

WP5A-WP5B-WP5C Workshop on Preparation for WRC15

Motivation for IMT/Mobile Broadband



Roberto Ercole GSMA May 2012, Geneva

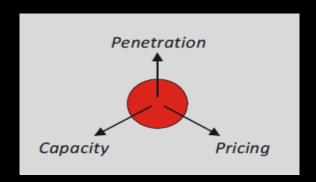


Agenda



- Rise of IMT/cellular
- Why IMT is important for wider social reason
- How this relates to the JTG

Broadband =



Source - ITU Report :

"Trends in Telecommunication Reform 2012"

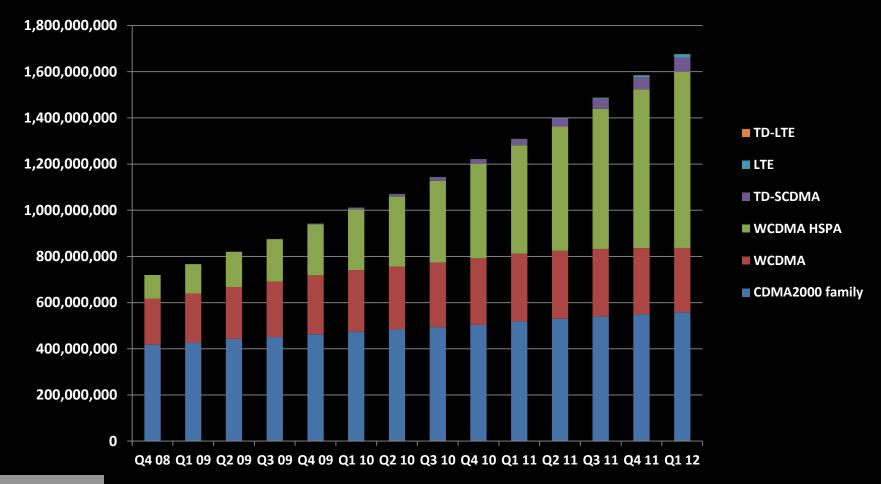


Rise of IMT/cellular –

smartphones and tablets arrive and drive data growth, touch screens make mobile devices the technology of choice for accessing the internet for many (particularly the young and those in developing market).

GSMA.

How Mobile Broadband has grown (IMT)

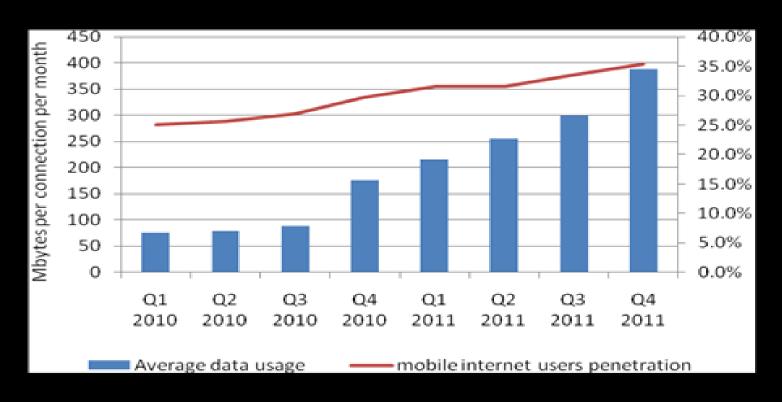


connections

Source: Wireless Intelligence



Growth of mobile cellular data in Russia



But not the whole story – this is blended 2G/3G.
On 3G went from 210 MB in December 2010 to 1 GB in March 2011.

Source: MTS annual report: average data usage and mobile internet users penetration in Russia





Rise of Smartphones

Comparative Data on Key Mobile Device Markets

Basic Phones, Feature Phones and Smartphones

Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Unit Shipments (Millions)					
Basic Phones	379	375	369	358	338
Feature Phones	739	780	823	861	899
Smartphones	270	335	396	449	489
Total (All Mobile Phones):	1387	1490	1589	1668	1727

