

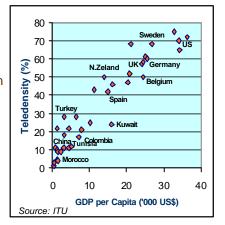
- > The Operator Opportunities
- > Alcatel GSM Local Loop Package
- > Regulation Aspects





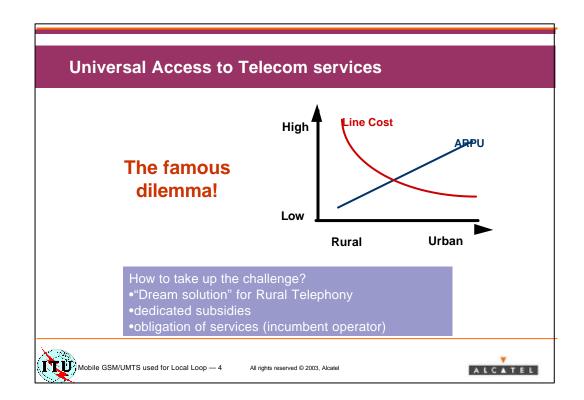
# Developing Country Challenge: Access to Information

- > How Teledensity and economic growth are linked together?
  - A key issue for economic and social development?
  - ... to be urgently addressed, especially in rural (isolated) areas?
- > What kind of services?
  - Telephone, Internet, ...
  - · Individual or community access
  - · Prerequisites









# Rural Telecom is not as unprofitable as ... it is said!

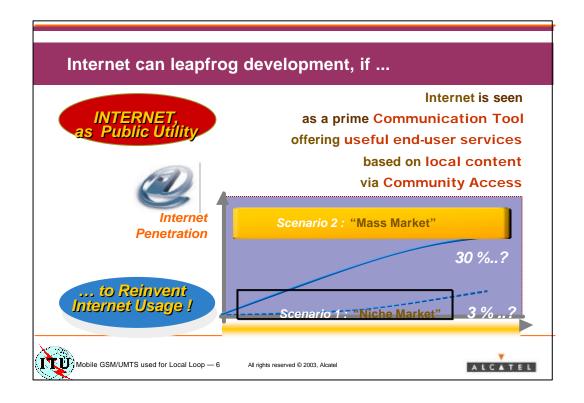
- > Incoming call revenues are not taking into consideration in the business model
- > Profitability issue must be reconsidered, taking advantage of potential service Internet revenues
- > Population solvency is much better than foreseen
  - Community Access, Prepaid will improve population solvency
  - Real population income is much higher than GDP (--> PPP)

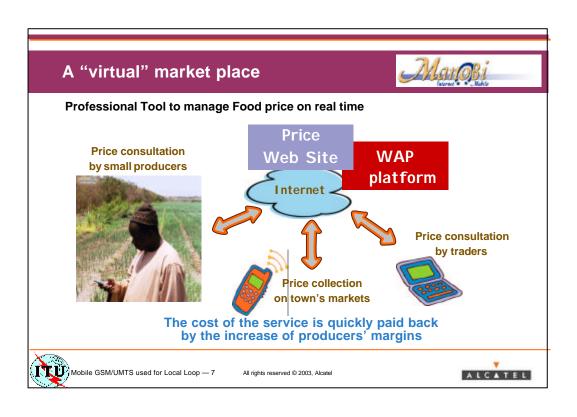
#### Still operator approach is ....

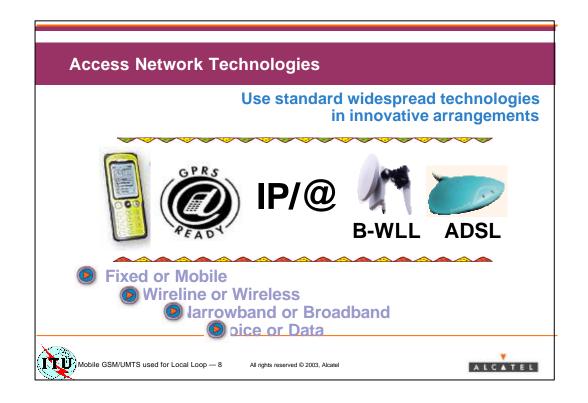
- · too much individual access oriented
- forgetting Internet opportunities

