



Key issues in the evolution to always-on mobile multimedia environments



Lara Srivastava
ITU New Initiatives Programme Director





Co-authors: Ingrid Silver, Rod Kirwan (Denton Wilde Sapte)

ITU/BNetzA New Initiatives Workshop

The Regulatory Environment Future Mobile Multimedia Services

www.itu.int/multimobile

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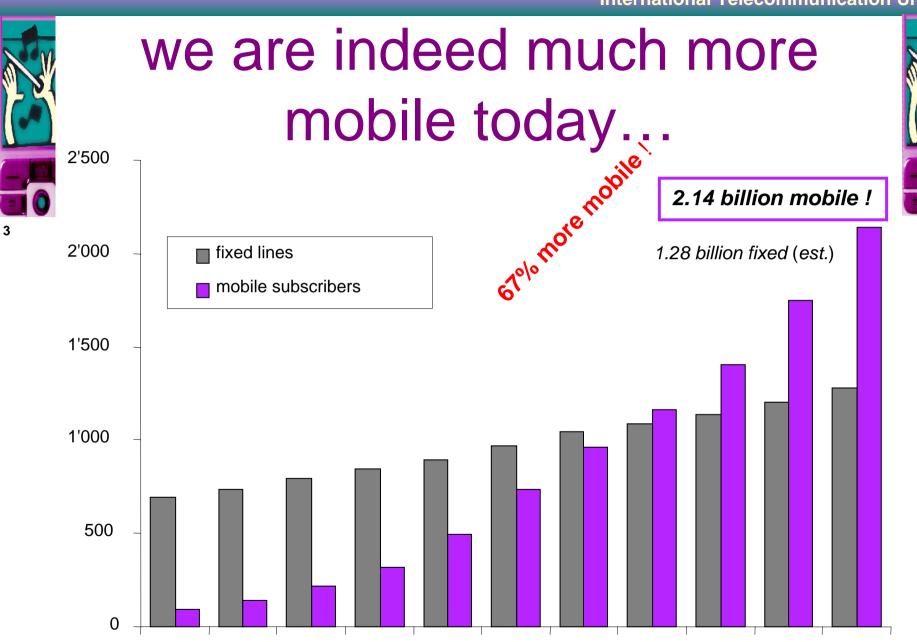
shifting tides

- from local thinking to global thinking
- from stable markets to fast-paced innovation
- from physical distance to virtual proximity
- from occasional information flow to constant information flow
- from big devices to small devices
- from passive users to active users
- from low-speed to high-speed
- from fixed to mobile





NAS





...and loving it!

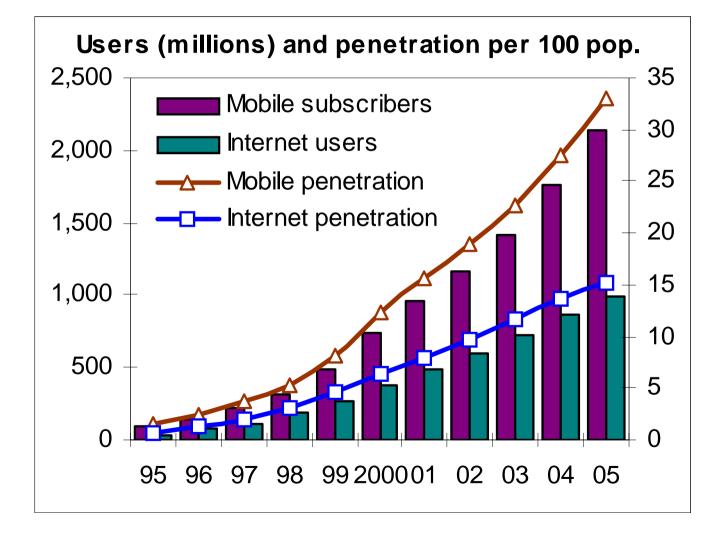
- the mobile has become a portable daily necessity not unlike e.g. a pen or a piece of ID?
- it is typically no more than one metre away from users (day & night)
- it often replaces wristwatch & alarm
- its loss causes panic and major disruption in daily life
- it is reflective of individual identity (as an extension of the self) (e.g. fashion accessory, personal diary, photo album)
- it indeed has wide appeal and can facilitate shared experiences (e.g. moblogging, P2P exchange)
- it's the most intimate ICT device around, creating "emotional attachment" in users





