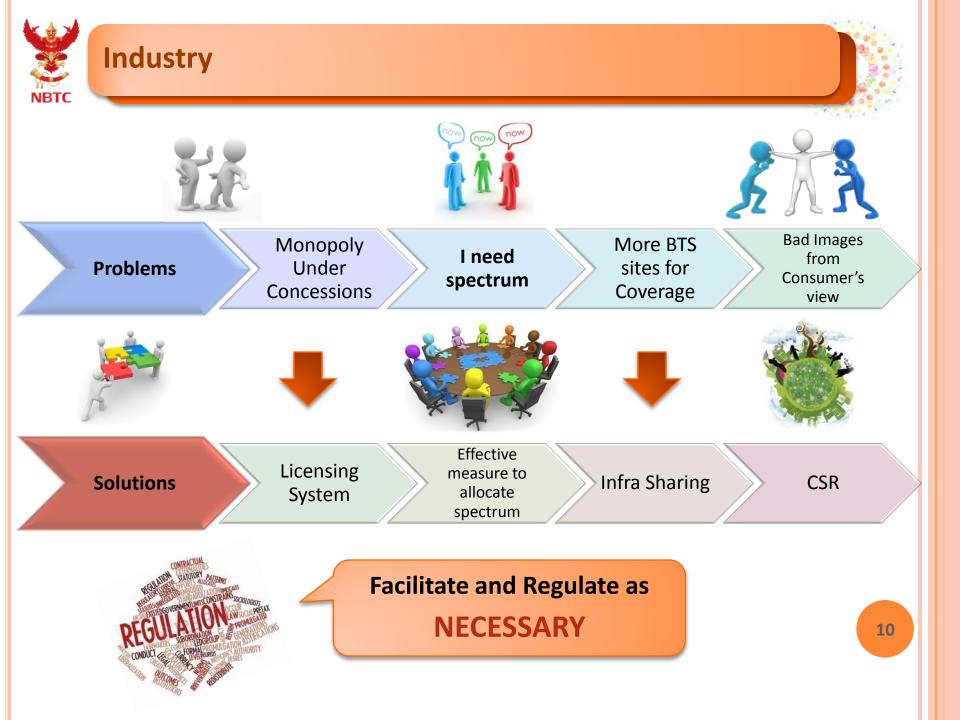
Modifying licensing regime from a traditional one service to **broader categories**.

Need a simplified, technology-neutral, flexible licensing to encourage market entry and **promote competition**.

If regulation is overly strict, it means **barrier to innovation** of new services.

