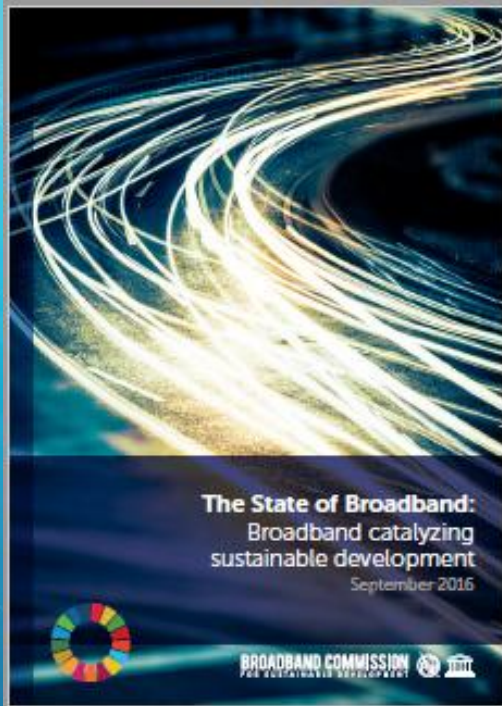


NATIONAL BROADBAND PLANS

Malcolm Johnson
Deputy Secretary-General
ITU

13 September 2016



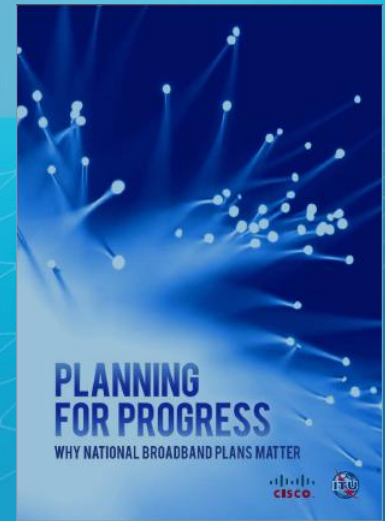
2. What is a National Broadband Plan?

- High-level statement of policy or strategy, often with principles – NOT detailed regulations
- Represents a concerted mission statement on the part of Government (and/or regulator), often in consultation with industry & other stakeholders
- Normally acknowledge the roles of different players & delineate clear responsibilities
- Explains approach towards regulatory measures

3. Impact of NBPs

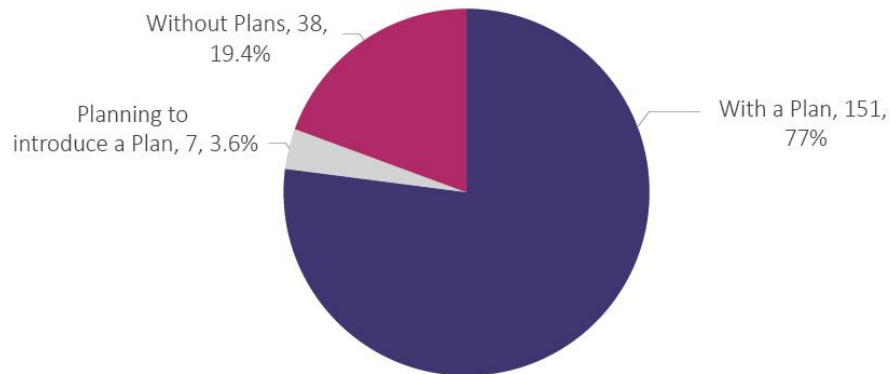
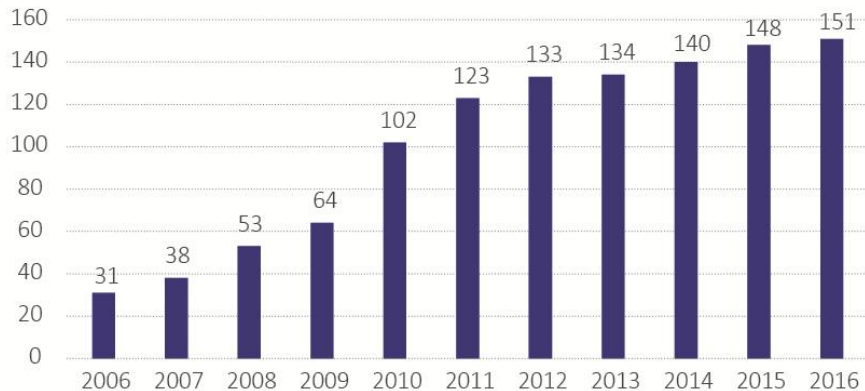
In its 2013 report, ITU found that:

