

# Breaking Dawn of a New Era in Wireless Innovation

Erick Stephens

Chief Officer CTO Asia-Pacific Asia - Pacific

[erickst@microsoft.com](mailto:erickst@microsoft.com) | @estepmen

ITU RDF Session 6:

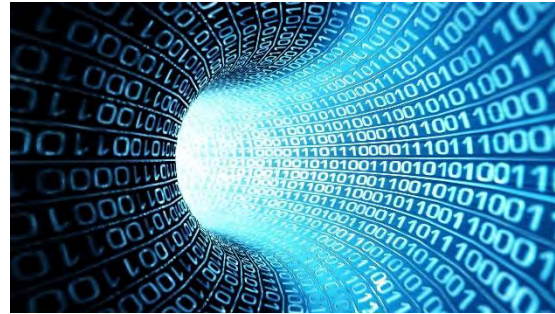
Development of Broadband Access and Adoption of Broadband

22 August 2015 | Bangkok, Thailand

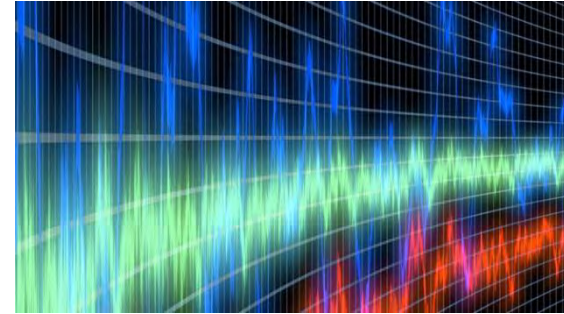
# Transition to a Digital Economy



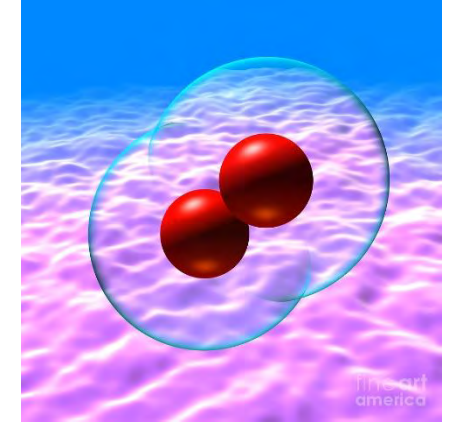
**Broadband** is the new Highway



**Data** is the new Currency

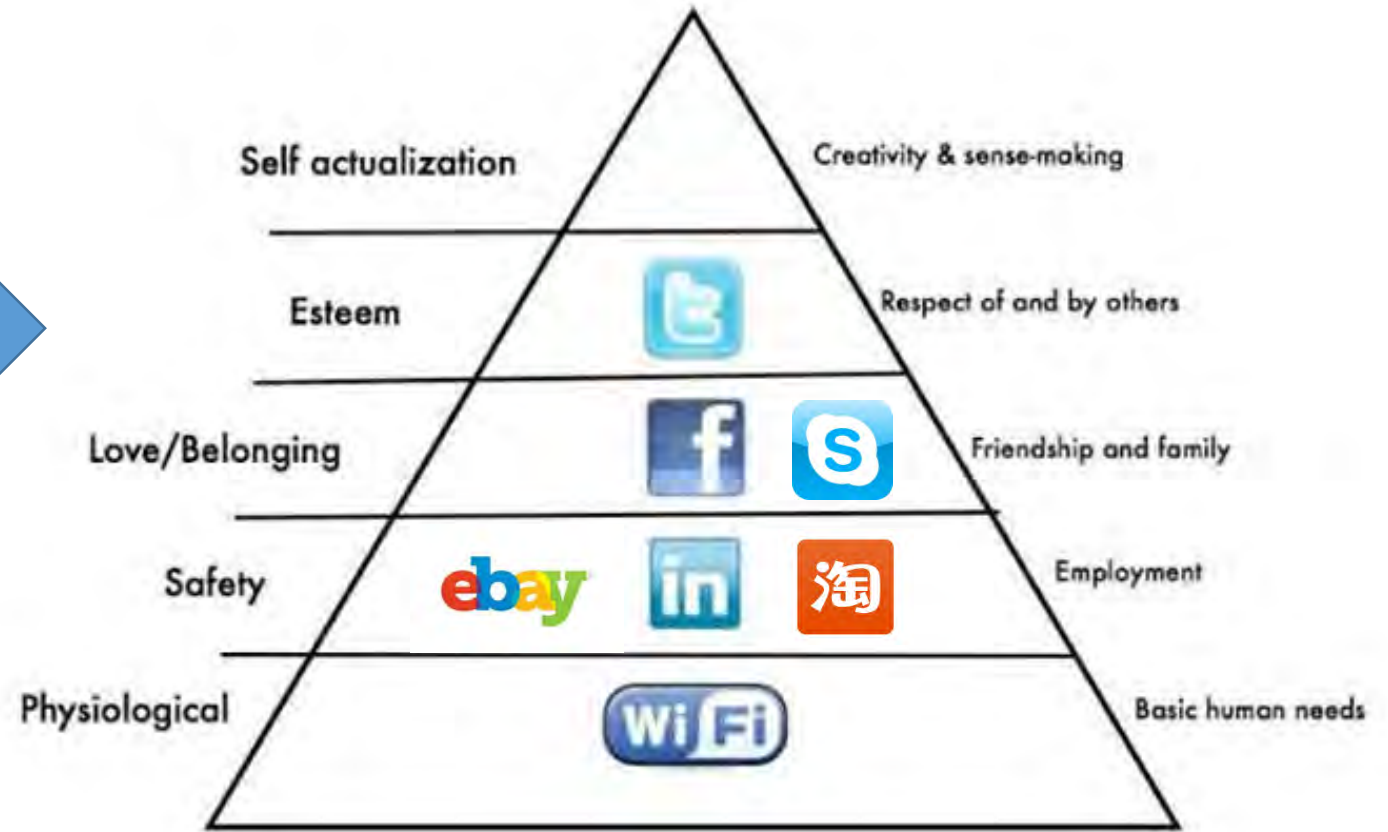


**Spectrum** is the new Fuel...



... and the new Oxygen

# Transition to Digital Living



Wireless Connectivity has become a *Fundamental* Human Needs in digital living.



The background features a dark blue gradient with a central horizontal band of intense white and light blue light. This light band is surrounded by several overlapping, glowing blue wave patterns that resemble radio signals or electromagnetic waves. The overall effect is one of dynamic energy and technological advancement.

**Radio Spectrum is the Fuel of Wireless Innovation**

# Spectrum Today: Static, Exclusive, Scarce



# Spectrum Futures: Dynamic, Shared, Abundant

- Connecting the Other 5 Billion – An Inclusive Global Village
- Powering the Next 50 Billion – An Expansive Internet of Things



The Dawn of Spectrum Abundance



An iceberg floating in a blue ocean under a blue sky with light clouds. The tip of the iceberg is above the water line, and the much larger submerged part is below. The text 'TVWS' is on the tip, 'Dynamic Spectrum' is on the submerged part, and 'Sharing' is at the bottom of the submerged part.

