

Source: ITU World Telecommunication Indicators Database and ITU forecasts in Trends in Telecommunications Reform, 2000-2001: Interconnection Regulation.

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### The growth of mobile cellular services



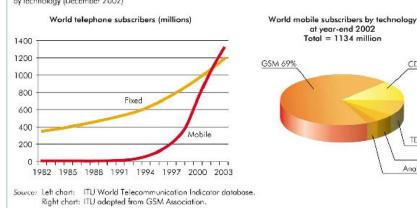
**CDMA 13%** 

TDMA 10%

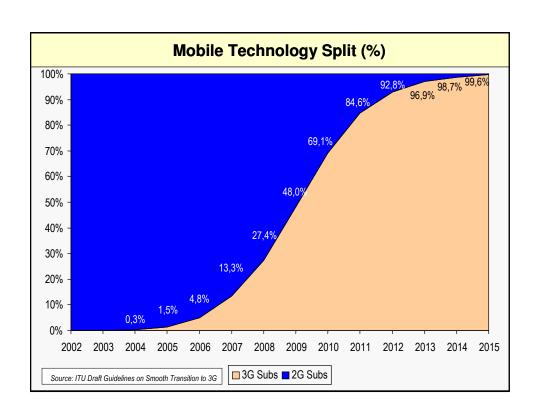
PDC 5% Analogue 3%

#### Figure 1 — Mobile overtakes fixed

Number of fixed and mobile telephone subscribers worldwide (1982-2003) and distribution of mobile subscribers worldwide by technology (December 2002)





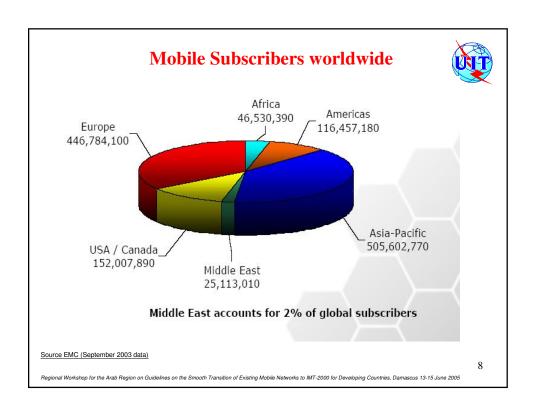


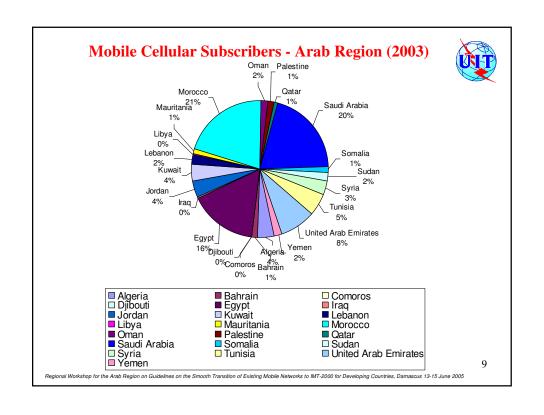
### Current Status of Mobile Services in the Middle East Mobile services in the Middle East represent a good sampling of the present

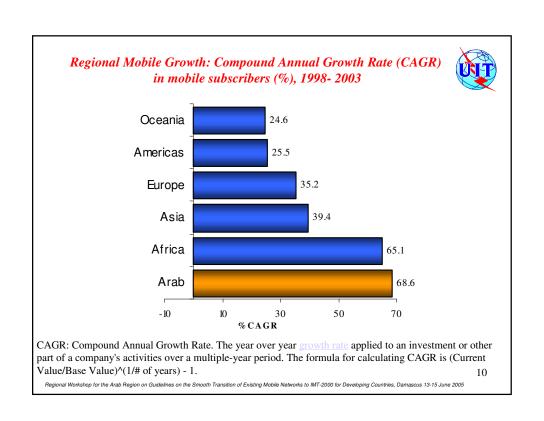
global mobile scene, due to the very wide range of economic and demographic factors throughout the area.



A number of Middle Eastern countries are relatively small, and have high per capita incomes, which has resulted in their early introduction of IMT-2000 technology in the 2 GHz band, while other countries in the region presently have only one mobile operator.