- Adoption of a NBP is associated with 2.5% higher fixed broadband penetration,
- 7.4% higher mobile broadband penetration
- This result is consistent with a NBP focusing efforts of industry and policy-makers, emphasizing role of broadband as a national priority, & signaling national commitment to broadband roll-out.



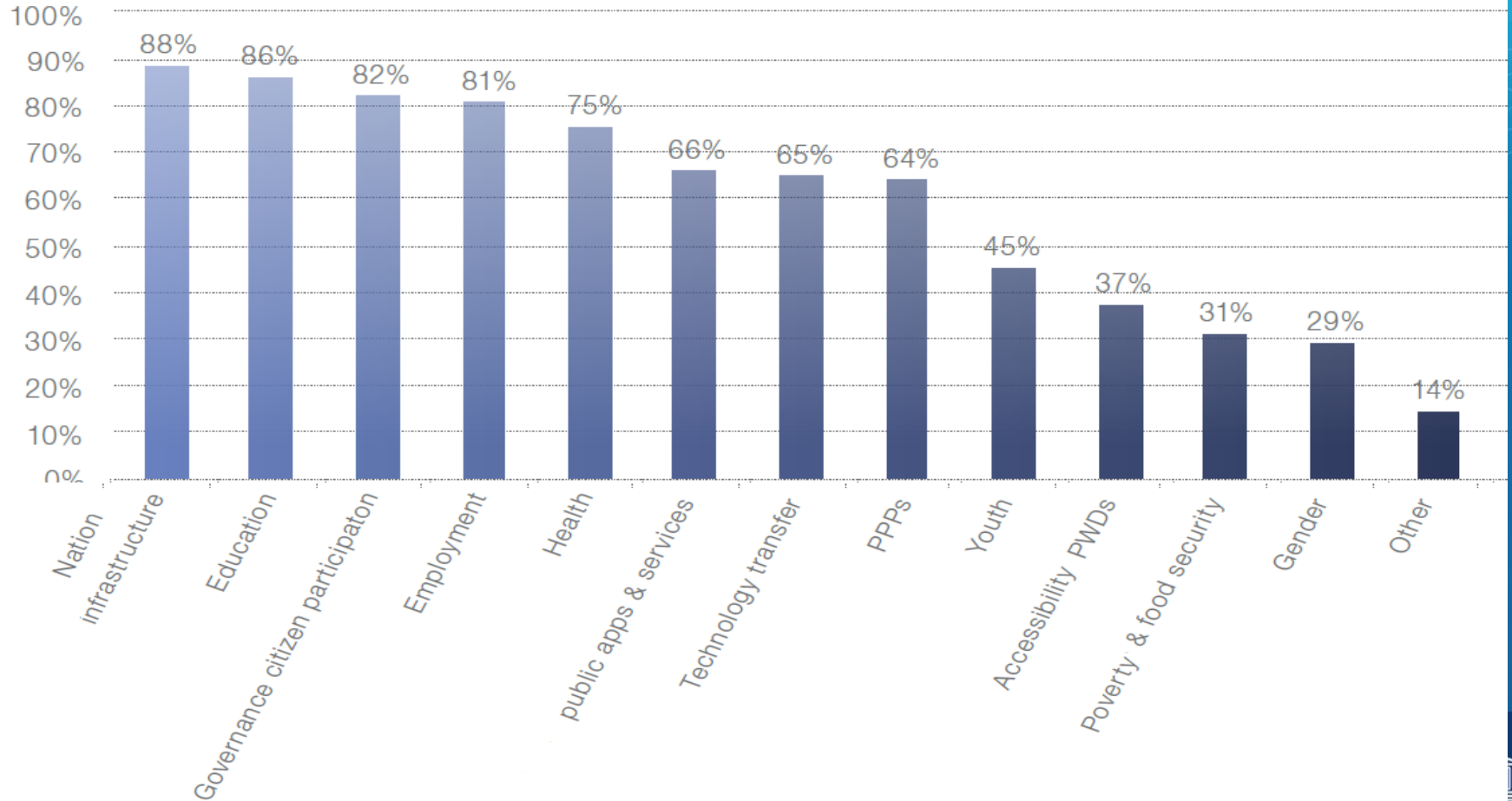
4. Growth over Time & Current Status of NBPs