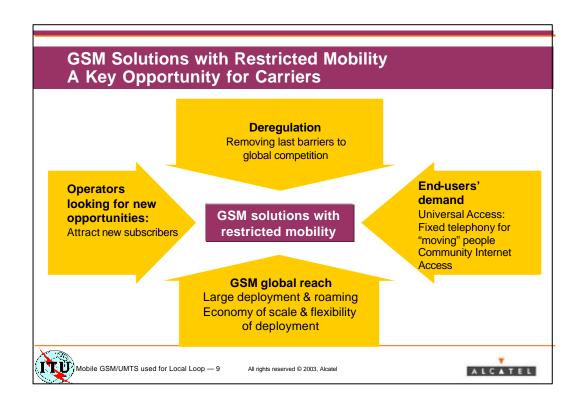


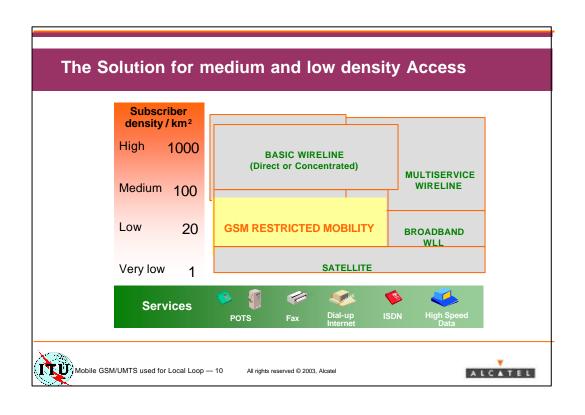






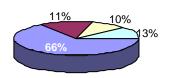






# Why GSM technology in the Local Loop?

# Advantages over other wireless technologies



# GSM: 66% of the world mobile market

- ☐ <sub>GSM</sub>
- CDMA One
- □ <sub>TDMA</sub>
- PDC and others

- > the most wide-spread technology
- the solution to reduce operational costs
- the Data inside capability
- the SIM concept
- > the larger coverage
- > the failure of previous WLL technologies

#### Allows the restricted mobility solution

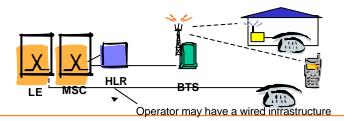




# Scenario n°1: Fixed Operator

# Incumbent Fixed operator deploying a GSM Local Loop network

- > For rural and suburban areas, wireless solutions are less costly than wired when subscribers are spread
- > Quick deployment and easy installation
- > Capacity to evolve to a full mobile solution Pre-paid (public phones & mobile pre-paid) for all users through the same IN platform



Mobile GSM/UMTS used for Local Loop — 12



# Scenario n°2: Mobile Operator

Mobile operator starting to provide GSM restricted mobility services

- > The mixed GSM fixed/mobile solution has synergies like:
  - · Very limited investments: infrastructure is shared
  - Increase revenues: by doing attractive packaged fixed/mobile rates
  - Pre-paid (public phones & mobile pre-paid) for all users through the same IN platform



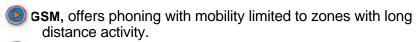


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# The Telephone and Internet in isolated areas

... at affordable costs





GPRS/WAP, for access to information individually, or collectively



by extension of the mobile infrastructure (at a marginal cost) with optimised connection solutions: Cable, broadband radio, microwaves, satellite,

The solution for universal access





# Main advantages for End Users

> **Mobility**: "nomadism"



> **Prepaid**: solvency

> Virtual leased line to access Internet : cybercafés

> Mobile platform services : added revenue



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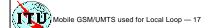
# **Main advantages for Operators**

- > CAPEX
  - Extension of existing GSM Network at marginal cost
- > OPEX
  - · Neither specific operation, nor maintenance, nor training
  - · No "at home" installation
  - · No billing, bad debt
- > Revenue
  - significant growth [thanks to increased user base]
  - added value services [over a unique infrastructure]

