# UTILISING THE DIGITAL DIVIDEND IN EUROPE

Creating a sustainable future for mobile broadband

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## **MEMBERSHIP**





## **MOBILE REACH**





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## THE DIGITAL DIVIDEND



#### AS TV BROADCASTING GOES DIGITAL, MORE CAN BE DONE WITH LESS SPECTRUM



470MHz

Digital Broadcasting

790MHz

— Mobile

→ 862MHz

THE FREED SPECTRUM CAN BE USED TO TRANSFORM MOBILE BROADBAND

Connect more people in more places: Extend good value, and faster, mobile services more widely - including covering remote areas at a reasonable cost

Better service quality, fewer blackspots
Propagation benefits mean better quality
coverage including deep inside buildings

Cell radius

<700MHz</p>
700MHz
800MHz
5800MHz

The 2.1GHz band needs 4x more base stations and 3x the network CAPEX to deliver the same coverage as the 700MHz band

**SPECTRUM FOR MOBILE** 

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# **EUROPEAN DIGITAL DIVIDEND 1: 800MHz**



#### THE 800MHz BAND WAS MADE AVAILABLE FOR MOBILE IN EUROPE AT WRC-07

Digital broadcasting Mobile

470MHz 790MHz 862MHz

#### ALMOST ALL OF EUROPE HAS SINCE LICENSED THE BAND TO MOBILE



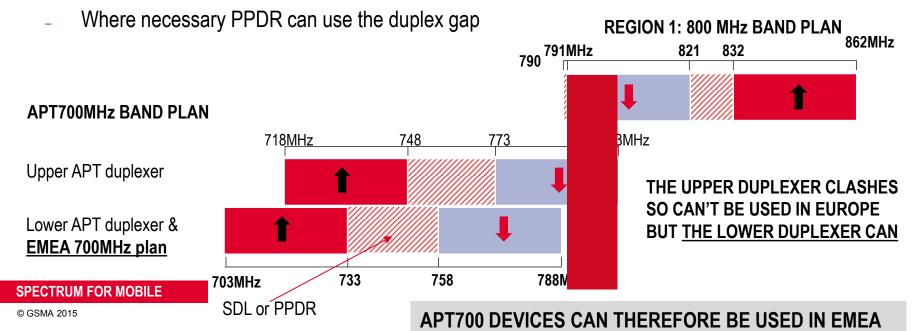
SPECTRUM FOR MOBILE

GSMA Intelligence (2014)

## **DIGITAL DIVIDEND 2: 700MHz**



- WRC-15 will finalise the conditions for IMT in 694-790MHz in Region 1 (EMEA)
  - Involves agreeing a common band plan and out of band emissions Europe has agreed both
  - Germany to become the first European country to auction the 700MHz band on May 27th
- Why does harmonisation with the Asia Pacific 700MHz band plan matter?
  - Creates a nearly-global band plan, enabling economies of scale for lower cost devices and roaming
  - The APT700 band plan is dominant globally **BUT** its upper duplexer clashes with the 800MHz plan
  - Europe's 700MHz plan uses the lower APT700 duplexer and can support SDL in the duplex gap



## POTENTIAL DIGITAL DIVIDEND 3? SUB-700MHz



#### 3RD DIGITAL DIVIDEND WOULD EXTEND FASTER MOBILE BROADBAND MORE WIDELY

#### **CURRENT UHF USAGE (470-694MHz):**

- Mostly supports digital terrestrial TV services (together with VHF)
  - TV services are vital now and in the future and must be safeguarded
- DTT viewership and number of channels varies significantly by country

#### HOW TO ACCOMMODATE MOBILE IN A PORTION:

- Broadcast evolution means more can squeeze into less spectrum
- Potential for more DTT use in VHF (e.g. 174-230MHz) creating space in UHF for mobile
  - Terrestrial TV services in Finland, Sweden and Russia use *some* VHF so it is feasible
  - Option is dependent on how much DTT spectrum is required and DAB use (which has limited uptake)
- US incentive auction shows licensing mobile in the 600MHz band can be popular with broadcasters
- WRC-15 is an opportunity to support greater flexibility in the long-term for how the band is used

VARIATION IN BROADCAST USE MEANS REGULATORS SHOULD HAVE FLEXIBILITY TO USE THE BAND ACCORDING TO NATIONAL PRIORITIES



## SECURING THE FUTURE OF MOBILE & TV



#### MOBILE AND TV IS CHANGING – THE DIGITAL DIVIDEND CAN HELP BOTH

- Demand for mobile broadband is growing faster than anyone's expectations
  - Urgent need to secure more spectrum to support growing traffic especially video
  - Must include coverage bands so everyone benefits regardless of wealth or location
- TV services are radically changing due to the on-demand revolution, HD & mobile
  - Terrestrial TV is vital today, and in future, but on-demand, HD and mobile are changing the market
  - In the US, revenues from the 600 MHz mobile auction will be used to fund TV service upgrades
  - Reduced broadcast spectrum does not mean reduced services expansion is still possible
  - Mobile offers an amazing TV content opportunity more eyes on more screens in more places
- The digital dividend can continue to be a win-win for TV and mobile
  - WRC-15 is an opportunity to benefit everyone by enabling mobile in 700MHz and sub-700MHz

