



A new commitment to the development of the Asia – Pacific

Promoting Internet Access

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Chairman of the Board

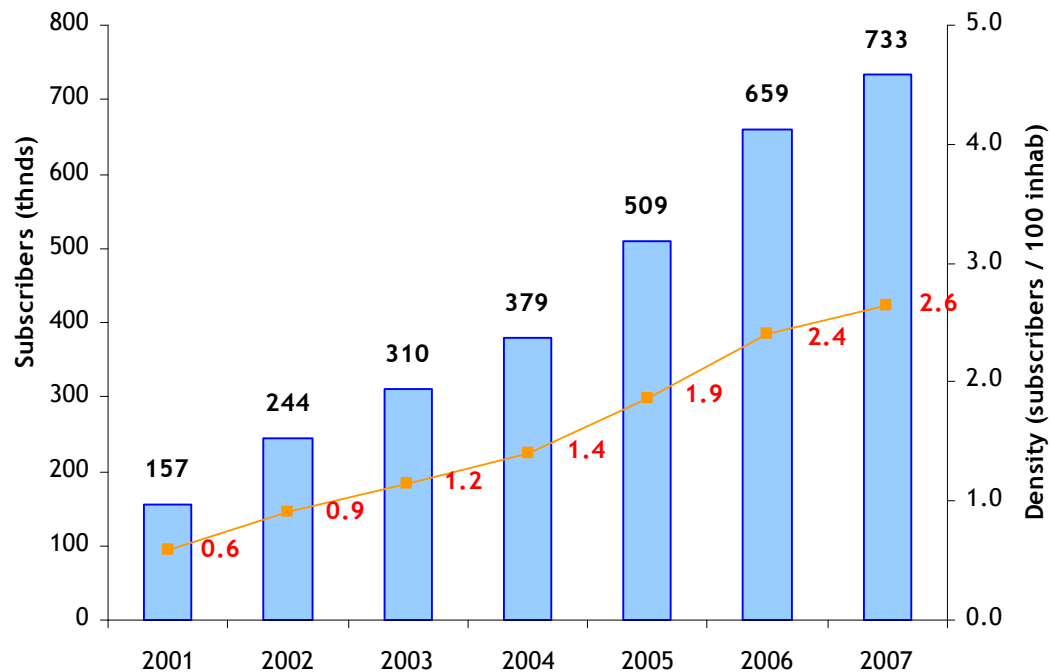
Telecommunications Regulatory Agency - PERU
OSIPTEL





Achieving the Brunei Goals in Peru

- ❖ Number of internet subscribers has multiplied by more than 6 times since 2001.
- ❖ Growth was led mainly by ADSL connections used at internet booths: the most important means of access for the low income population