		111.00			ır subscribe	(Source	As % of total
				CAGR	Per 100	<b>%</b>	telephone
			(k)	(%)	inhabitants	Digital	subscribers
		1998	2003	1998-03	2003	2003	2003
1	Algeria	18.0	1'441.4	140.3	4.54		39.6
2	Bahrain	92.1	443.1	36.9	63.84	100.0	70.5
3	Comoros	-	2.0	_	0.25		13.1
4	Djibout	0.2	23.0	153.4	3.44	100.0	69.3
5	Egypt	90.8	5'797.5	129.6	8.45	100.0	39.9
6	Iraq	-	80.0	-	0.32		10.6
7	Jordan	82.4	1'325.3	74.3	24.19	100.0	68.0
8	Kuwait	250.0	1'420.0	41.5	57.16	100.0	74.5
9	Lebanon	505.3	820.0	10.2	23.43		53.9
10	Libya	20.0	127.0	44.7	2.30		14.5
11	Mauritania	-	350.9	-	12.75		90.2
12	Morocco	116.6	7'359.9	129.1	24.43	100.0	85.8
13	Oman	103.0	593.5	41.9	22.83	100.0	72.1
14	Palestine	100.0	480.0	36.9	13.27		60.3
15	Qatar	65.8	376.5	41.8	53.31	100.0	67.1
16	Saudi Arabia	627.3	7'238.2	63.1	32.11	100.0	67.4
17	Somali	-	500.0	-	4.17		86.2
18	Sudan	8.6	650.0	137.5	1.95		41.9
19	Syria	-	1'185.0	-	6.75	100.0	36.1
20	Tunisia	39.0	1'947.8	118.7	19.69		62.6
21	Uni. Arab Em.	493.3	2'972.3	43.2	73.57	100.0	72.4
22	Yemen	16.1	700.0	112.5	3.47		56.4
	Arab State	2'628.5	35'833.4	68.6	11.80	80.2	58.1

#### Mobile Market in the Middle East

Middle East represents approximately 2% of the global mobile market and a Rapid growth is forecast for the region with a wide range of different market conditions

There is generally a higher mobile than fixed penetration in most countries and with the wide acceptance of pre-paid mobile services this trend is rapidly increasing. However, internet penetration levels are quite low, except in the wealthier states such as Bahrain, Kuwait and UAE, and so the development of mobile data services in most countries will be quite slow, and therefore voice services will be the primary source of operator revenue for many years.

A number of the countries with low mobile penetration levels have recently awarded a second mobile operator license, e.g. Saudi Arabia and Oman, or are planning to license a second operator, e.g. Iran, which will clearly result in a rapid increase in mobile users in these countries. Oman currently has a mobile penetration of over 25% and Oman Mobile offers GSM/GPRS services throughout Oman. A second GSM operator (Nawras) started service on March 16<sup>th</sup> 2005.

Operators in both Bahrain and UAE have recently launched UMTS (IMT-DS), and Multi-media Messaging Services (MMS), based largely on GPRS and eventually also on EDGE, are available in a number of Middle Eastern countries.

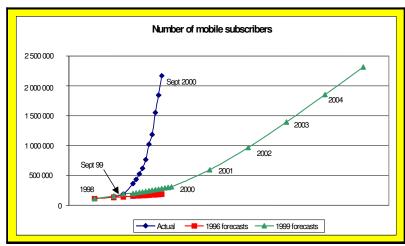
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Source: ITU Effective Regulation: Moroccan Case Study.