a decade of stunning growth for mobile & internet



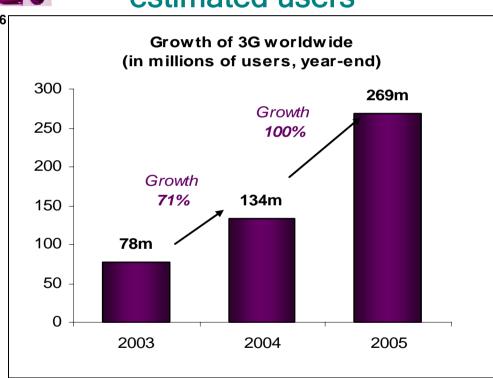




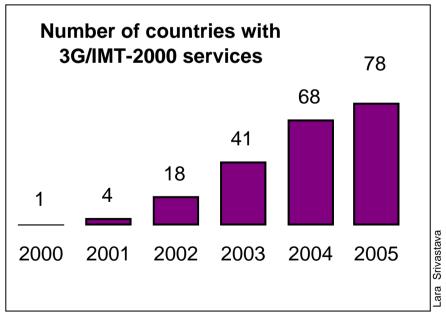
internet goes mobile with IMT-2000/3G



estimated users



economies with networks



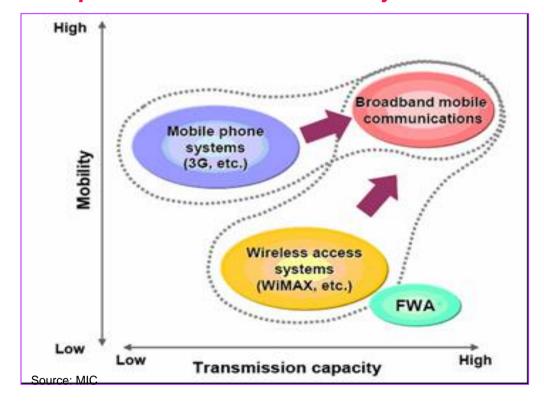


converging objectives: towards ubiquitous broadband connectivity...



Key question: how to make effective use of spectrum to achieve this objective?







...for the changing user

- from user to developer
- from observer to creator
- from follower to leader
- from consumer to producer
- from audience to player
- from reader to storyteller
- from a passive listener to active speaker
- from subject to participant





manufacturers continue to aim for more & more personalization ...



- fashion phones: e.g. chocolate-like phones such as Nokia's 7380, LG's slim KG800 & Motorola RAZR, athletes' sport smartphones
- security phones: e.g. fingerprints, or Pantech's finger-writing PG-2800

Source: Nokia

- mood phones: e.g. Orneta biorhythm for windows-based smartphones
- smelly phones e.g. Samsung's patent application for perfume-spraying mobile phone functionality
- slow phones e.g. NTT DoCoMo's handset which slows down talking speeds



...while operators scramble to push multimedia services

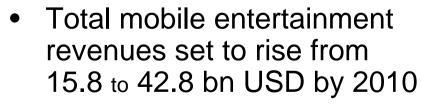


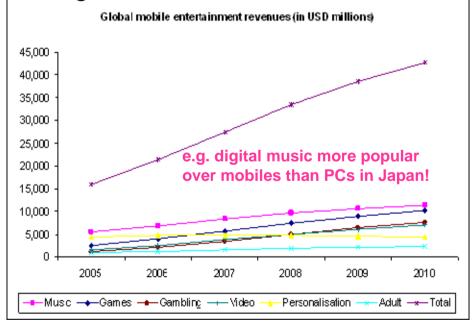
 large proportion of content still stems from personalization services (e.g. ringtones, wallpapers)

- driven by events or brands unrelated to the mobile industry, e.g

popular TV series. Will this change in the future?

 analysts predict that content will diversify over the next years, first to more audio & video services (e.g. mobile TV, with share of personalization services decreasing





Source: Informa

• (how) will traditional mobile players re-position themselves?

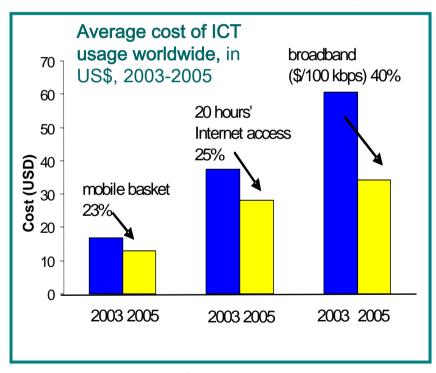


more multimedia - more money...? not in the consumer's pocket

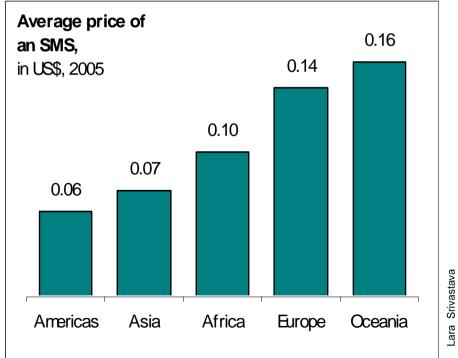


price of mobile services hasn't decreased at same rate as broadband, internet





cheap-to-produce services, e.g. SMS, priced well-above cost in some regions







affordability remains a problem and threatens take-up

- research by European commission (2004) reveals:
 - 16% of households without a mobile phone cite affordability as obstacle
- mobile termination and roaming are notable for systemic high pricing
- transparency in tariff structures is still limited
- cost of new handsets, in particular 3G handsets, has been cited as obstacle to service take-up
- regulatory intervention could include, inter alia: costoriented price controls, licence conditions imposing disclosure requirements, price comparisons, and fostering competition (e.g. through MVNOs)





compete, compete?

