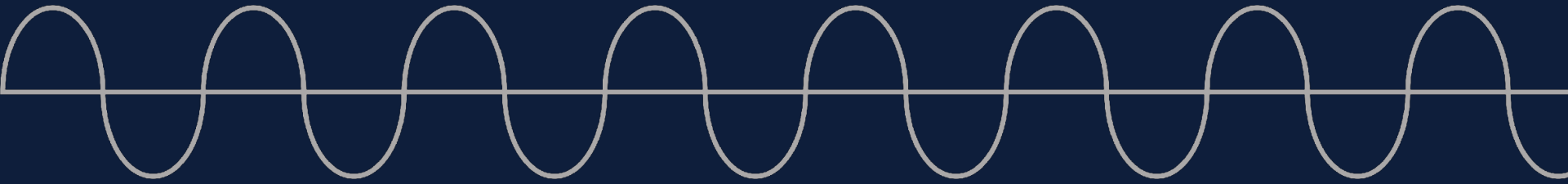




Key and Emerging Internet Technologies Issues: Philippine Internet Access, Quality and Affordability



Better
Broadband
Alliance



PH Internet Access

45%



of 103 million
individuals

61%



of 23 million
households

74%



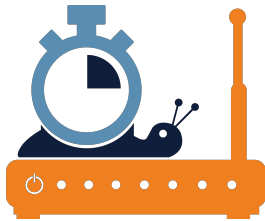
of 46,700+
public schools



NO
INTERNET
ACCESS

Source:
Broadband Commission 2017
DepEd 2016

PH Internet **Quality** and **Affordability**



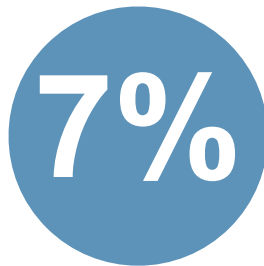
fixed broadband
slowest in Asia Pacific
since 2016



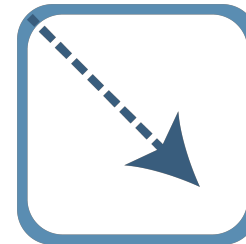
4G speeds
4th slowest globally



poorest mobile
video experience



fixed broadband **costs 7.1%**
of average monthly income
(recommended <5%)



mobile broadband cost
experienced **abrupt**
decrease 2016-2017

Emerging Internet Technologies

COVERAGE

EFFICIENCY



RELIABILITY

Analog Policy in Digital Age



Policy and regulation



Technology we use

Analog Policy



First few models of
the rotary dial
phone, **1930s**



Siemens Bakelite
telephone, **1940s**

Radio Control Law 1931

Public Service Act 1936

Analog Policy



First PC released,
1976

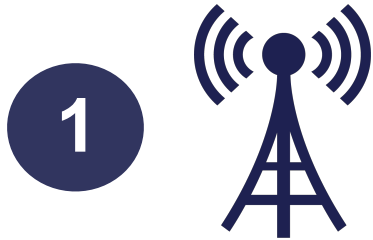


Mobile phones,
1995

NTC Charter 1979

**Public Telecoms Policy Act
1995**

Key Challenges



Telco-centric classification of services.

Only telcos with a Congressional franchise and NTC provisional authority allowed to build and operate a network. ISPs and VAS providers must connect to a telco facility to offer Internet.



Tedious and costly to acquire license to put up a network.

Congressional Franchise

- 2 to 5 years

NTC Provisional Authority

- 1 to 5 years

VAS registration

- 5 to 30 days

Permit to import equipment

- 3 to 10 days

Key Challenges

2



Landline requirement.

Mobile and international gateway operators are required to rollout 300K and 400K landlines, respectively.

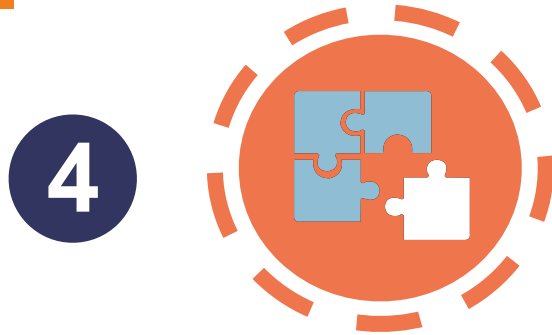
3



Restrictions on foreign ownership.

A company must be at least 60% Filipino owned to build and operate a network, and to even test emerging Internet technologies.

Key Challenges



Inconsistent and unclear standards and rules for data infrastructure.

Permits and fees for network deployment; Sharing of towers, poles, utility corridors.



Inefficient and inequitable use of spectrum.

Some entities are spectrum banking. Philippine Competition Commission estimates only 12.8% left for a new player. Spectrum sharing and license-exempt spectrum now global trend

NTC's **pro-active** regulation

- **1991** – Suspended enforcement of regulation to acquire a license to own a mobile phone
- **2005** – Issued rules for IMT 2000 or 3G before technology became available in PH
- **2005** – Classified VoIP as VAS so non-telcos can offer the service
- **2017** – Issued rules on TVWS, albeit limited

Technology-neutral and small player-friendly Free Public Wi-Fi Program

Free Wi-Fi
Law Passed

FEB 2015 – SEPT 2017

807 Access Points

32 months

2017
AUG

OCT 2017 – AUG 2018

1,592
Access Points

785 more in **11** months

2x more access points
in **1/3** of the time

Policy Recommendations

Reform

Public Telecom Act Amendments

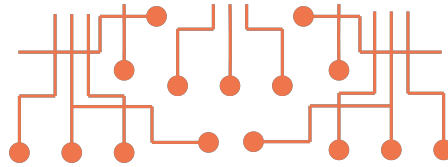
Public Service Act Amendments

Open Access in Data Transmission Act

What it will achieve

- Remove landline requirement
- Relax foreign ownership limits
- Re-classify data-only services
- Remove landline requirement
- Spectrum management reform
- Directive for standardizing, harmonizing rules for sharing infrastructure





Thank you.

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