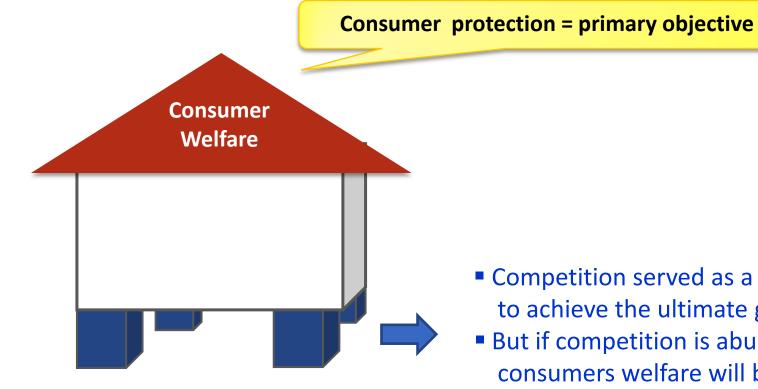








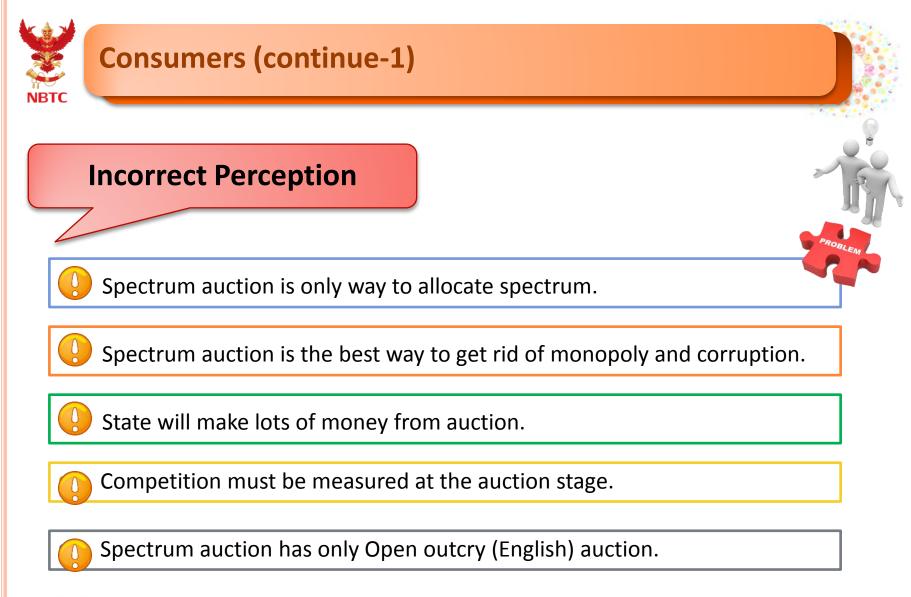




Consumers are abused by incorrect perception.

- Competition served as a "tool" to achieve the ultimate goal.
- But if competition is abused, the consumers welfare will be affected.









Consumers (continue-2)



Solutions

providing correct perception.

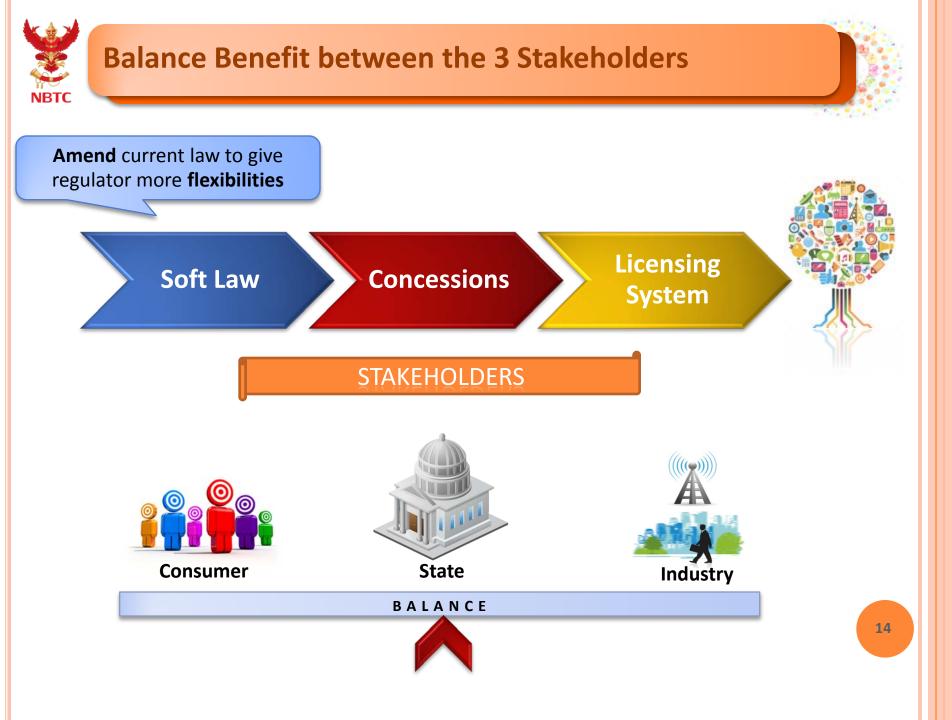
Strengthening more public participation

 Tackling barriers that deter consumers from using new services and products in converging environment.

Ensuring that consumers have right to redress fairly and efficiently.









International Co-operations Arena





Joint co-operations for Standardizations







Exchanging views and bringing **best practices** to improve NBTC performance





Conclusion & Suggestions

- revising current law to modernize them and to give regulation more flexibilities;
 - performing roles as both regulator and facilitator;
 - regulating when it is necessary, not whenever we have opportunities;
 - converging regulations of **both institution and substantive law**;
- legislating telecom law not to focus on problems in the past but to prepare for the future;
- balancing rights of all stakeholders to ensure best benefit of innovations to consumers and business;
- strengthening public participation and educating public knowledge to put correct perception and gain public trust;
- cooperating more closely among regulators at both regional and international levels to **bring best practices** to support each other.



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