TVWS

Dynamic  
Spectrum

Sharing

# Microsoft-ISP Partner TVWS Projects



● **Projects (16)**

68 K-12 Schools Being Connected

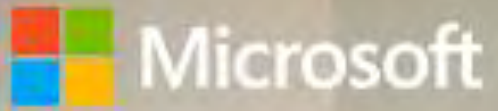
36,000 K-12 Students Being Connected

8 University Campuses Being Connected

100,000 University Students Getting MSFT Devices & Services

185,000 Population Under Coverage





How school girls from rural India Skyped with the CEO of Microsoft







# Volunteers help earthquake victims make free international calls



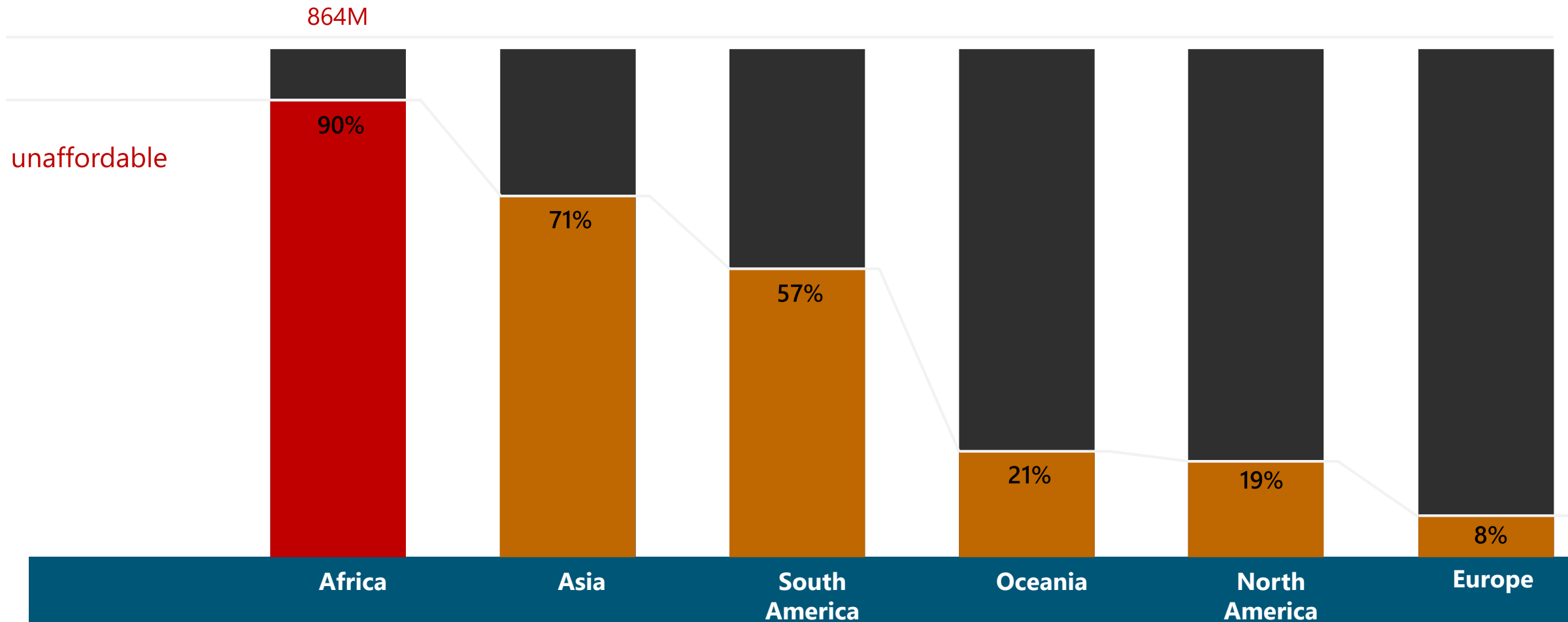
"I believe this was the first time she smiled after the earthquake with her eyes very emotional but dried of all tears."

