

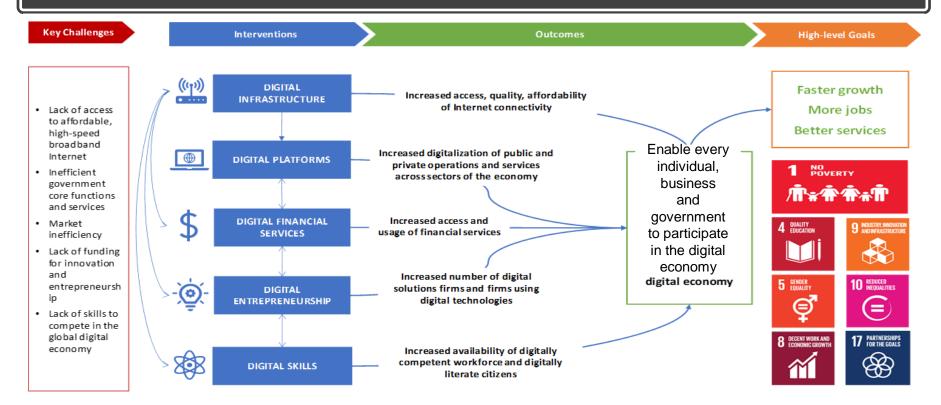
Digital connectivity in the Philippines and ASEAN: key challenges



Natasha Beschorner Senior Digital Development Specialist

Digital transformation

Moving towards the implementation phase.





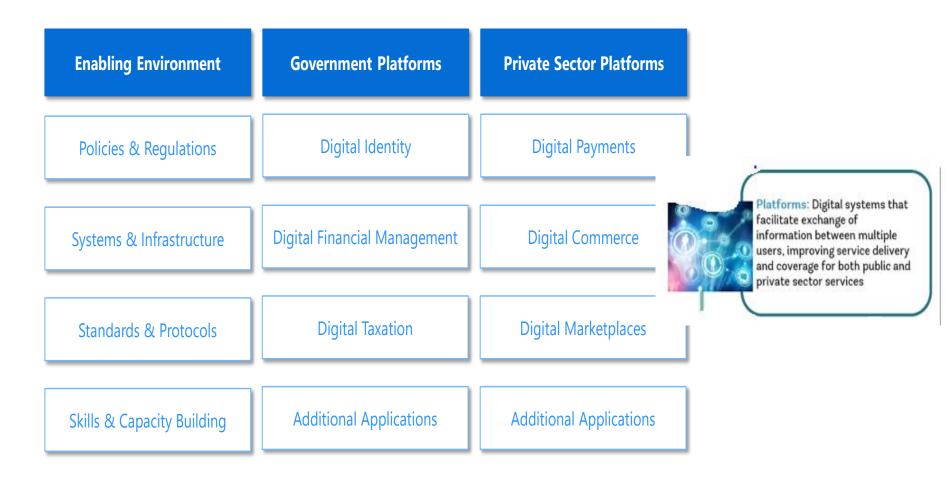
Digital Infrastructure is a Good Investment.

Economic impacts of extending internet penetration by region



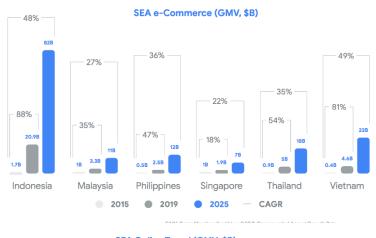


Affordable and reliable connectivity is essential for digital platforms, in the public and private sector

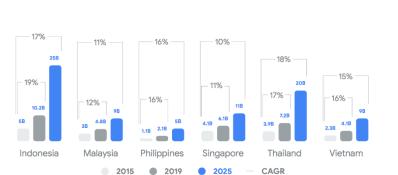




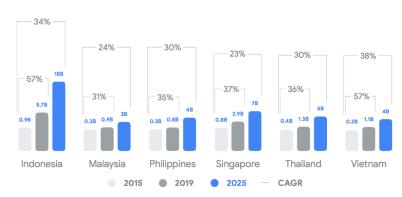
Southeast Asia's digital economy has been expanding rapidly on the back of improved connectivity







SEA Ride Hailing (GMV, \$B)



