

are not made available, the adaption of new generation technologies may take longer or may not even be deployed.

Giving open access to everyone is a challenge. Provided an incumbent has a service which is based on the model offered to the public this is fine as long as they offer a basic open access service, a kind of a universal service. Provided they offer the basic services, the incumbent can offer different and better service which supplements rather than supplants the basic service. In this way the public are still getting access, but they can also add on additional options.

One of the biggest limiters of both speed and also capacity of networks is backhaul, so operators all around the world are working on upgrading the backhaul capacity, by leveraging the fix-line networks and trying to get fiber to be run out to cell sides. Very strong increases both in capacity and speed can be seen.

### **Moderator's closing comments**

In conclusion, the industry can not simply go in a direction where the transport and networks are free of charge, because at the end of the day somebody has to pay the bill and costs need to be covered.

### **Moderator**

- \* **Mr Marc Furrer**, President, Swiss Federal Communications Commission Ofcom, Switzerland

### **Panelists**

- \* **Mr Jean-Michel Soulier**, President, AXIA Networks Europe, France
- \* **Mr Michael Wigley**, Senior Partner, Wigley & Company, New Zealand
- \* **Mr Yoshioki Chika**, Executive Vice President, Willcom Inc., Japan
- \* **Mr Len J. Lauer**, Executive Vice President and COO, Qualcomm, United States
- \* **Mr Paul Steinberg**, Fellow and Chief Architect, Motorola Home & Networks Mobility , Motorola Inc., United States
- \* **Mr Ron Resnick**, President & Chairman of the Board, WiMAX Forum, United States