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Marcel Silva Undersecretariat of Telecommunications Luis Pérez Institute of Youth

CHILE



Situating Chile in the Map



On the western side of the south american continent, facing the Pacific Ocean.



GENERAL FACTS



- Spanning more than 4,000 kilometers of coast from North to South.
- 15 million inhabitants
- Spanish Speaking Population
- Strong Macroeconomic Fundamentals
- Economy open to International Trade
- Strongly taking steps into becoming a port for ICT in Latin America.



Private Investment in Telecommunications



An average of nearly US\$ 1 Billion from 1996 to date



Fixed Telephone Lines



3.266.588 lines, (March/2004)



Mobile Telephony



7.929.860 cellphones, more than 50% penetration (March/2004)



Internet and Computers



Source: ITU

CHILE has a leadership position in Latin America



ICT STATUS BROADBAND

Broadband



340.509 Connections (June/2004)

Broadband connections have increased 40.7% in relation to previous year.



Regulatory Framework: encouraging competition in Telecom

- Freedom of enterprise
- All telecoms companies are private
- No restrictions to foreign investment
- Regulatory authorities cannot inhibit privatesector initiatives
 - regulation applies only under specific market conditions (according to the Telecoms Law);
 - concessions are granted free of charge (contest instead of auctions);
 - In a limitations to license granting, unless spectrum is limited;
 - \blacklozenge vertical integration is allowed



Digital Agenda

The Digital Agenda is a Public-Private partnership for the national development through the use of ICTs, in order to enhance democracy and citizens rights, to strengthen equality of opportunities and individual liberties; and to improve government efficiency and transparency.

Government CIO:

Carlos Alvarez, Undersecretary of Economy



Digital Agenda

Purpose: contribute towards Chile's development, through the use of ICTs in order to:

- increase competitiveness and efficiency,
- increase equal access to opportunities y quality of life,
- increase transparency, privacy and security,
- increase cultural development

Objective: take a 2nd digital leap by the year 2006 and reach a level of digital development comparable with OECD countries, by the Bicentennial (2010)



Digital Agenda Goals for 2010

- 1. A solid and secure Broadband infrastructure.
- 2. Digitally literate population and a work force with world class standards in the use of ICTs.
- 3. On-line Government to service citizens.
- 4. A highly developed e-commerce.
- 5. To develop a critical mass of ICT businesses, capable of international competition.
- 6. A modern legal framework to facilitate information society development.



Digital Agenda

1. Universal Access

2 million households with PCs (44%)
1 million households with Internet access (22%)
150.000 business firms with Internet access
Development of broadband infrastructure

2. Education

500.000 digitally literate adults10% of labor force with one year of ICT training80% of public schools has broadband access



On-line Government

- 300 services on line
- e-Services platform (www.tramitefacil.gov.cl)
- Health services: medical e-appointment, e-sick leave, biometric information and id, broadband for all primary health care units.
- Training for 341 local governments and digital development for the 100 smaller and more needy municipalities



ICT Businesses

- Expanded use of e-Invoice.
- Expantion of e-procurement (www.chilecompra.cl)
- 80 business services on line
- Development of payment media for ecommerce



- ICT Certification of enterprises: 70% of ACTI affiliated businesses certified or in progress (ISO 9000 or CMM)
- 500 ICT professionals certified in the use of english yearly, beginning at 2005
- Promote R&D in the ICT industry
- Facilitate ICT services exports



Legal Framework

- Promotion of the use of digital signature
- e-Invoice legislation.
- Safeguards for consumer rights in ecommerce.
- Updated copyright protection laws.



To promote telecommunications coverage in rural and low income urban areas, especially in distant or geographically isolated locations.

FDT (Rural Telephony, First Phase): A Good Example of Leverage

Phones awarded in 6.059 localities

2.2 million beneficiaries

Public subsidies: US\$20 mm

Private investment in rural telephony: US\$150 mm

Succesful Leverage (1/7)

196 projects



After Rural Telephony... A Law Reform (Law No 19.724)

- Extended Fund Operation for another 10 years
- Diversified Eligible Projects to:
 - TeleCenters ("InfoCenters")
 - Sound and Television Broadcasting, and
 - Other Telecommunication Services
- Incorporated Community participation through City Councils (municipalities)



Community Access to Internet (Subsidized PC Bangs)





Current Status

- Connecting rural school to Internet

- 667 rural schools will connecting free to Internet for 3 years
- 108 thousands students
- Schools into the localities with 0% Internet penetration

- Connecting Palena province

 Transmition Systems to improve the quality and price for the service of telecommunications into the province.

Transmition System to Hornopirén





CHILE

Transmition System to Futaleufú and Palena







Thank you for your attention