

# **ITU ICT / IMT-2000 Seminar (Africa 2002: Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire)**

**SIEMENS**  
**mobile**

## **IMT-2000: Societal & Economic Considerations**

**Kiritkumar P. Lathia**

Chartered Engineer, Fellow I.E.E.

Vice President – Standards & Fora  
Siemens Mobile Communications S.P.A. – Italy.

Vice Chairman, ITU-T SSG On “IMT-2000 And Beyond”

Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire      9-12 September, 2002

# Acknowledgements

- ❑ The contents of this presentation represents **author's analysis** of the material available to public from many technical/business magazines, newspapers and journals.
  
- ❑ **ITU and GSM association** databases have been used for data concerning Africa.

# Topics

- Current economic / business climate
  
- Considerations for selecting IMT-2000 technology
  
- Overall conclusion

# Current Situation

- **Bridging digital divide**
  - Not just north / south but also:  
“technology literate vs. Technology deprived”
- **High costs** of telecom and IT infrastructure
  - Including affordable terminals
- **Convergence/collision** of voice & data communications and IT worlds
- **Rapid** pace of evolution; already talking about 4G
- **Mobility** with data applications or **desktop functionality** on mobile (handset) device?
- **M-commerce** or just “**wireless access**” to internet?

# Economic Lessons For New Millennium

(Since 03/2000)

**SIEMENS**  
Mobile

## ■ Bankruptcy of WorldCom and others

– Major carriers of internet traffic

## ■ Bust up of “dot.com” and web-economy

## ■ Depressed equity valuations

– Many down more than 90% since 03/2000 high

## ■ Major operators and vendors retreating to “core business”

# Economic Lessons For New Millennium

(Since 03/2000)

**SIEMENS**  
Mobile

## ■ Lack of all sorts of skills:

- IT integration
- Ipv6 platform
- Customer services and applications
- Network planning
- Operations and maintenance
- Customer relationship management
  - Not just tariffs, billing and charging

■ However, ICT is a must for future development of all countries

■ **KNOWLEDGE BASED SOCIETY and not just exploitation of natural resources**

# Market Dynamics

- From state owned **monopolies** to **liberalisation** with many foreign players
- **Sensitivity to local conditions**
  - What works in one region is not necessarily the best for another region
- From technology to **user oriented affordable** services/applications:
  - Users pay for services and not technology!
- **Outsourcing** (of private networks) and birth of virtual network operators

# Market Dynamics

- Infrastructure sharing, collocation, aggregation of functions in a data centre
  - Side effect is concentration of need for electric power, skilled human resources and other cost savings
  
- Financing based on business model and total cost of ownership during whole duration (~15 - 20 years) not just initial investments!
  - RoI, CAPEX, OPEX, cash-flow and ARPU



# What Are We All Looking For?

## **Sustainable development:**

- Not only economic survival but avoid making short-sighted decisions and sacrificing resources
- No “special” technology for developing countries
- Development of ICT human resources
- Partnerships (AU, NEPAD, WHO, UNESCO, ...)
- Leveraging region-wise similarity of conditions for sharing of experiences including regulatory and business models
- Relevant contents for local culture and conditions (rural, urban, language, ...)

# Conclusion Of Current Situation: Real Issues

- Real needs of the region
- **Global roaming**
  - Technology incompatibility between GSM and CDMA world
- **Operator experience and sharing knowledge**
  - E.G. GSM association
- **Migration from legacy system**
  - Networks, terminals, “CRM / back office” services and applications
- **Multi-vendor volume production**
- **Useful information for users at reasonable price**
  - Are users willing to pay for data services or do they want “free internet”?
- **Focus on societal services** (and not technology) through web based services with contents of local relevance



# **ITU-R WP8F CPM For WRC2003: Definition Of “Developing Countries”**

- **Large rural and sparsely populated areas**
- **Difficult geographical terrain**
- **Solutions that enable coverage of rural areas (varied terrain characteristics) with large cells.**
  
- **This geographic definition applies to USA, Canada, Scandinavia, Australia, and new Zealand!**  
**What solutions are they choosing?**
  
- **What is “forgotten” is:**
  - Low level of income per inhabitant plus foreign debts
  - Literacy rate
  - Basic voice telephony needs
  