Number of Countries with Broadband Plans, 2006-2016

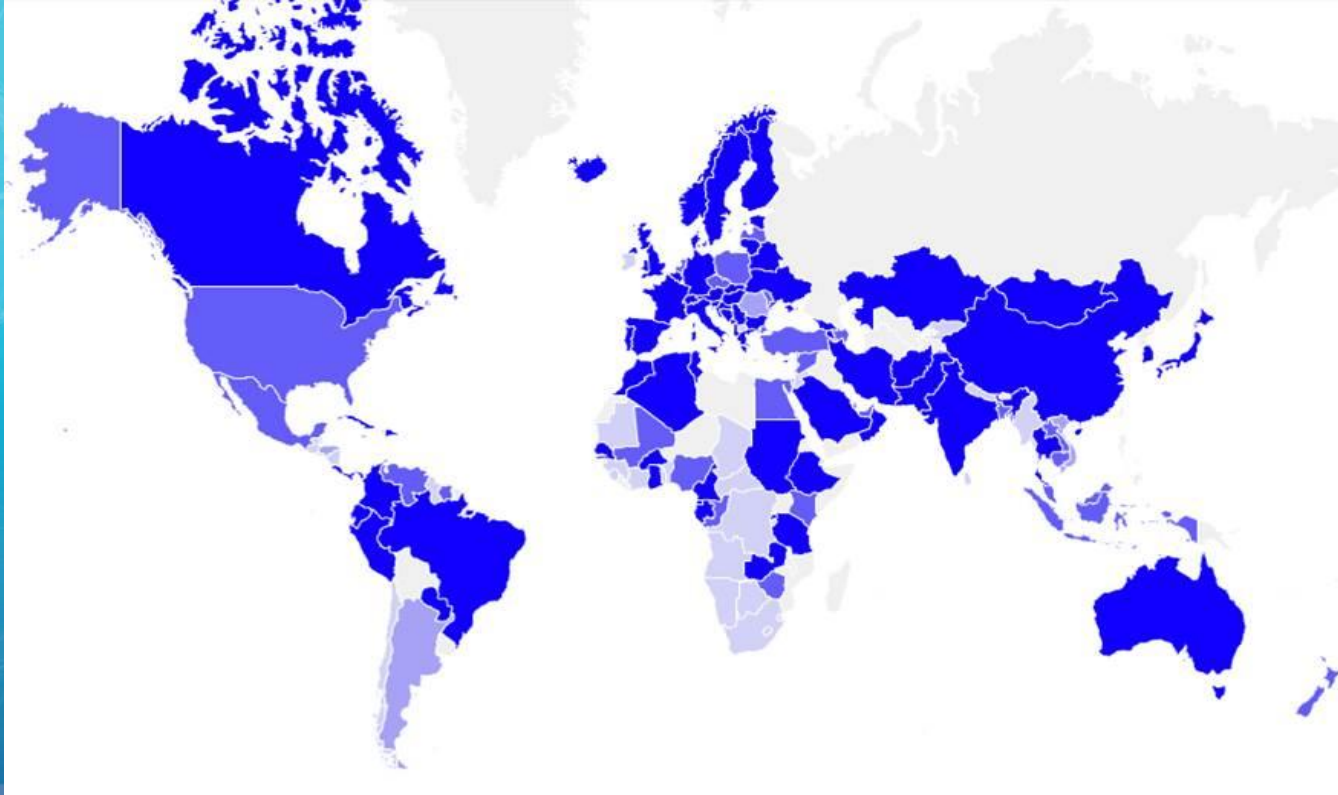


Source: ITU.

5. What do Plans Cover?



6. National Broadband Plans – Data Protection



Source: ITU.

7. The Focus of National Broadband Plans/Policies/Strategies



**151 National
Broadband Plans**

**30 Broadband
Strategies**

10 IoT Roadmaps

Extends
telecoms/
connectivity into
the IoT, wireless
sensor networks
etc.

Source: ITU.