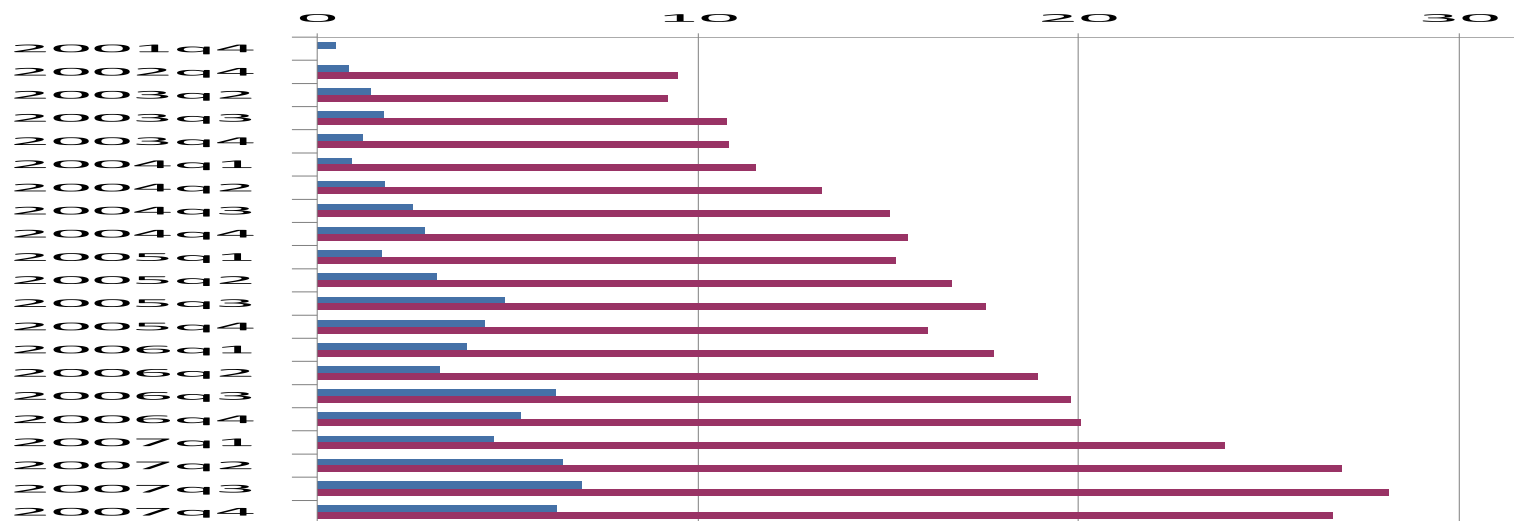


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Internet Access at Home vs Public Access Booths

- ❖ More than 75% of internet users (30% of Peruvian population) accesses internet trough internet booths
- ❖ Internet Booth are managed mainly by young entrepreneurs
- ❖ Community-based multipurpose telecenters are been promoted by the government, international cooperation and NGOs in rural areas