Mobile Handset Revenues - Worldwide (USD, Millions)										
Phone Type (1)		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015
Basic Phones	\$	13,200	\$	12,239	\$	11,287	\$	10,203	\$	8,986
Feature Phones	\$	75,274	\$	74,686	\$	73,945	\$	72,572	\$	70,938
Smartphones	\$	77,020	\$	90,023	\$	98,999	\$	104,825	\$	105,323
Total - Worldwide:	\$	165,494	\$	176,948	\$	184,230	\$	187,600	\$	185,247

<u>www.generatorresearch.com</u> May 11 report on worldwide smartphone markets

© GSMA 2011 5



Why is this important outside of the ITU

"I strongly believe that broadband should be regarded as part of a country's critical infrastructure and as important as roads, airports, and electricity. Congruent with its level of importance, well-articulated broadband strategies and plans are now needed to ensure that all citizens get to benefit from new applications, services, and business that the broadband world helps bring into being."

Source - ITU Report : "Trends in Telecommunication Reform 2012"

Ilbrahm T

Brahima Sanou

Director

Telecommunication Develoment Bureau



Governmental view of broadband benefits

Table 2.1: Comparison of example countries									
Country	Year	Name of the Plan	Vehicle	Horizon	Goals	Benefits			
US	2009	Broadband Stimulus Program	Stimulus Program	Short term	Raise national average	National recovery			
Germany	2009	National Broadband Plan	Two phase plan	Medium to long	Dual targets of penetration	GDP growth and jobs			
Republic of Korea	rolling	ICT Master Plan	Broad consensus	Long term 5 yr stops	Global leadership	National growth			
Japan	rolling	i Japan Strategy	Broad consensus	Long term	Global leadership	National growth			
New Zealand	2010	UFB and RB initiatives	Broadband Plan	Medium term	Economic development	National growth			
Australia	2010	NBN Plan	Nat'l B'band Network	Medium term	Infrastructure platform	National growth			
Dominican Republic	2007	eDomenicana	Universal service	Short to medium	Extend infrastructure	National development			
Source: Author's	research								

Source - ITU Report :

"Trends in Telecommunication Reform 2012"



If we want broadband then we need IMT

Recent ITU report: trends in telecommunication reform 2012

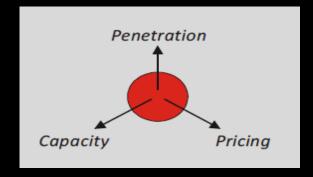
Table 4.1: Mind the Ga	p, Access across t	he World, 2011*
------------------------	--------------------	-----------------

Region	Internet Users per 100 inhabitants	Mobile Broadband (Active) Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	Fixed Broadband Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	Mobile Cellular Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	
Africa	12.8	3.8	0.2	53	
Arab States	29.1	13.3	2.2	96.7	
Asia- Pacific	27.2	10.7	6.2	73.9	
CIS	47.6	14.9	9.6	143	
Europe	74.4	54.1	25.8	119.5	
The Americas	56.3	30.5	15.5	103.3	

*Estimate

Source: ITU Key Global Telecom Indicators for the World Telecommunication Service Sector

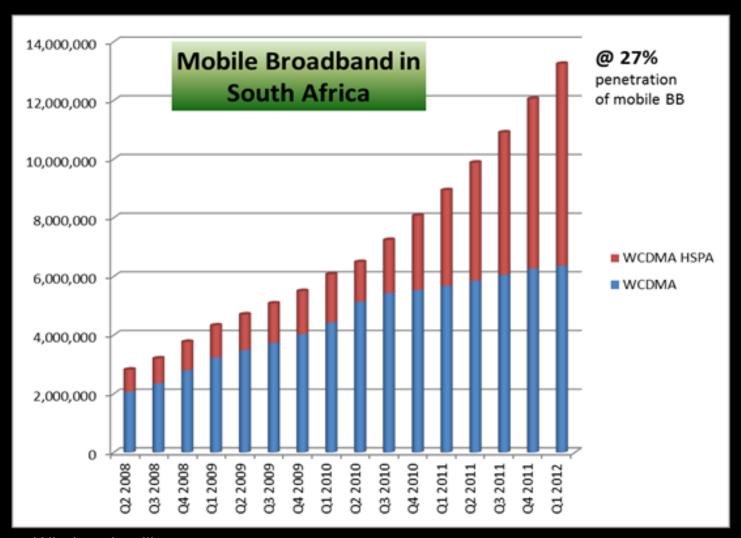
www.itu.int/ict



IMT can deliver, especially in developing markets



Mobile Broadband grown in South Africa



Source : Wireless Intelligence



Key issues for JTG to decide:

- Spectrum Requirements for IMT
- Candidate Bands
- Interference studies



GSMA.

