

European Gigabit Society

EU Commission's strategy on connectivity for a **European Gigabit Society** (September 2016), sets a vision of Europe focused on **increasing availability and uptake** of high capacity networks to enable the widespread use of digital products, services and applications. The strategy is build on the following 3 pillars -

5G coverage in all urban areas and major land transport paths

Access to 1Gbps for all socio-economic drivers

Access to 100Mbps for all households

Translating Gigabit Society targets into simpler, contextualized targets...

1 Mobile broadband coverage in all urban areas and along major highways

2 Access to 1Gbps broadband for all institutional entities

3 Access to 100Mbps broadband for all households



...and including UN Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development's affordability target



4 Entry-level broadband plans to cost less than 2% of GNI per capita

Decision Making under Uncertainty *Who will take the risk?*



Government

Wait & see or banning

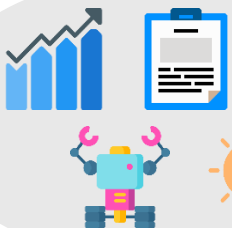
Because of ○○
Considering △△



“
Fast pace of DT
Need to be experimenting
”



Private Sector



“
Regulatory uncertainty
Risk of being the first-mover
”

Spectrum Pricing KOR

140
MHz

1
\$Bn



'16 LTE Auction

VS

'18 5G Auction



3,280 MHz
(= 23 times x
140 MHz)

23 \$Bn



WORLD BANK GROUP

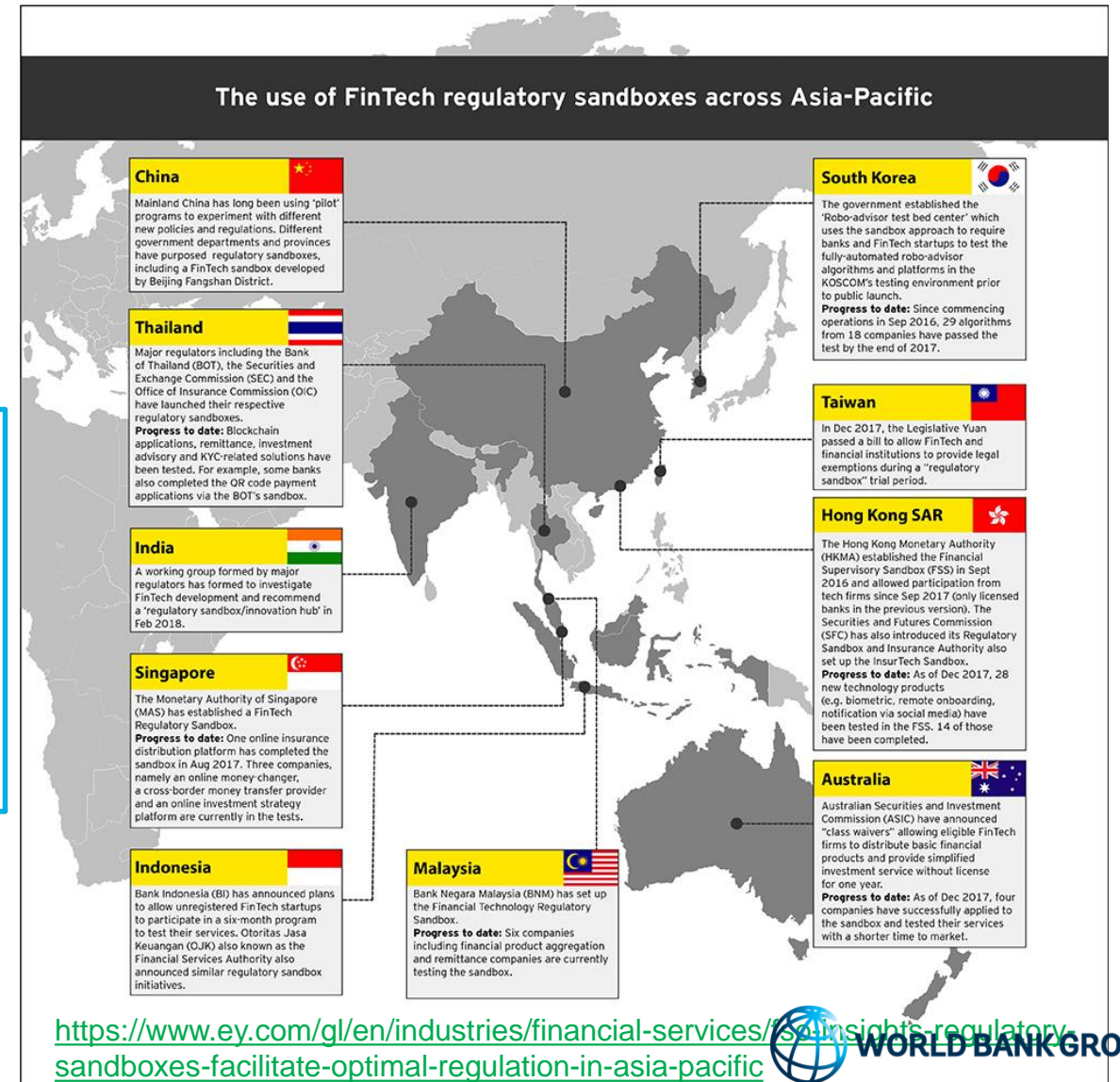
Policy Experimentation supports digital innovation in sectors

[OECD Going Digital] Jurisdictions across the OECD and beyond are experimenting with new regulatory approaches in the digital age, such as anticipatory regulation, performance-based regulation, agile regulation and regulatory sandboxes.

Regulatory Sandboxes

- Singapore Ministry of Health: Licensing Experimentation and Adaptation Programme
- United Kingdom Office of Gas and Energy Markets: Innovation Link
- United States: Unmanned Aircraft Systems Integration Pilot Program

Indemnity System on Active Administration of Korea contributes to making Gov't officials risk-taker.



Objectives and benefits of broadband mapping

Stakeholders

	Public Sector (including NRA)	Telecom Operators	Alternative Infrastructure Owners	Consumers	
Objectives	Insight into availability of broadband	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring progress on universal access - Network expansion obligations - Other M&E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identifying new markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identifying closest networks - Civil society coordination for demand aggregation
	Coordinate broadband deployment measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Faster network deployment to extend access to the unconnected - Increased competition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Easier and more reliable Investment planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alternative revenue source 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quicker expansion of broadband networks to consumers in unconnected areas
	Reduce cost of broadband network deployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Faster network deployment - Increased affordability of services (increasing adoption) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced cost and time of network deployment - Quicker expansion to new markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alternative revenue source 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced price of broadband services - Increased access to broadband

Contents of cells indicate main benefits to various stakeholders for each objective