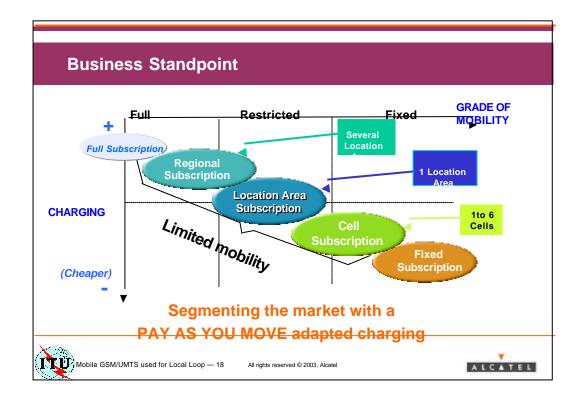
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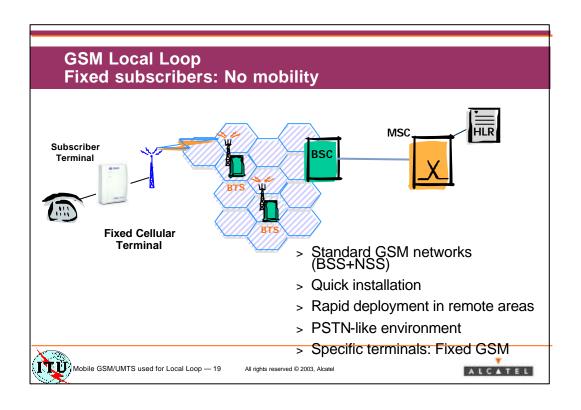


- > The Operator Opportunities
- > Alcatel GSM Local Loop Package
  - > GSM Local Loop solutions
  - > Benefits from Solution advantages
- > Regulation issues









# **GSM Local Loop Fixed subscribers : Fixed GSM Terminals**

# > Strengths of fixed GSM terminals

- · Different types of fixed GSM terminals:
  - GSM adapter + standard fixed telephone Sockets for other devises: PC, fax..
  - Fixed GSM telephone handset
  - GSM payphones (e.g. Ascom, Schlumberger,...)
- · Compliant with fixed licenses terms



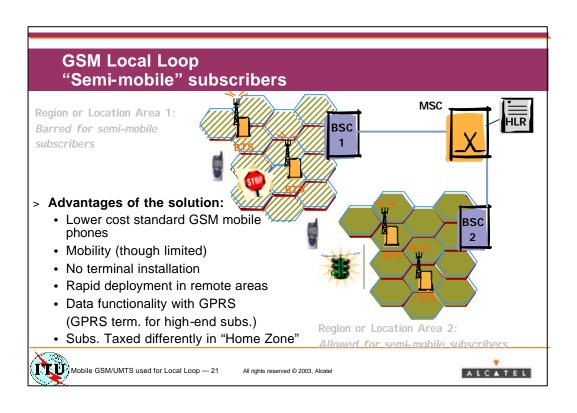
Fixed GSM handset

#### > Weaknesses of fixed GSM terminals:

- · Less economical terminals compared to standard GSM terminals
- · Permanent local AC power supply is required
- · Installation of an outdoor antenna may be required







# Lessons from the field

#### Limits of Fixed WLL in rural areas

.... for individual/residential telephone services

# **Operator side**

#### **Investment Cost**

- Limited coverage
- Terminal cost

#### **Operating cost**

- •At home, Installation & Maintenance
- •Billing management
- Bad debt

### Area of Responsibility



#### **User side**

# Telephone bill

- •Relative cost
- Subscription
- •Outside period

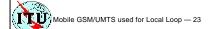
#### **Electricity**

- •Availability
- •Relative cost
- •QoS
- •Priority use?

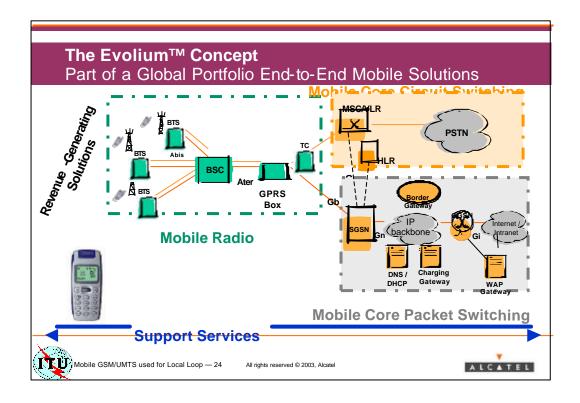




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# **Key Solution Assets**

#### **Radio solutions**

- > Coverage
- > Transmission inside:
  - IDU (Indoor unit) microwaves board
  - integrated in the same cabinet
- > Compactness
  - Up to 12 TRX per outdoor cabinet
- > Voice Quality
  - · EFR, HR & AMR features