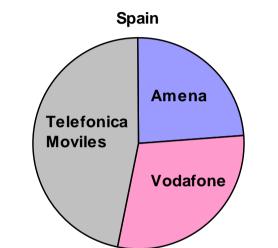
- ICT regulatory trends in Europe:
 - from ex ante to ex post
 - roll back of sector-specific regulation as markets become more competitive in favour of competition law
- mobile has traditionally been less regulated than fixed
- many of the larger mobile markets remain relatively concentrated in Europe
- number of specific concerns have arisen:
 - e.g. SMS termination, roaming, access to premium sports content

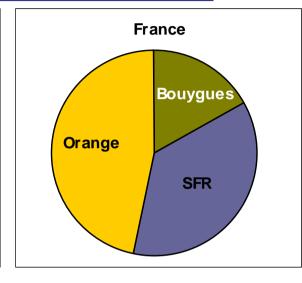


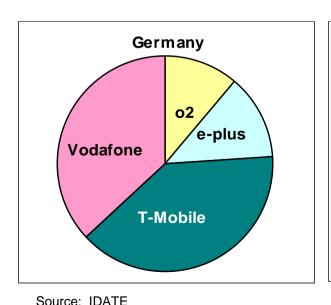


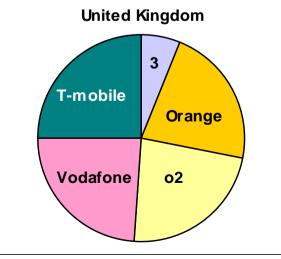
major mobile markets

Shares of network operators in mid-2005









with exception of UK, retail sector in major mobile markets is relatively concentrated around a few players

... dominated by incumbent (with at least 40% share)

New entrants
 have not had much
 success, with
 notable exception
 of 3





the case of mobile sports content

2006 FIFA World Cup™ is expected to be the first mainstream event where video mobile will play a key role as a media platform



 09/05: the EC released the findings of Sector Inquiry into the provision of 3G sports content



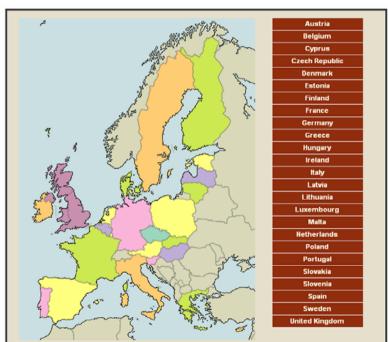
- inquiry concluded that sports services offered over mobile platforms and non-mobile platforms were distinct markets, due to lack of substitutability
- though the inquiry covered 3G specifically, it noted the need to keep this question under review as technologies such as fixed wireless networking and DVB-H develop
- EC stated that the market for 3G sports services may form an entirely different market compared to other types of 3G content, which would require case-by-case evaluation
- it went on to highlight areas of particular concern...

More on sports content in the session on "Mobile Multimedia & the Law", tomorrow at 11:45 More on the promotion and diversification of mobile content tomorrow at 9:45



not so free to roam...

- roaming =15% of global mobile revenues in 2004 (US\$78.6 billion)
- EC first looked into issue in 2000
- In 2005, a tariff comparison website was set-up



- Roaming charges vary widely, with the highest rate found by EC to be 13 euros a minute (Maltese calling home from Latvia)
- EC now proposing a regulation (consultation period ended in May 2006) which will be put into effect no earlier than summer 2007

more on this in the session on







SMS - SOS

- by some estimates, the total SMS revenues in 2005 were about 75 billion USD. Compare this to:
 - Global box office: 25-30 billion
 - Global music industry revenues: 35 billion
 - Videogaming, consoles & all software: 40 billion
- though SMS interconnection costs are very low, retail costs remain high
- this does not bode well for future mobile data and multimedia pricing
- though little has been done thus far, some regulators are imposing price caps on SMS termination (e.g. ARCEP).
- however, some argue that intervention at retail (rather than wholesale) level may be required





calling the virtual

- Mobile Virtual Network Operators (MVNOs) have long been seen as an answer to affordability and competition issues, notably on the European market
 - though many are struggling to break even
- The presence of MVNOs can promote competition as follows:
 - enabling new entrants to enter the market without incurring large network costs
 - bringing down prices and expanding consumer choice
 - promoting the use of excess network capacity
- Is a new generation of MVNOs starting up?
 - The move from the voice-only reselling model to the niche MVNO focused on content distribution, e.g. Disney mobile, Amp'd Mobile
- Is there a future for MVNOs?