**Allen Bailochan Tuladhar** | Microsoft Nepal



# Closing the Digital Divide – the *Affordability* Challenge

The proportion of people who would find fixed broadband unaffordable by country



# Enable the Internet of Things: the *Abundance* Challenge



The internet  
of things



50 billion  
by 2020



Spectrum is the oxygen of a digital economy

# Recommendations from Major International Think-Tanks

...and examples from leading economies



# Alleviating the "Spectrum Crunch"

## Republic of the PHILIPPINES

### FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS

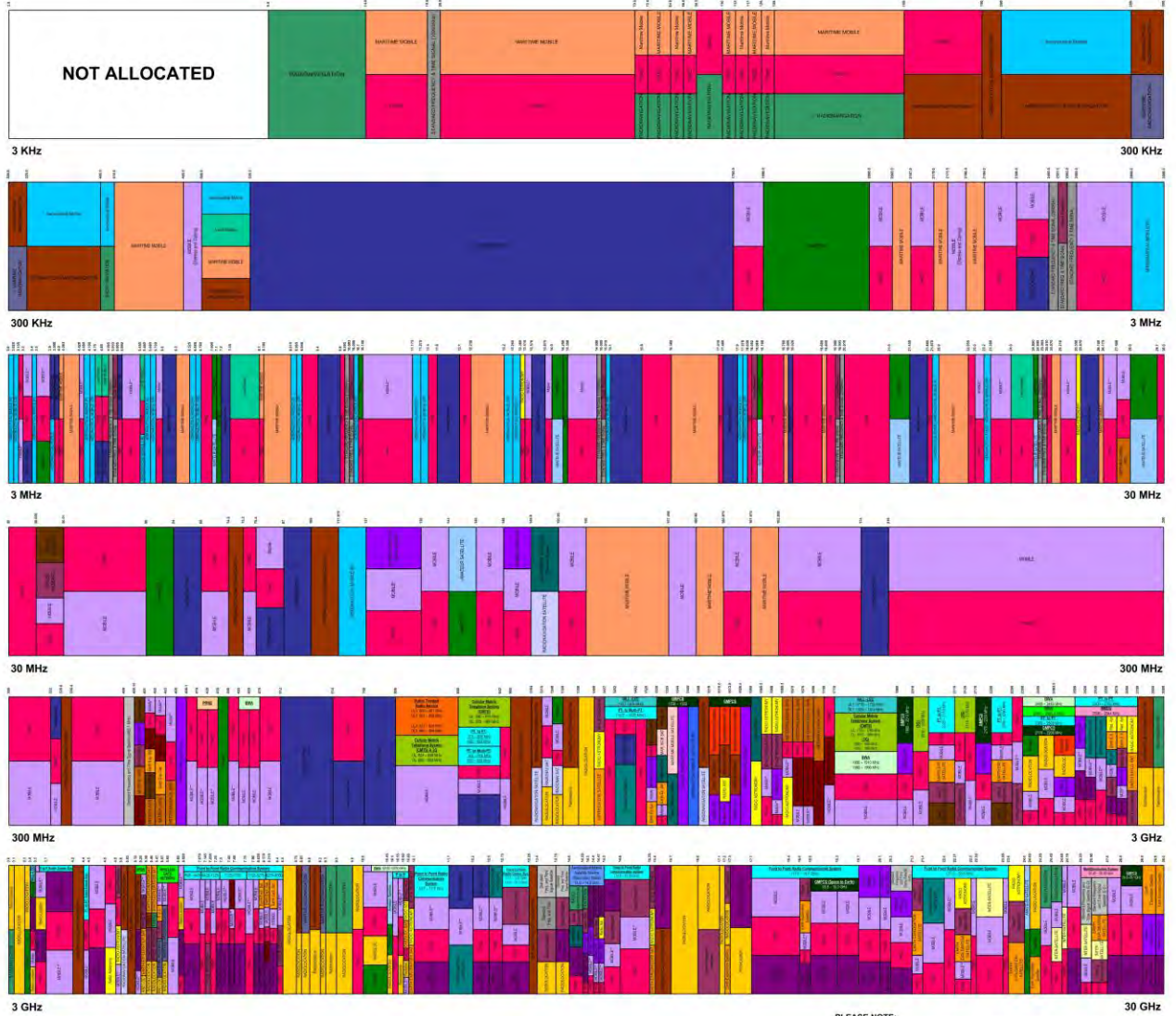
#### THE RADIO FREQUENCY SPECTRUM

- RADIO SERVICES COLOR LEGEND**
- AERONAUTICAL MOBILE
  - AERONAUTICAL MOBILE SATELLITE
  - AERONAUTICAL NAVIGATION
  - AMATEUR
  - AMATEUR SATELLITE
  - BROADCASTING
  - BROADCASTING SATELLITE
  - EARTH OBSERVATION SATELLITE
  - FIXED
  - FIXED SATELLITE
  - MILITARY
  - Multi-Distribution System
  - PMR
  - HYPER-SATELLITE
  - LAND MOBILE
  - LAND MOBILE SATELLITE
  - MARITIME MOBILE
  - MARITIME MOBILE SATELLITE
  - MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION
  - METEOROLOGICAL AID
  - METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE
  - MOBILE
  - MOBILE SATELLITE
  - RADIO ASTRONOMY
  - RADAR/TERMINATION SATELLITE
  - RADIOLOCATION
  - RADIOLOCATION SATELLITE
  - RADIONAVIGATION
  - RADIONAVIGATION SATELLITE
  - SPACE OPERATION
  - SPACE RESEARCH
  - STANDARD FREQUENCY AND THE SIGNAL
  - STANDARD FREQUENCY AND THE SIGNAL SATELLITE
  - Wireless Data Network and Database
  - WARC
  - World-Wide Wireless Access
  - Public Safety Radio Communication System
  - GSM & GPRS

**ALLOCATION USAGE DESIGNATION**

SERVICE	EXAMPLE	DESCRIPTION
Primary	FIXED	Capital Letters
Secondary	Mobile	1 <sup>st</sup> Capital with lower case letters
NTC Allocated	<b>CMTS</b>	<b>Bold &amp; Underlined</b>

This chart is a graphic representation of the National Radio Frequency Allocations Table (NRFAT) used by the National Telecommunications Commission. As such, it does not completely reflect all aspects, i.e. footnotes and recent changes made to the NRFAT. For complete information, users should consult the NTC to determine the current status of frequency allocations in the Philippines.