#### **Core-network solutions**

- > Scalability & high capacity
- > Multi-functional Switch
  - Allows fixed-mobile convergence



- Added value services (Camel, GPRS, optimal routing...)
- Field-proven resistance to IN



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# The Solution Concept GSM Solutions: 3 Major Driving Forces

Meet every needs, every time. You grow, network grows. Add services, multiply revenues.

#### **Cutting site costs**

The right number of BTS sites

Minimum BTS & MSC/TC site engineering

Modular capacity

17% sites saved Vs best competition

#### Easy operation & expansion

Painless maintenance

Easy upgrade & reconfigurations

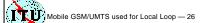
**Network optimisation** 

#### Differentiate your network

Network & voice quality

Capacity expansion solutions

GPRS/ E-GPRS/ UMTS ready





#### Value added services Operators can benefit from pre-paid solution as traditional mobile networks do Significant While voice revenues reducing costs increase > Increase voice > Reduced customer With Prepaid Solution, traffic > acquisition cost > Acquire new > No billing costs Customise your prepaid offer to customer base your fixed GSM users > No collection costs > Increase price > Lower customer care charged per call > Cheaper channel > Suppress bad support payers Mobile GSM/UMTS used for Local Loop — 27 All rights reserved © 2003, Alcatel ALCATEL

# Value added services

# **SMS**

- > Send and receive "short messages" (up to 160 characters)
- > Delay depends on traffic
- > If handset allows for display of SMS

# Voice mail

- messaging
- > With the complete set of **message**



Mobile GSM/UMTS used for Local Loop — 28



# **Application example for Rural Areas**

# > Individually fixed GSM mast:

- · Connection with other equipment : fax, PABX, .
- · Extension of coverage with an exterior antenna



# > Community service telephones:

- Vodacom (South Africa) is a mobile operator, which was required under its national GSM license to install 22,000 community service telephones in rural and other under served areas
- Phone Shop franchise concept
  - Fully equipped telephone bureau: 5-10 GSM payphones
  - Call rates are highly subsidized
- 2,135 Phone Shops in service by mid-2000



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# Colombia: Edatel

#### > Incumbent fixed operator

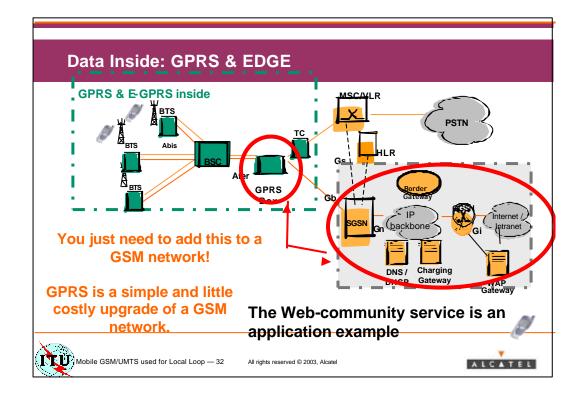
- > Frequency band : 900 MHz (7 MHz of spectrum)
- > The spectrum has been allocated specifically for this WLL rural project
- > No license fee; just annual spectrum usage fee
- > 7000 rural subscribers (mostly residential) clustered in 26 villages
- > Total area covered : 16,250 sq. km in Cordoba and Antioquia departments
- > PSTN tariffs

