Data flows, digital assets and digital inputs to the global value chain – Why telecom regulations matter

Conference on the Use of Data in the Digital Economy

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Tilmann Kupfer, BT Group, Brussels
tilmann.kupfer@bt.com
All stages of production process depend on data

- R&D
- Design
- Testing
- Raw material
- Input goods
- Input services
- Assembly
- Sales marketing
- After-sales Services Monitoring

Live development
Bill Gates’ Book-of-the-Year 2013 - The Box - How the Shipping Container Made the World Smaller and the World Economy Bigger
Providers of ICT business services protect the digital assets of their business customers. They connect machines and manage the secure and speedy transfer of corporate information in standardised data packages. They make information accessible to all authorised people (employees, business partners etc.) around the world...
...and for every sector you can think of...
...and for every step of a Global Value Chain!
BT Video: Network services in the manufacturing sector

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rnT9UzgxhJc
Operating globally, delivering locally…. in more than 190 countries

48 BT data centres globally of which 22 virtual cloud data centres across 5 continents
Extensive global network, 4100 Points of Presence (POPs)
4 global customer service centre hubs and 13 satellite centres operating 24/7
It is all relying on the availability of business grade connectivity.
The public Internet cannot deliver the reliability multi-site customers need - but managed IP services over Wide Area Networks do.

In comparison to the best-efforts public Internet, managed IP services support additional and different types of application.

Rising profile of information governance issues (in particular, cyber security and data protection) increase importance of the managed connectivity market.
Recommendation for future trade agreements

Remove barriers to cross-border data services and create a global level playing field for business ICT solutions

• Build improved telecoms provisions in future trade agreements (including any potential multi/plurilateral digital trade deals) and make them GATS plus and TPP plus, i.e.
  – Include technology-neutral provisions and definitions for the application of bottleneck regulations covering business grade broadband access - based on principles of “Equivalence of Inputs”, i.e. non-discrimination in respect of major suppliers own downstream business
  – Strengthen disciplines for transparent independent regulatory reviews that base regulatory forbearance on actual market assessments

• Eliminate of foreign equity caps in telecommunications
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Bringing it all together