\*Except Aeronautical Mobile (R)  
\*\*Except Aeronautical Mobile

**PLEASE NOTE:**  
THE SPACING ALLOTTED IS NOT SCALED NOR PROPORTIONAL TO THE ACTUAL AMOUNT OF SPECTRUM OCCUPIED.

# UN Broadband Commission Policy Recommendation

<http://www.broadbandcommission.org/Documents/reports/bb-annualreport2014.pdf>



## 7 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS TO MAXIMIZE THE IMPACT OF BROADBAND

Countries must prioritize both supply- and demand-side policies to develop a full range of broadband infrastructure, applications and services. National strategies to increase broadband adoption and use must take into account the full range of government actions or policies and their impact on the cost to consumers of services, devices and relevant apps.

### 7.1 Monitor, Review and Update ICT Regulations and regulatory approaches to spectrum

As noted in Chapter 2, policy-makers and regulators must review and update their ICT regulatory frameworks to take into account the provision of similar services by market players from different industries. They must also help create a supportive environment, encourage investment and ensure sufficient availability of quality spectrum. Governments and regulators and industry should work together to define harmonized approaches to infrastructure-sharing, and ensure that spectrum is released quickly to operators and new entrants. Optimizing approaches to spectrum policy, allocation, and management becomes an important aspect of governments' overall broadband policy portfolio. Today, policy-makers are also considering fresh approaches to spectrum management, including Dynamic Spectrum Access (DSA). Featured Insight 18 describes the experience of Singapore in launching its regulatory framework on TV white space.

While exploring fresh approaches to spectrum management, it is essential to take into account the needs of different services (e.g. mobile and satellite services, among others). Including coverage obligations in licenses can help fulfil universal service goals more efficiently. Depending on the current state of spectrum band assignment, simultaneous auctions of different bands (high and low bands) can also prove helpful, but these are unlikely to be available in many countries.

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“...considering fresh approaches to spectrum management, including Dynamic Spectrum Access (DSA). Featured Insight 18 describes the experience of Singapore in launching its regulatory framework on TV white space.”



# World Economic Forum





# WEF Recommendations – Addressing Growth in Wireless Data Traffic

[http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEFUSA\\_DigitalInfrastructure\\_Report2015.pdf](http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEFUSA_DigitalInfrastructure_Report2015.pdf)