content rules

- 3Gs for 3G
 - regulating specific forms of content
 - increasing use of camera phones and user-generated content
 - protection of minors
- advertising
 - advertising rights & responsibilities
 - the problem of spam
- copyright and DRM
 - prevention of piracy & payment of appropriate royalties
 - rewarding content creation without limiting distribution
- mobile commerce, mobile payments

More on this in the sessions on "Mobile multimedia and the law" & "Spam on mobiles", tomorrow starting at 11:45





content and convergence

traditional separation of broadcasting and telecommunications giving way to increasing convergence: both in terms of media & regulation



• Europe's TWF Directive now being amended as

Audiovisual Media Services Directive

- to cover (scheduled and on-demand) media services over internet, mobile, telecom, broadcasting and over "any other electronic network whose principal purpose is the provision of moving images to the general public"
- regardless of technology used, multimedia services will be subject to a minimum standard of protection relating to e.g. advertising, discrimination, incitement to hatred

More on content and convergence in sessions on "Broadcasting in an era of convergence" today at 15:05, "Promoting and diversifying mobile content" tomorrow at 9:45, & "Mobile Multimedia & the Law", tomorrow at 11:45



the intimate mobile, the private mobile?





the mobile phones has become one of the most intimate ICT devices ever known

- as such, its use, particularly in light of the growing use of location-based services and camera phones, has raised concerns about data protection and privacy
- some governments have attempted to control the use of camera phones (e.g. regarding the taking of illicit or indecent photos) as have commercial enterprises (e.g. gyms, night clubs)
- the right to privacy also includes the right to freedom from interference and in this respect, the fight against mobile spam is crucial
- other important consumer protection issues include the health and environmental impacts of mobile phones

More on this in the session on "Protecting the consumer in a pervasive multimedia environment", tomorrow at 10:30



big brother on the phone?

- growth of citizen journalism
 - through use of camera phones and moblogging, all human activities susceptible of being recorded
 - climate of security threats and terrorism may mean that vigilantes become increasingly common





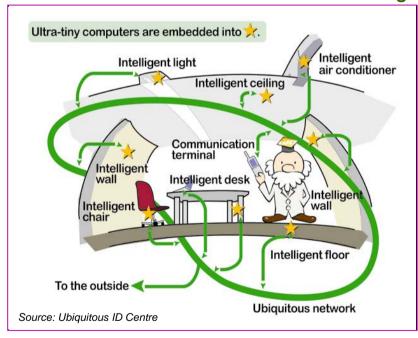
- lack of technical and economic incentives to delete any information about anyone
- such an environment of surveillance (real of perceived) may lead to lack of individuality, self-expression and greater anxiety in decision-making (no matter how small)
- these elements are crucial to individual and societal development



from mobility to ubiquity

- the overwhelming use of mobile communications today is but a beginning
- we are witnessing the dawn of a new era of ubiquitous/ ambient connectivity
- growth of technologies like wireless sensor networks and RFID mean that in the future, individual items or things may become networked, leading to an "internet of things"
- what issues can already be addressed in an always-on
 - mobile multimedia environment that might foster the growth of ubiquitous networking, and ensure its user-centric, healthy and safe development?







towards a holistic approach to mobile multimedia & content...



Example: Privacy and data protection in mobile multimedia

BBB-type programmes *MARKET-BASED* public self-regulation awareness codes of conduct user consent user education privacy certification **TECHNICAL** legislation/guidelines consumer advocacy **ID** management accountability harmonization Mobile phone jammers **DRM** tools **Socio-ethical principles**

Source: ITU

Lara Srivastava



... through global dialogue

- development of harmonized approaches, e.g. spectrum, licensing
- data protection schemes across borders
- securing infrastructure: from network security to spam
- standardization of privacyenhancing technologies (PETs)
- articulation of global digital identity management principles
- cooperation on digital rights management
- governance issues





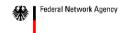
thanks . danke



lara.srivastava@itu.int









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recent topics:

- >the regulatory environment for future mobile multimedia services (2006)
- > what rules for IP-enabled NGNs (2006)
- >ubiquitous network societies (2005)
- > shaping the future mobile information society (2004)
- **≻internet governance (2004)**
- >radio-spectrum management for a converging world (2004)

forthcoming topics:

>the future of voice (2007)

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contact: lara.srivastava@itu.int