8. Best Practices for NBPs

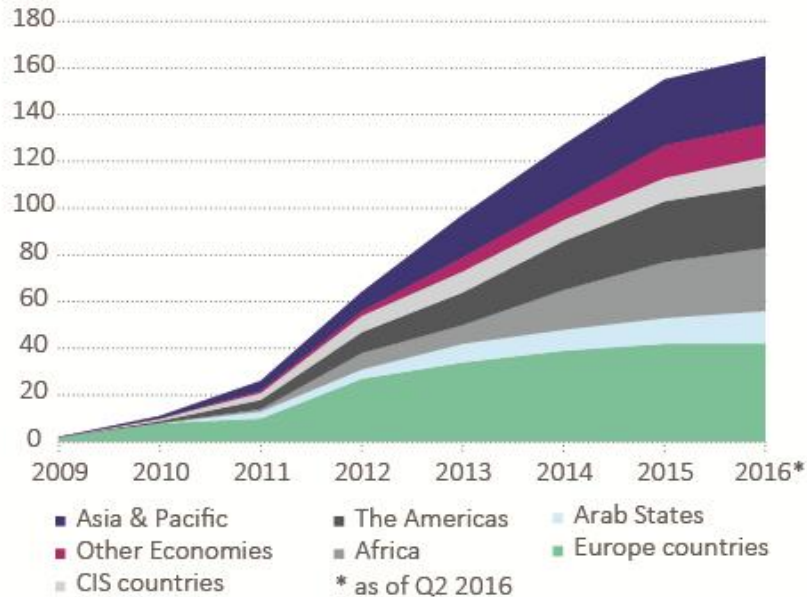
- Technology-neutral;
- Based on benchmarking & market analysis;
- Projected lifetime of 3-5 years (longer difficult to predict in a fast-changing market);
- Consider both supply and demand;
- Present a mechanism for follow-up, revision or renewal;
- Contain detailed measurement indicators;
- Take into account & link to legislation in related fields;
- Clearly delineated responsibilities.

