







Ministerie van Economische Zaken

First Class Connectivity Policy in The Netherlands

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Topics

- 1. Current Dutch landscape
- 2. Developing a Dutch connectivity plan
- 3. International Cooperation



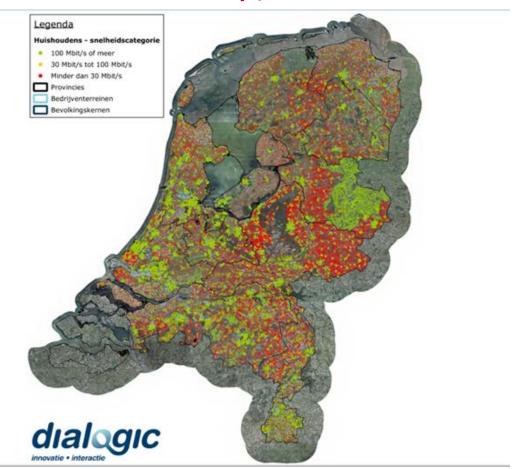
Dutch situation

High quality networks:

- Often mentioned as best in Europe: e.g. Digital Progress Report
- Fixed networks:
 - → 2 competing networks and 1/3 glasfibre
 - \rightarrow 100 Mbit > 91%
- Mobile networks:
 - →Operators have a high coverage
 - → Near nationwide 4G coverage



High speed Connectivity, Fixed networks







Important developments



- 40% y-on-y growth in data usage
- More and more parties and verticals require connectivity
- Requires a lot of investments and innovation.
- We see that market parties often invest if the right climate is in place
- However challenges remain, e.g. rural area's



Policy goal

- → Good quality connectivity service
- → That can foster a great demand diversity
- → Which is available always and everywhere
- → At competitive rates

Operationalise this availability:

• 2020: 30 Mbit

• 2025: 100 Mbit

For mobile: coverage obligation



Policy issues (1)

- → Developing action plan on connectivity
- →Through research and talks with stakeholders

Spectrum:

- Important to have harmonised spectrum for 5G
- Auctioning of 700/1400/2100 MHz
- Considering options for 3,5 GHz and 26 GHz
- Need for specific spectrum for companies?

Local policy:

- Community tariffs for laying cables
- Community policy on placing masts and EMV-norms



Policy issues (2)

Investments

- First class infrastructure due to competition and have to keep this for the future
- Outer areas problems remain. Help tackle this.
- E.g. with a legal framework for state aid by local governments

Innovation

- A lot of potential to innovate, such as connected driving and in critical healthcare services
- Important that this innovation takes place, e.g. through 5G testing like in Amsterdam (Euro2020) and nearby data hubs



International Cooperation

- EU Digital Single Market e.g. Electronic Communications Code, regulations on data, including GDPR and Cybersecurity Framework.
- Governance issues, e.g. OECD Horizontal Project "Going Digital: Making the Transformation Work for Growth and Well-being".
- G20 roadmap on digitalisation: Policies for a digital future.
- International guidelines on Artificial Intelligence, e.g. in relation to personalised and preventive healthcare.



Concluding

- Connectivity is a key enabler for applications, e.g. in healthcare and apps that will benefit well being and economic potential
- Health is an area where connectivity and data issues come together
- OECD could help to develop an integrated approach.
- The focus should include data/sharing issues as well as investigating what the different health applications mean for connectivity requirements on latency, reliability and security