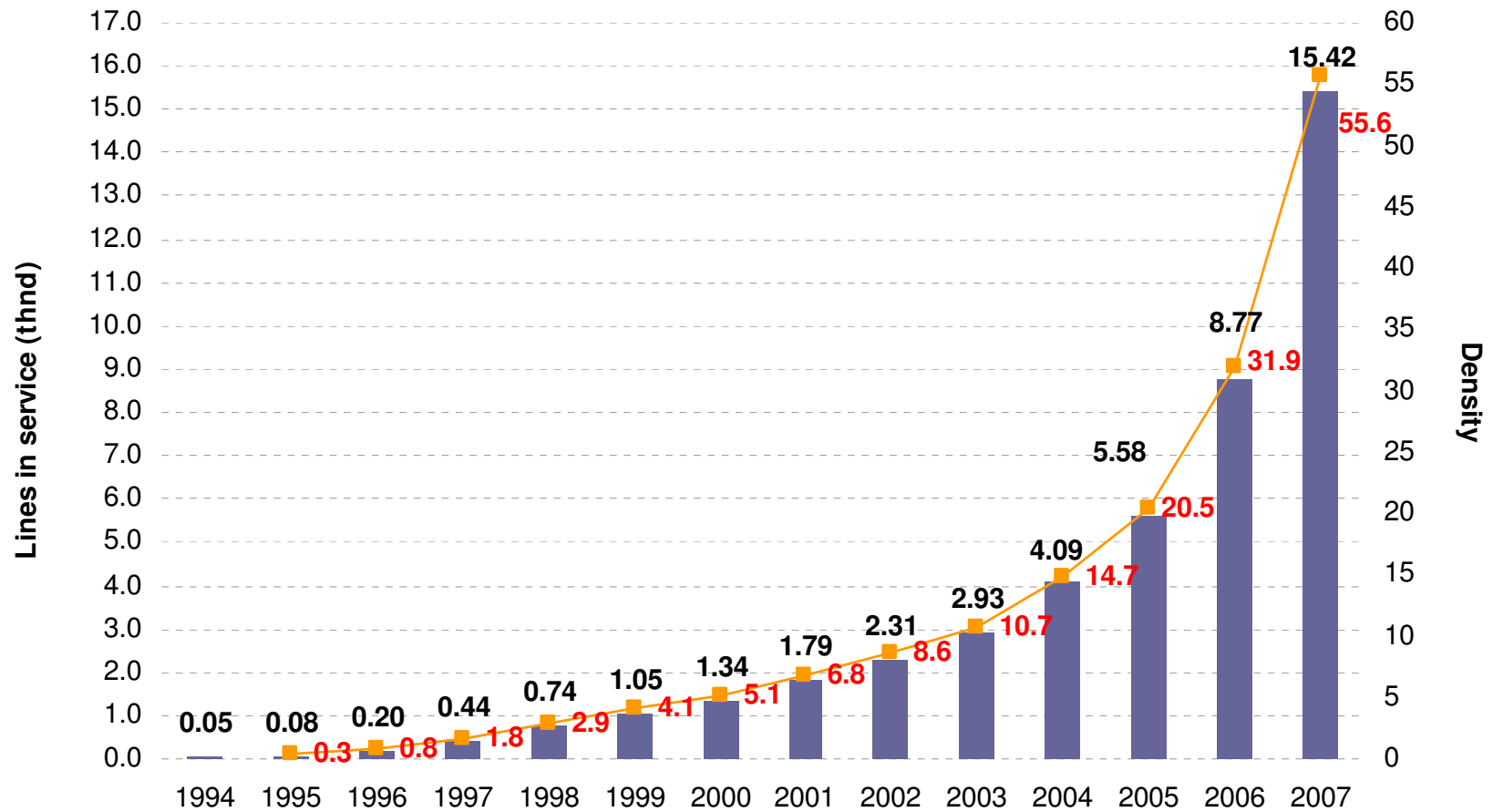




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Mobile telephony penetration





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Access gaps

Despite progress and achievements, there are persistent access gaps:

- **Urban / rural Access Gap:**
 - Lima (capital city) 46,8% of total population
 - Other urban areas 35,3% of total population
 - Rural areas: only 7,5% of total population
- **Gender Gap**
 - Male 32.6%
 - Female 25.4%
- **Broadband access gap**
 - Only 56% of connections are above 256 kbps
 - Less than 1% above 1 Mbps





Inclusion





Education





Capacity building





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Geography matters

- ❖ **Appropriate solutions for a diverse environment**
 - Fiber-optics networks
 - Wireless access networks
 - Satellite
- ❖ **Lower access cost for new entrants**
 - Access to existing transport networks
 - Deployment of new networks
- ❖ **Proper incentives for investments in rural areas**
 - Output Based Aid Mechanisms (FITEL)
 - Appropriate regulation on tariff and charges





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Key elements to promote service expansion

❖ Supply side

- From Basic Telecommunications' Universal Access to Broadband Universal Access goals
- New Universal Service goals considering wired, wireless and mobile services
- Accessible rates and devices

❖ Demand side:

- Capacity building and awareness programs on appropriate use of ICTs
- Digital and information literacy programs
- Local content creation and access
- Availability of applications of public interest (e-health, e-government, etc.)

❖ Public Policies:

- Promoting Research and Development on new technologies that could help to bridge the access gap.
- Promoting investment and competition

❖ Institutional design

- Independent and highly qualified regulators
- Flexible regulatory frameworks
- Transparency and accountability



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Social responsible ICT investment and services

- ❖ **Universal Access to bring the trade opportunities and development for the poor**
- ❖ **Use of ICTs as way to improve SMEs competitiveness**
- ❖ **ICTs as a way to plan, prepare and mitigate the effects of disasters and emergencies**
- ❖ **Communications as a tool for local, national and regional integration and cooperation**
- ❖ **Capacity building program that helps the adoption and appropriation of ICTs in the Asia-Pacific Region**



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