9. Five Policy Measures Which Make a Difference

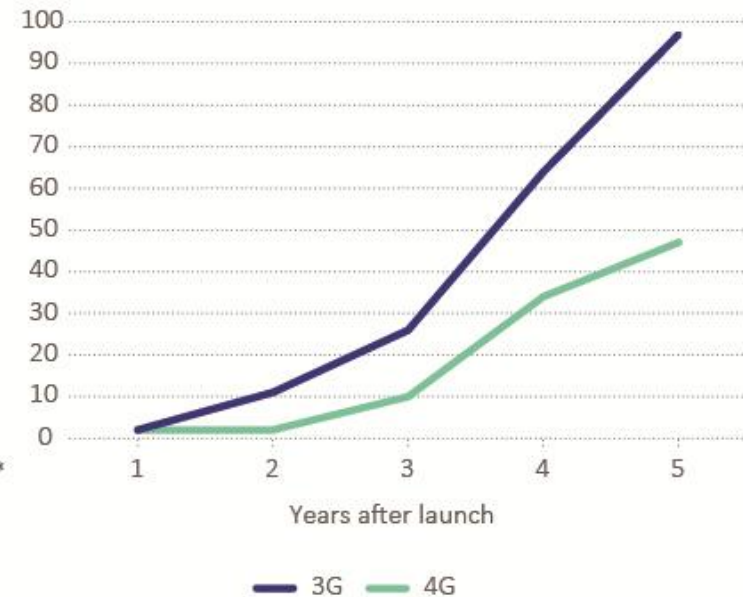
1. Public investment in backbone and aggregation
2. Public investment in access networks
3. Regulatory framework for infrastructure sharing
4. Inclusive/social offers - subsidies
5. Regulatory framework **facilitating** FTTx roll-out

10. High-level Trends – 4G

Cumulative number of live 4G LTE networks, 2009-2016



Number of countries with live 3G/4G networks

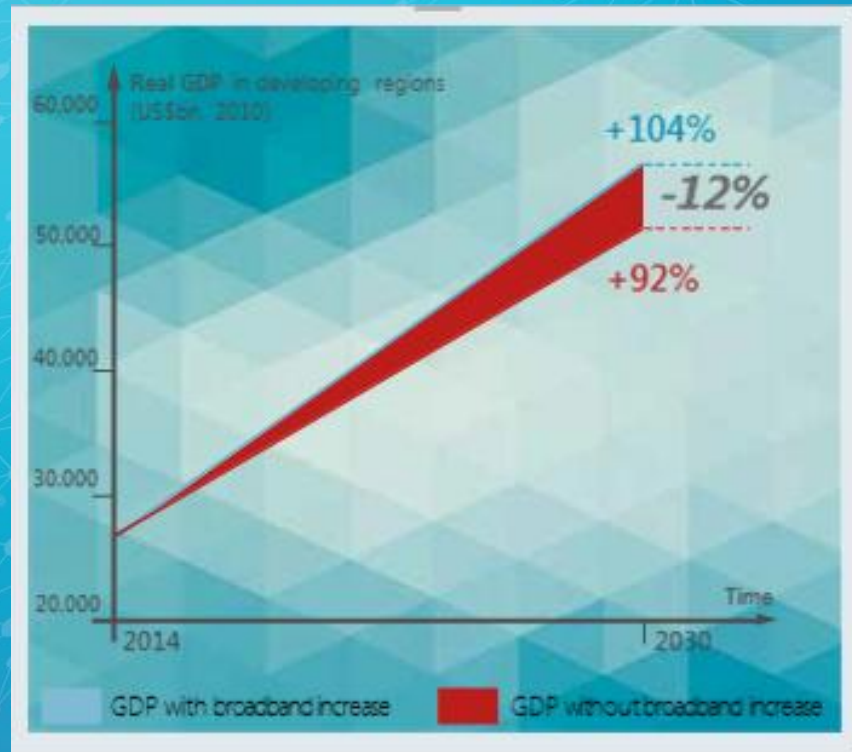


Source: ITU.

11. The cost of not connecting the unconnected

10 per cent increase in broadband penetration alone can lead to rises in GDP of between 0.25 and 1.38 per cent, with the highest positive impacts occurring in developing countries.