Industry Agenda

## Expanding Participation and Boosting Growth: The Infrastructure Needs of the Digital Economy

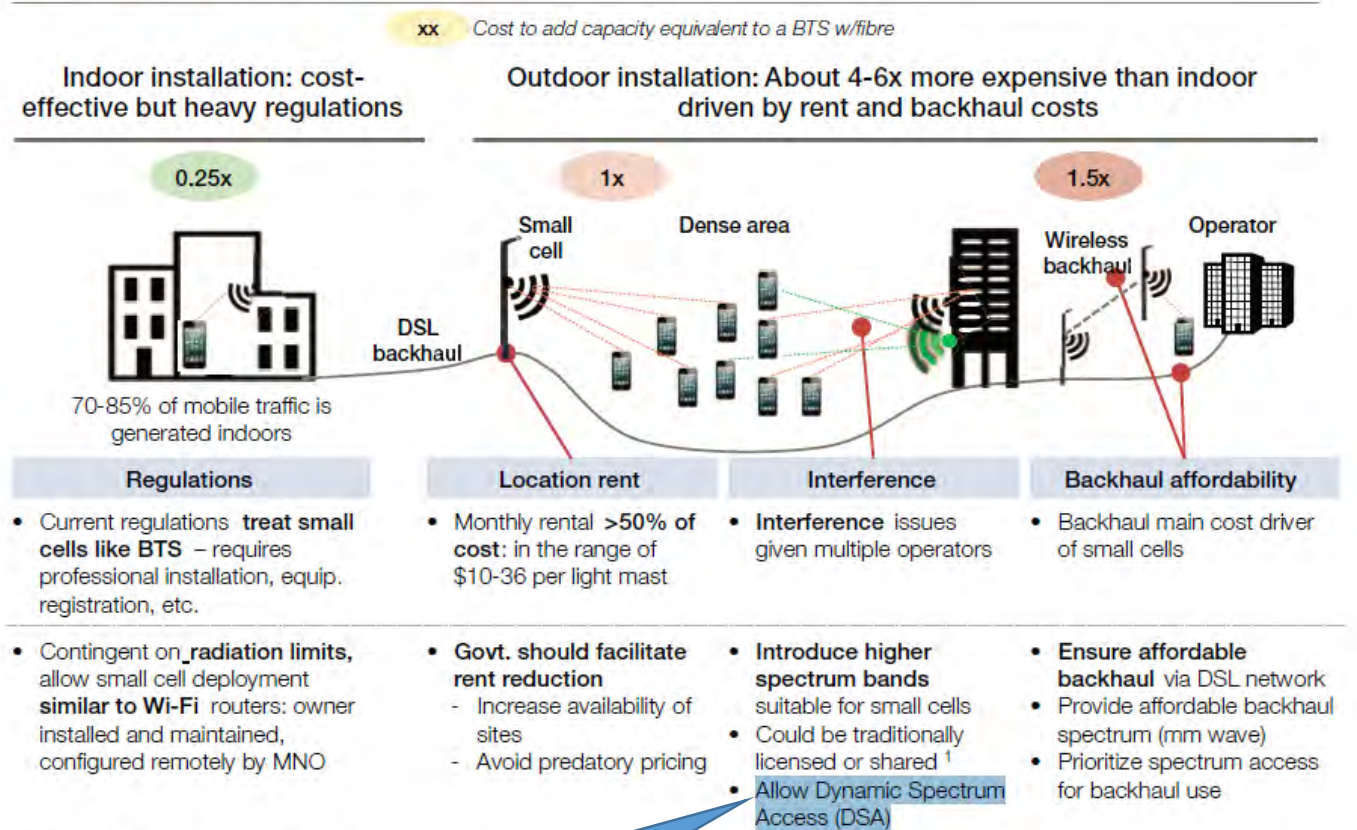
Prepared in collaboration with The Boston Consulting Group

March 2015



Figure 14: Regulatory Support Required to Ensure Low Cost of Small-Cell Roll-out

Key to Addressing Growth in Wireless Data Traffic



1. Authorized shared access. 2. Dynamic spectrum access.

Note: DSL = digital subscriber line

Source: BCG Analysis,

Allow Dynamic Spectrum Access (DSA)

g experience

ing Participation and Boosting Growth: The Infrastructure Needs of the Digital Economy

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# WEF Recommendations – Addressing IoT Network Requirements

[http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEFUSA\\_DigitalInfrastructure\\_Report2015.pdf](http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEFUSA_DigitalInfrastructure_Report2015.pdf)

Figure 16: Key Recommendations to Address IoT Network Requirements

	Solution	Description	Demand addressed	Regulatory support needed
Spectrum	Allocate new spectrum types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sub-1GHz unlicensed spectrum</li> <li>High frequency spectrum</li> <li>Experimental spectrum</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drive allocation of new types of licensed and unlicensed spectrum for different IoT needs</li> </ul>
	Low-cost alternative ways of using spectrum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dynamic spectrum access                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unused analogue TV spectrum</li> <li>ASA/LSA/PA<sup>1</sup>/Unlicensed</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allow regulatory flexibility to adopt different spectrum usage approaches                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TV white space</li> <li>Authorized shared use/access</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Advanced spectrum technologies like LTE A or 5G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential to solve for new requirements                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi-spectrum operability</li> <li>Capacity, security and availability</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Define R&amp;D, standardization and deployment roadmap for new spectrum</li> <li>Reduce burdens of spectrum access and experimentation to drive innovation</li> </ul>
Standard and Protocols	Common open standards for IoT communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scaled down equivalent of internet protocols for the IoT world</li> <li>Standardization among multiple competing platforms</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen/accelerate the standardization roadmap for IoT communication</li> <li>Ensure standards are global and interoperable</li> </ul>

“In all markets, greater regulatory flexibility is needed to try new models for IoT purposes, including dynamic spectrum access approaches such as repurposing unused analogue TV spectrum, or the authorized shared access approach for specified spectrum bands.”

1. Authorized shared access/Licensed shared access/Priority access.