GMV: Gross Merchandise Value; CAGR: Compounded Annual Growth Rate

SEA Online Media (GMV, \$B)

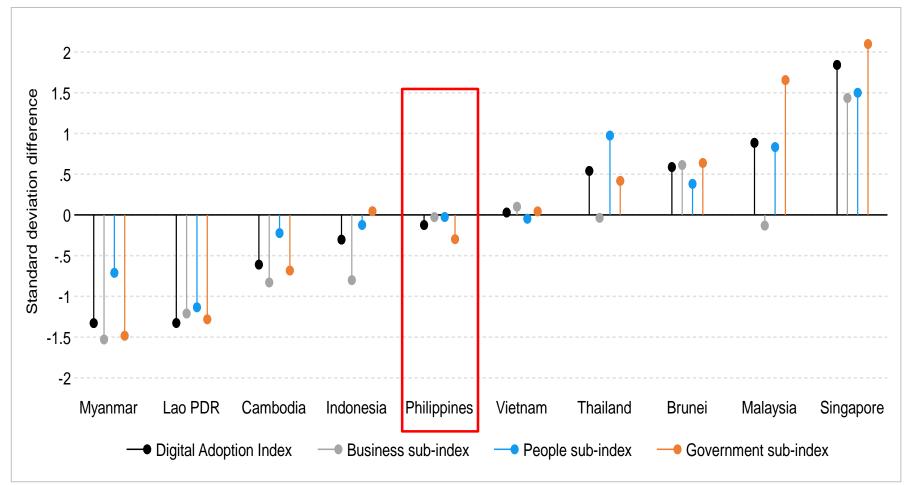


GMV: Gross Merchandise Value; CAGR: Compounded Annual Growth Rate

GMW: Gross Merchandise Value: CAGR: Compounded Annual Growth Rate
e-Conomy SEA 2019 (Google, Temasek, Bain & Company)



But digital adoption varies across Southeast Asian economies... *Philippines needs to accelerate*



Source: World Bank 2018.

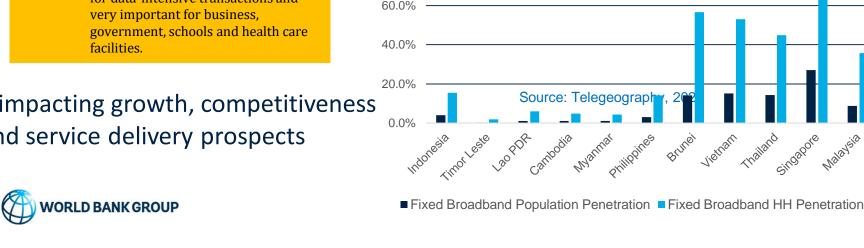


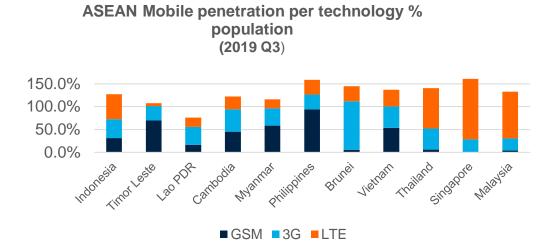
Despite progress, the Philippines faces a continuing digital divide

Across ASEAN around 50% of people still lack fast, cheap, reliable quality internet services

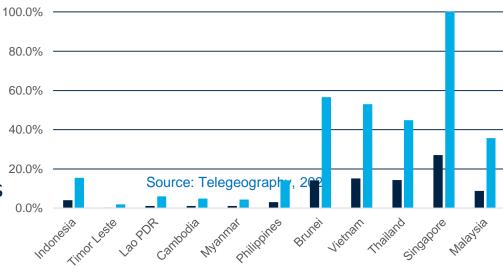
- The global pandemic is boosting demand for e-commerce, online health and education
- Mobile broadband penetration is increasing but 4G needs to accelerate
 - The majority of users access the internet through mobile devices. Mobile broadband is important for both households and businesses esp. SMEs
- 5G mobile transition is approaching
- Fixed broadband is relatively low:
 - Fixed broadband access is essential for data-intensive transactions and very important for business, government, schools and health care facilities.