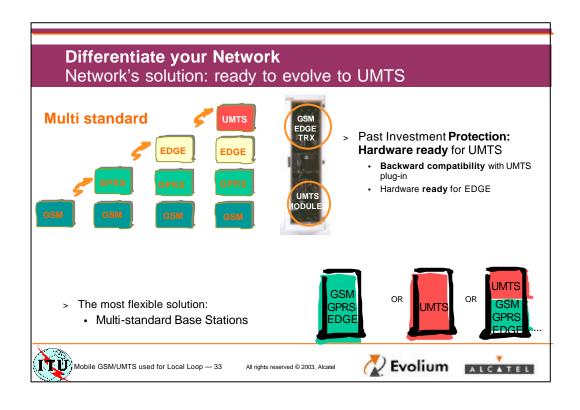


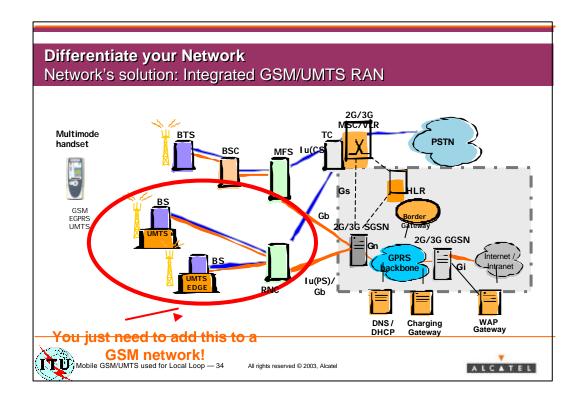




# INDIA: Local entrepreneurship for sustainable Telecenters Estimating CAPEX of around 600\$ per Telephone line .... .... Only 2% of Indian households can afford it on individual basis → Aggregate the demand >Today: 950 000 Phone shops serving most of smallest towns 300 million of people have access 25% of national Telecom income >Tomorrow: 2003 – 2004 Apother million of communities lines (Phone+Internet) BSNL (Fiber to rural areas) Private Access operator(WLL target cost: 200 \$) Improving ARPA thanks to Rural Service providers (N.Logue, TeNeT.)







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# **Regulatory issues**

- > Two main areas of concern for regulators regarding GSM-LL
  - GSM spectrum availability, particularly in the 900 MHz band (in many countries was already allocated to mobile operators)
  - Additional competition to existing mobile operators, i.e. an unfair change of the mobile market structure





# **GSM Spectrum Availability?**

# > No real shortage of spectrum in rural zones

- Mobile networks are first of all deployed in urban areas and along main roads (highest business potential)
- Rural coverage is the last investment priority for commercial GSM operators (lowest business potential)
- Many rural areas will remain without radio coverage for many years
   ⇒ a lot of unused spectrum!

#### > Little spectrum is needed to meet rural demand

- Subscriber density is low (usually below 10 users per sq.km)
- 2 x 5 MHz should be sufficient in most cases
  - 2 TRX, 8.20 Erlang per sector (GoS 2%)
  - 492 subscribers per 3-sector base station at 50 mErl/subscriber



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# Competition with mobile operators ?

#### > Big differences with a commercial mobile service

- Communication services are to be provided at regulated, PSTNlike tariffs (universal access context)
- End-user mobility
  - either no mobility at all (fixed GSM terminals)
  - or a cordless phone-like mobility (with a standard GSM handset)
- In most emerging economies, mobile operators have a very small subscriber base among rural population which is not covered by the network



GSM network coverage of Ghana and Ivory Coast





# **GSM** in the Local Loop should be authorised

# Use of GSM technology in rural WLL projects will not create any regulatory problems, provided that

- GSM spectrum is allocated on a limited geographical basis, i.e. only to a clearly identified rural area
- · Services are provided at regulated, PSTN-like tariffs
- The operator complies with the restriction of mobility
  - This can be easily controlled by allowing only fixed GSM terminals
  - But mobile handsets give a more economical solution for the operator

# A relevant technology is available.....

Universal Access development is frozen by regulation!



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# South Africa: Under Serviced Area Licences

- > To be issued for areas/departments where teledensity is below 5%
- > Allows for Fixed-Mobile Service
  - Either fixed or mobile network can be deployed
  - · In case of mobile network
    - fixed terminals
    - mobile handsets, but without call handover between cells
- License holders may apply for the 1800 MHz radio spectrum







# Conclusion

- > There is a strong World-Wide need to have access to a phone and data
- > It is a big revenue generator for operators to address this rural market
- > Mobile type of infrastructure is a cost effective solution for this kind of market
- > The technology exists today
- > FST or normal handsets can be used to provide voice and internet access
- > Different types of limited mobility can be provided with different tariffs
- > Implementation cost is marginal compared to normal wireline access
- > The evolution to broadband is enabled
- > A concern is that Universal Access development is frozen by regulation