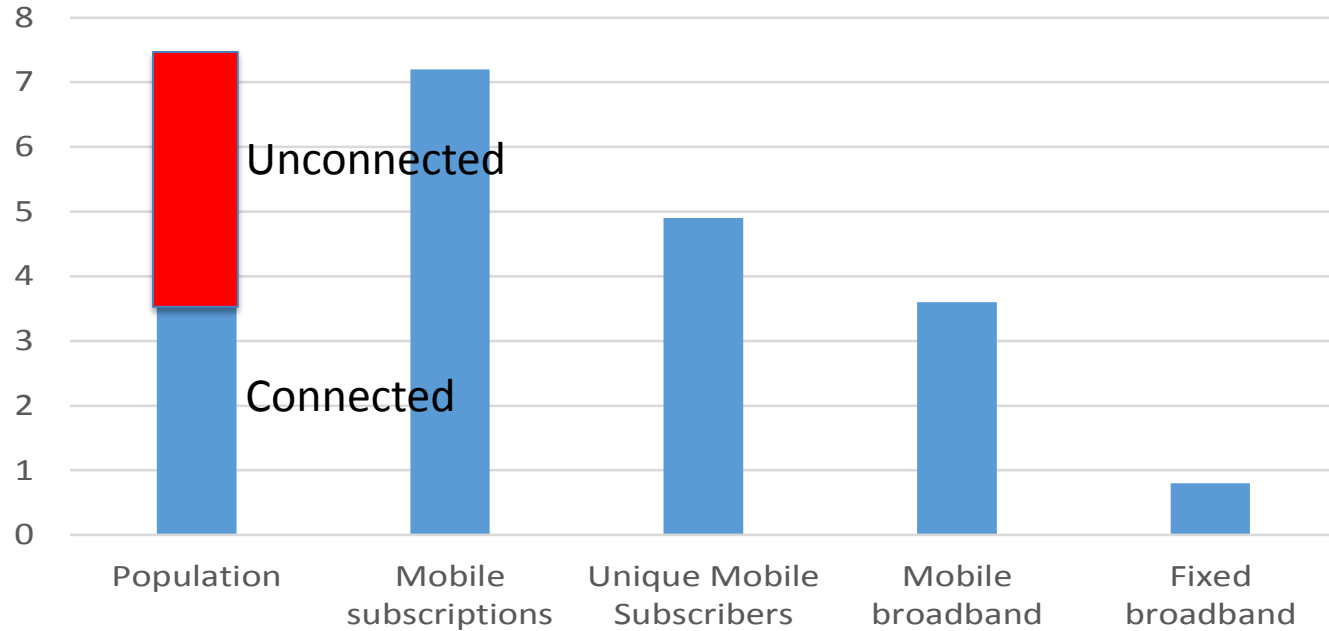
Not increasing broadband to universal coverage worldwide would mean missing an opportunity to raise GDP by 12 per cent in developing regions in 2030.



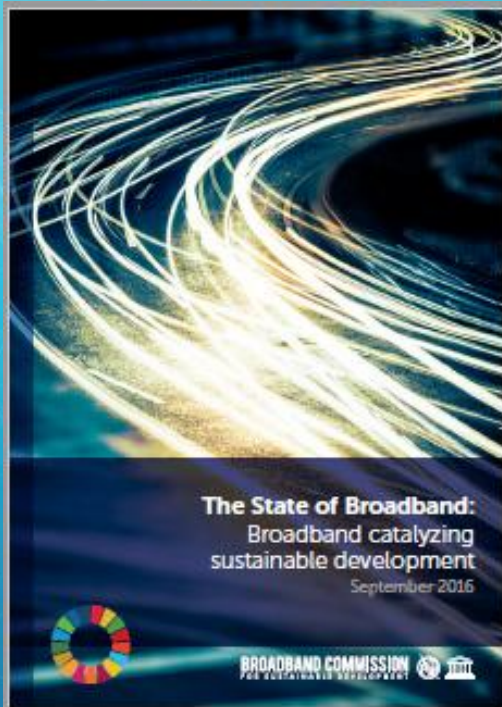
Source: ITU.

12. The Shifting Digital Divide

Projected Global Totals, 2016 Year End



Source: ITU.



Thank you very much
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