...impacting growth, competitiveness and service delivery prospects





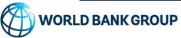
ASEAN Fixed broadband penetration % population (2019 Q3)



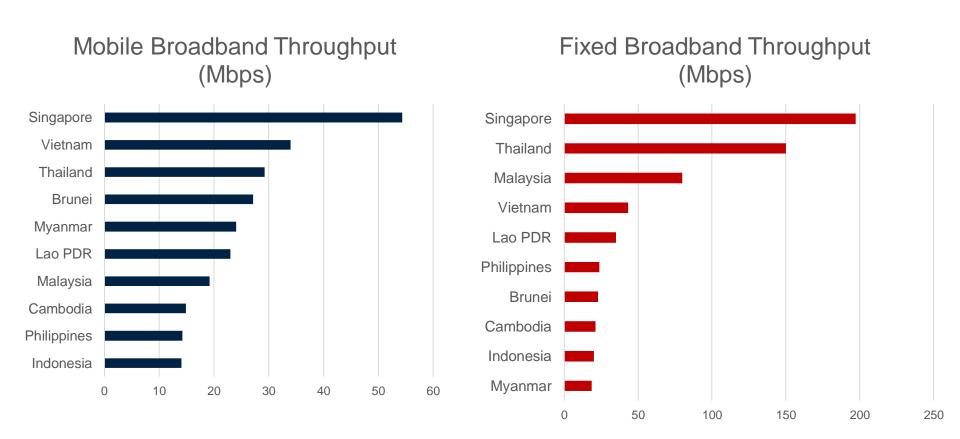


Philippines vs ASEAN benchmarking

	Philippines	ASEAN
Share of population which are active broadband subscribers	70%	88%
4G/LTE mobile broadband network coverage	72%	82%
Share of population which are fixed broadband subscribers	4%	10%
3G/4G mobile average download speed	7Mbps	13Mbps
Fixed broadband average download speed	26Mbps	59Mbps



The Philippines also lags other middle income ASEAN economies in terms of internet quality of service





The "digital divide" is significant

- In 2018, the United Nations Broadband Commission reported that about 40% of the Philippines' total population million and about 57% of the country's 23 million households did not have internet access
- All of these factors impact potential for e-commerce, egovernment, online health and education services



Note: Green dots indicate strong cellular signal, red indicates weak signal.



Addressing the access and quality gaps

- Lower barriers to market entry by easing the restrictions on foreign ownership of equity in telecommunications and broadband networks: amending the Public Service Act and the Public Telecommunications Policy Act, and by passing the Open Access in Data Transmission bill.
- Make more spectrum available for Internet connectivity. Spectrum management reform would entail amending the Radio Control Law and/or the Public Telecoms Policy Act, and by passing the Open Access in Data Transmission bill, including the guidelines that will clarify the powers and functions of the NTC in terms of spectrum assignment, recall, and reassignment.
- Maintain fair and level playing field for operators: consistent service obligations for all service providers



Addressing the access and quality gaps

- Fast-track and lower the cost of deploying broadband infrastructure through infrastructure sharing policies that address: (a) the use of government assets (submarine cable, NGCP dark fiber); (b) use of existing infrastructure across sectors such as roads, railways, electricity transmission; and (c) coordinated build for a shared utility corridor.
- Encourage more private sector infrastructure sharing: proposed
 Open Access in Data Transmission Act, new Common Tower Policy
 (June 2020), pole sharing, and access to ducts.
- Streamline permit requirements for network deployment and rationalize fees imposed by various national and local government agencies, as well as private sector association (JMC)



World Bank Engagement: the "CHIP" Framework for East Asia & Pacific

Leveraging technology for inclusive development: faster growth, more jobs and better service delivery

Connect

Build digital foundations and enablers (digital ID, digital payments, data analytics, etc.) and ensure system compatibility.

Harness

Invest in analog complements: regulations, skills/literacy, and leadership and institutions

Innovate

Create and expand new economy services, business models, digital entrepreneurs and e-government

Protect

Mitigate risks: cybersecurity and privacy, misinformation, inequality of opportunities, automation and digital monopoly



Digital Development

The World Bank provides knowledge and financing to help close the global digital divide, and make sure countries can take full advantage of the ongoing Digital Development revolution.

Thank you

nbeschorner@worldbank.org

https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/digitaldevelopment



http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/674601544534500678/pdf/Main-Report.pdf