Spectrum prior and post WRC07

		Region 1		Regi	on 2	Region 3		
User demand setting	Predicted total (MHz)	ldentified (MHz)	Shortfall (MHz)	Identified (MHz)	Shortfall (MHz)	Identified (MHz)	Shortfall (MHz)	
High	1 720	693	1 027	723	997	749	971	
Identified at 07		400+	700	200+	800	+200	800	

Need to add in UHF and 2.3/2.4 GHz all Regions as well as C band in R1

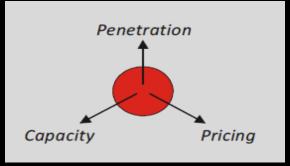
Also need to consider developments like femto cells, wifi offload etc

Source (prior wrc07): Swedish/Finnish input to WRC07 – doc 127. Uses spectrum demand model developed by WP5D for WRC07

Candidate Bands for IMT



Need to be in an appropriate frequency range for wide area cellular to promote



- Implies spectrum for coverage and capacity 400 MHz to 5 GHz?
- That new technologies like LTE need (ideally) wider channels for OFDM

 contiguous blocks of 100/200 MHz?
- That harmonised band plans will drive device affordability through economies of scale.



How will JTG work with other SG's/WP's

- Clear from CPM15-1 and JTG TOR that JTG is "sovereign", has sole responsibility for drafting CPM text on 1.1 and 1.2.
- However efficient working may suggest that WP5D plays an important role – "in developing sharing studies and draft CPM text, JTG 4-5-6-7 is to <u>consider</u>":
 - the results of studies from Working Party 5D on the <u>spectrum</u> requirements for the mobile service, including <u>suitable frequency</u> ranges, and other specific requirements as well as results of studies from any concerned Working Parties on technical and operational characteristics, spectrum requirements and performance objectives or protection requirements of other services;
- Not much time to do the work on 1.1 and 1.2 this will be a challenge!