- **Question to ask:**  
**why different technology for developing countries?**

# **IMT-2000 Frequency Bands (M.1036 – 1)**

## **■ WARC-92 identified the bands:**

- 1 885-2 025 MHz**
- 2 110-2 200 MHz**

## **■ WRC-2000 identified the following bands:**

- 806-960 MHz (not on a global basis)**
- 1 710-1 885 MHz**
- 2 500-2 690 MHz**

## **■ Globally harmonised frequency bands will:**

- facilitate world wide compatibility;**
- facilitate international roaming;**
- reduce the overall cost of IMT-2000 networks and terminals by providing economies of scale**

# Social And Economic Issues

## ■ ICT investments “compete” with:

- Health and basic education (illiteracy eradication)
- Rail, road and electricity infrastructure
- Rural development
- ICT skills development

## ■ Universal (voice) services into villages

## ■ GNP: affordability of services – are they for free?

- With less than US\$ 2 per day, how much for telecom?

## ■ Roll-out of IMT-2000 in “developed” world:

- Urban or “hot spot” areas with handover to 2G or 2.5g
- Is “developing countries” situation different?

# “Technology” For IMT-2000 – Complexity!

- Not just radio technology and spectrum; IMT-2000 is the **most complex endeavour ever**:
- **Terminals**: PC, PDA, 3G interface to (vending) machines, TTCN,
- **Terminals**: battery life, processing power, memory, OS platform, EMC,
- **Access**: Bluetooth, Wi-Fi 802.1x, xDSL, HIPERLAN, ...
- **Optical backbone transport** for “legacy circuit switched” and IP packet switched traffic
- **Switching**: ATM, MPLA, RSVP, RTP, H.323, ipv6, soft-switch, media-gateways
- **Middleware**: HTML, XML, SOAP, WSDL, JAVA, COBRA

# “Technology For IMT-2000 – Complexity!

- **Web based services**
- **Voice:** codec, speech recognition, voice/text translation, MP3,
- **Graphics and video:** MPEG, JPEG,
- **Security:** encryption, user/transaction verification (UIM, payment)
- **Location:** GPS, location derivation via base stations, ...
- **Infrastructure:** legacy to IP based
  - » But watch out for QoS!

# Web Based Services

- **Sharing of customer data and revenues**
- **Smart card technology**
  - SIM, USIM card
- **User identification and verification**
- **Major service is still e-mail (80% traffic)**
- **VoIP, “net meeting” still small (less than 3%)**
- **E-commerce is a small portion**
  - Less than 1%
  - With credit card fraud of 40%
  - Unfortunately, only “profitable” services:
    - adult pornography
    - paedophilia
  - Disappearance of all “dot.com” companies



# **Web Services: Potential Region-wide Initiatives**

- **Major question:** who pays for the services?
  
- **Telemedicine**
- **Distance learning**
- **Teleworking**
- **E-government**

**All the above services allow to leverage the shortage of skills (which reside in urban areas) for the rural areas' development: (medicine, schools, government advice, ...)**

# “Standards World” Landscape

- **Many bodies with different levels of representation**
- **Need:** coherent open (non-proprietary) standards and harmonised regulations
- Open standards create environment for competition and innovation: **IPR costs?**
- Harmonised regulation and spectrum management
  - Create large market and business confidence
- **Focus** is new applications and business opportunities
- ITU, IETF, 3GPP, 3GPP2, ETSI, regional standards bodies
- GCF, GSMA, CDG, UMTS forum (“clubs”)
- OMA, and other fora
- (Regional /global) research initiatives by governments
  - EU, Japan, Korea, ...

# Need for “region wide” Regulatory Harmonisation

- Europe, APT, Latin America
- Regulatory policy
- Spectrum Harmonisation
- Equipment conformity requirements (SDoC)
- “Single market” to create volume
- Licensing conditions
- “Open network” and “universal services” provisioning

**Something similar needs to be done for African regions**

# Overall Conclusions

**Choosing a Technology is not enough,  
We must engage with our hearts and minds  
for sustainable development !**

- **“Not necessarily the perfect, but the most diffused” to share experience, lower costs**
- **Gradual successive transition with seamless integration and interoperability with existing infrastructure**
- **Different culture brings different business model**
- **Solution must be economically viable for long term**
- **DO NOT COPY BUT LEARN from the experiences of others**
- **Leverage AU,NEPAD and existing regional partnerships**

**Thank You !**

# GSM Coverage In Africa



**Only Guinea-Bissau and Eritrea are without GSM** (source: GSM Association)

