



Internet Network Management and Policy Recommendations

Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT)

UNESCAP Sub-Regional Workshop on Internet Traffic Management for the Asia-Pacific Information Superhighway, 7-8 December 2016, Thimphu, Bhutan

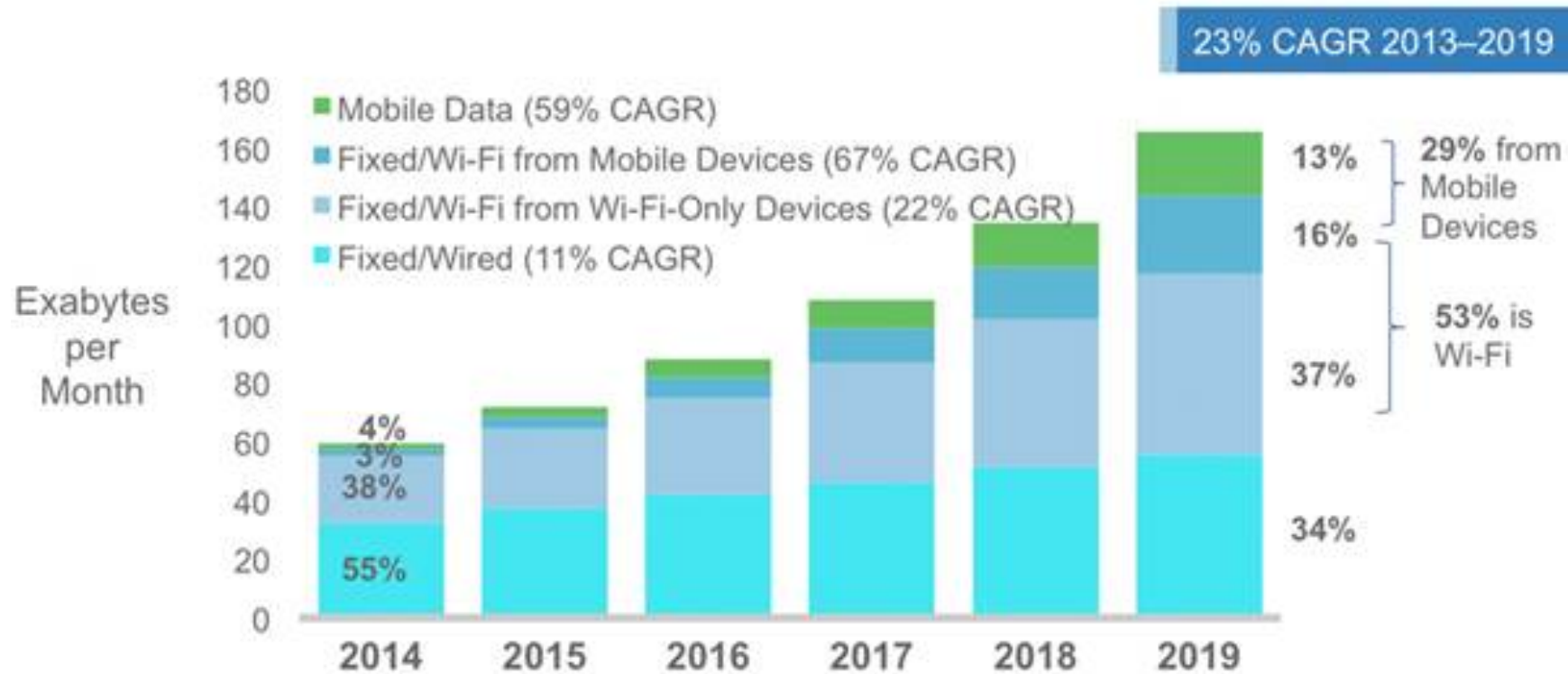
Brief about Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT)

- ▶ An inter-governmental organization established by UNESCAP and ITU in 1979
- ▶ Headquarter based in Bangkok, Thailand
- ▶ Membership scope is open for ESCAP Region. Currently having
 - ▶ 38 Members (Countries)
 - ▶ 4 Associate Members
 - ▶ 131 Affiliate Members
- ▶ Activities of APT included various aspects of Telecommunication/ICT such as:
 - ▶ Policy and regulations
 - ▶ Radiocommunication/Spectrum Management
 - ▶ Capacity Building and Development
 - ▶ Standardization
 - ▶ Regional coordination for major ITU Conferences

The SDG and ICT4SDG

- ▶ 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- ▶ Sustainable Development Goals: 17 Goals and 169 Targets
- ▶ ICT will be crucial for achieving SDGs.
- ▶ ICT the key enabler for three pillars of sustainable development:
 - ▶ Economic Development
 - ▶ Social Inclusion
 - ▶ Environment Protection
- ▶ ICT4SDG

The Internet and Data Demand



IP Traffic by Access Technology (Source: Cisco VNI Mobile, 2016)

What is going to happen in IP traffic demand by 2030?

- ▶ Difficult to predict at this stage
- ▶ Due to new technology evolution in telecommunication networks, particularly availability of 5G, SDN and IoT will drive the IP traffic demand to many folds
- ▶ May increase 100 times or 1000 times or even more!!!
- ▶ How to cope with the increasing demand and achieve SDGs?

The answer:

- ▶ A sustainable ICT infrastructure for Internet
 - ▶ Resilient and affordable broadband Internet for all

Elements of Internet Access Value Chain



- Need to look into each of the elements for affordable broadband internet

Current Situation in South Asia

- ▶ In terms of APT, South Asia covers nine countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka
- ▶ Access to international connectivity is dominated by submarine cable landings
- ▶ However, Afghanistan, Bhutan and Nepal landlocked countries and do not have direct access to submarine cable landings
- ▶ A sharp disparity among the countries in terms of the bandwidth availability

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