Supporting Slides







Mobile Operator Revenue Growth 08-10



Global cellular is a \$1.1 trillion (USD) industry a year



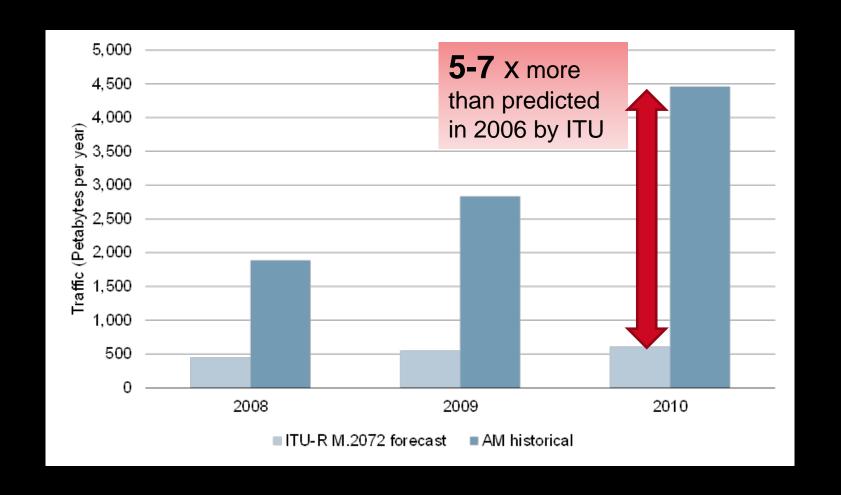


	Un	iversal Broadband Acc	Public Funding Model, State Sees Itself As:				
	Broadband Programme	Targets and Service Details	Estimate of Investment Expenditure	Tackling Unserved Areas	Financer of Infrastructure	Owner/ Operator of Infrastructure	Demand Stimulator
Australia	New NBN	\leq 100 Mbits/s for 90% by 2018; \leq 12 Mbit/s for the remainder	Yes (Est. A\$46 billion)	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
Germany	Federal Gov. Broadband Strategy	1 Mbit/s nationwide by 2010; ≥50 Mbit/s for 75% by 2014	Yes (Est. €36 billion)	Yes	Partly	-	-
Finland	National Broadband Strategy	1 Mbit/s for 100% by 2010; 100 Mbit/s for 99% by 2015	Yes \$131m (est.) total NGN project cost	Yes	Partly	-	Yes
United Kingdom	Digital Britain	2 Mbit/s as a universal service by 2012	Yes	Yes	Partly	-	-
Japan	Next Generation Broadband Strategy 2010	"Ultra High Speed" for 90% by 2010	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes
Sweden	Breidbandsstr ategi for Sverige	100 Mbit/s for 40% by 2015; for 90% by 2020	No (Est. € 864 million)	Yes	-	-	Yes
Korea (Rep.)	Ultra Broadband Coverage Network	100 Mbit/s for 14 million users by 2012; then Gbit/s upgrade	No	No	Partly	-	-





Traffic has also grown rapidly 5-7x more than predicted



Source: GSMA study submitted to ITU SG5, WP5D /1034



Operator device portfolio's

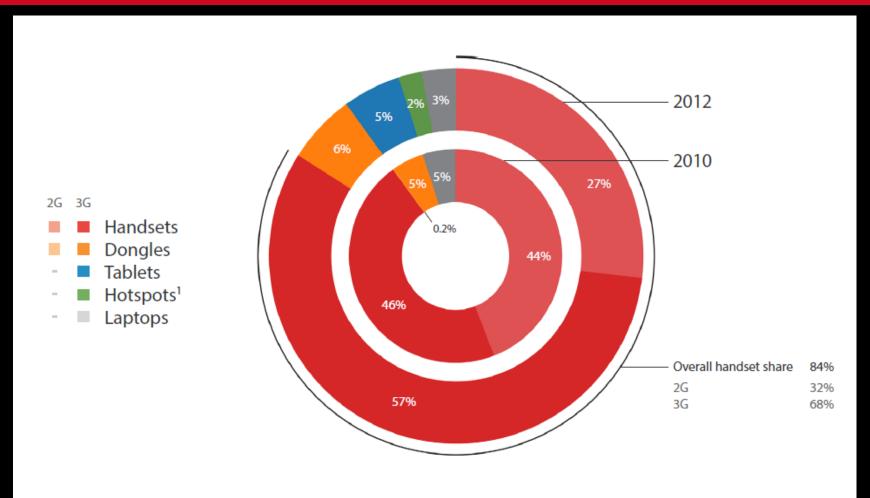
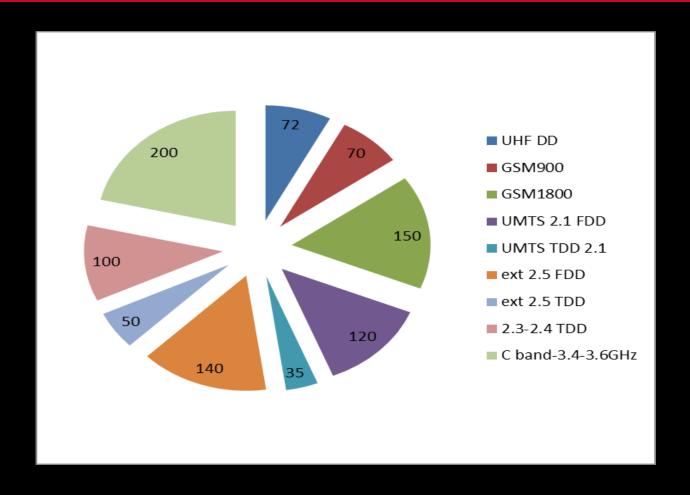


Figure 1: Operator device portfolio, average segmentation Source: Wireless Intelligence



Core IMT bands (Region 1)



937 MHz in total

Global Cellular - \$1.1 trillion business



Analysis: Infographic: The global cellular industry balance sheet

Data as of Q2 2011, published August 2011

The Global Cellular Industry Balance Sheet



wireless intelligence

\$1,100,000,000,000

Total revenues generated by mobile operators worldwide will hit US\$ 1.1 trillion in 2012.