Regulatory challenges in a Digitally Converged World

Presented By:
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Agenda

- Digitization – Benefits
- Traditional Policy and Regulatory Frameworks
- Government objectives
- Regulatory Challenges
- Way forward
Digitization - Benefits

**Service providers**
- Leverage existing infrastructure to provide a wider range of services at lower costs - Economies of scale and scope;
- Addresses the issue of capacity constraints.
- Enables transparent business transactions and better monetisation of same content.
- Enables Content security

**Consumers**
- Innovative services and applications to address daily needs;
- More choices of service providers;
- Reduced cost.

**Economy**
- Development of new technologies, applications and services;
- Improves productivity, efficiency and innovation;
- Enhances competition;
- Boosts employment opportunities and creates entrepreneurship even in rural and remote areas;
- Support globalization; and
- Growth of GDP.
Traditional Regulatory Framework

Formulated for integrated network and service platforms;

Separate regulations for telecommunication and broadcasting markets;

Within telecommunication, separate regulations for fixed, mobile, satellite, and internet services;

Within broadcasting, separate regulations for Cable TV, Direct to Home Satellite broadcasting, IPTV, and Headend in the Sky services;

Traditional approach of regulations end up reducing competition and curbing the spread of innovations and use of new technology;
Regulation objectives

**Economic objectives:**
- Encourage investment and innovation;
- Reduce cost of operations by improving ease of doing business;
- Promote competition to minimize price and maximize quality of services; and
- Inspire economic growth and performance using converged services.

**Social objectives:**
- Affordable access to services;
- Plurality of voices in the media;
- Consumer protection and privacy.
Regulatory Challenges - Licensing

- Deciding services and networks to be regulated;
- Ensuring fair competition, i.e. a ‘level playing field’ between infrastructure heavy operators and infrastructure light operators;
- To check monopolization as convergence can lead to market consolidation, reduced competition, and new entry barriers;
- Restructuring of existing institutions to govern and regulate in converged environment;
- Correcting licensing and regulatory asymmetry;
- Protecting the Governments revenue;
- Law Enforcement;
- Network Reliability/Network Security;
Regulatory Challenges - Technical

**Spectrum Management:**
- Flexibility in spectrum allocation to take full advantage of new services and new technologies for existing services that may evolve with time;
- Addressing the problems of potential interference between different users;

**Interconnection and access:**
- Ensuring access to essential facilities;
- Interconnection between different types of networks;
- Cost- and revenue-sharing arrangements between interconnecting operators;
- Content to be made agnostic to the network and vice versa.

**Quality of Service (QoS):**
- Developing QoS parameters for converged services;
- Measurement of QoS parameters in the converged environment;
- Identifying specific operator (i.e. network or service provider) who shall be responsible to comply QoS parameters;

**Tariff:**
- Consumer protection;
- Ensuring level playing field
Way Forward

1. Announce policy for converged services;
2. Identify the services to be regulated;
3. Engage in continuous review with stakeholders to face new challenges;
4. Transform licenses and authorizations from type of service (voice, data, and video) or technology (cellular, fixed telephony, satellite broadcasting) to unified license;
5. Separating spectrum licenses from service authorizations;
6. Liberalize previously allocated spectrum and allocate technology neutral spectrum in future;
Way Forward

Promote competition;

Open the market to free entry if spectrum or other finite available resources are not required;

An effective interconnection regime to support the entry of competitive service providers;

effective measures to prevent and address abuses of market power;

Offer multiple choices to consumers.

Capacity-based IP interconnection for converged networks;

Technology Neutrality;

Network Neutrality;

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Questions ?
AMAZON IS OPENING UP GROCERY STORES WITH NO CHECKOUT! YOU JUST WALK IN, GET STUFF, THEN WALK OUT! PAYMENT IS AUTOMATIC!

NO CASHIERS? YOU MEAN NO MORE AWKWARD STARES FROM CASHIERS WHEN I BUY TONS OF JUNK FOOD?

AND NO MORE SILENT JUDGING WHEN I BUY PERSONAL PRODUCTS OR THOSE TRASHY MAGAZINES!

FINALLY SOME PRIVACY WHEN CHOOSING WHAT I BUY AND EAT!

AT THE AMAZON DATA CENTER...

HA! IT LOOKS LIKE SUE JOHNSON IS BINGING ON ICE CREAM AGAIN!

NO WONDER SHE’S BEEN ORDERING ALL THOSE WEIGHT LOSS BOOKS! LOL!

DATA INDICATES BOB JONES IS ON A LOW SALT DIET, SEND HIM SOME AMAZON ADS FOR HEART HEALTH BOOKS!

ALEXA OVERHEARD THE SMITHS TALKING ABOUT NEEDING MILK. THEY JUST CHECKED IN TO THE STORE, RAISE THE PRICE, QUICK!