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### IMT-2000 Activities in Support of Developing Countries



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- •WTDC-02 (Istanbul, 18-28 march 2002):
  - Res.43: ITU assistance for IMT-2000 implementation
  - Question 18/2: migration towards IMT-2000
  - Action Plan (Program 2): activities defined for 2003
- <u>Regional Seminars</u>: Abidjan, Moscow and Sofia (year 2002), Doha and Ljubljana during 2003
- <u>SG2</u>: meetings 2-6.9.02 (Geneva), and 8 -11.9.03 (Geneva)
  - Definition of Guidelines for a Smooth Transition (Migration/Evolution) from 2G to 3G: end 2004
- <u>Finalization of IMT-2000 Handbook:</u> end 2002 in close collaboration with ITU-T and ITU-R

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### INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION Telecommunications Development Bureau (BDT)



# Results of World Telecommunication Development Conference

Istanbul, 18-27 March 2002

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### Results of WTDC-02 related to IMT-2000



The recent ITU World Telecommunication Development Conference WTDC-02 (Istanbul, 18-27 March 2002), approved the following texts related to IMT-2000:

- **Resolution 43** (WTDC-02): Assistance for implementing IMT-2000
- **Question 18/2**: Strategy for migration of mobile networks to IMT-2000 and beyond
- **Programme 2, point 1.4**: Mobile terrestrial communications

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## Resolution 43 (WTDC-02): Assistance for implementing IMT-2000



The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

•considering

- a) that, at the request of the Member States, the Americas Regional Preparatory Meeting for this conference identified IMT-2000 as a priority to be included in the next action plan of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT);
- b) the need to promote IMT-2000 throughout the world, and in particular in developing countries,

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## Resolution 43 (WTDC-02): Assistance for implementing IMT-2000



•noting

the work of the ITU-T Special Study Group on IMT-2000 and Beyond and ITU-R Working Party 8F, and taking into account the need for close coordination with all related initiatives within ITU,

•resolves

to include support for implementation of IMT-2000 as a priority in the action plan adopted by this conference,

•instructs the Director of BDT

in close collaboration with the Directors of the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR) and the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB), as well as regional telecommunication organizations:

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### **Resolution 43 (WTDC-02): Assistance for** implementing IMT-2000



- to encourage and assist countries to implement IMT-2000 systems in the frequency bands identified in the ITU Radio Regulations, using the relevant ITU recommendations, when adopted, for harmonized frequency band implementation;
- to provide direct assistance to countries in using the relevant frequency band plans, when adopted, the radio technologies and the standards recommended by ITU in order to meet their national requirements for the implementation of IMT-2000 in the short, medium and long term;
- to provide information on strategies which can be used for the evolution of first-generation and secondgeneration mobile systems (cellular/PCS) to IMT-2000;

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### Resolution 43 (WTDC-02): Assistance for implementing IMT-2000



- to develop means to facilitate the implementation of fixed wireless access applications which allow use of IMT-2000 technology and infrastructure;
- to provide assistance to administrations on the use and interpretation of ITU recommendations relating to IMT-2000;
- to promote training on strategic planning for the introduction of IMT-2000, taking into account specific national and regional requirements and characteristics,



## Resolution 43 (WTDC-02): Assistance for implementing IMT-2000

•encourages Member States

to review, as necessary, their regulatory framework (e.g., licensing, type-approval and customs arrangements) in order to facilitate global circulation of IMT-2000 terminals, taking into account the relevant ITU Recommendations

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## Question 18/2: Strategy for migration of mobile networks to IMT-2000 and beyond



#### 1 Statement of the situation

While it seems clear that the migration to third-generation networks will be universal over time, it will not progress evenly in all countries, in particular developing countries. ITU-D can play an important role in assisting Member States and Sector Members in developing countries with a smooth migration of their existing first - and second-generation networks into third generation and beyond, both technically and economically

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#### **2** Question or issue proposed for study

Identify the economic impact and development aspects for such migration, with particular attention to cost affordability for the end-users, as well as identification of migration techniques taking into consideration the experience of developed countries and the special needs of developing countries (e.g. sparse population, low traffic density, propagation conditions, and the need for a low-cost national IMT-2000 network). Examine The possibility of using first and second generation mobile spectrum for IMT-2000 and beyond.

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## Question 18/2: Strategy for migration of mobile networks to IMT-2000 and beyond



#### 3 Expected output

A guideline for smooth migration, including system interoperability among third-generation technologies, with proper collection, analysis and periodic dissemination of relevant data from relevant groups within ITU and those outside (operator groups for mobile services, etc.).

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#### 4 Timing

The course of the next ITU-D study period with a mid-term guide by early 2004.

#### 5 Proposers/sponsors

This Question has been requested by ITU-D Study Group 2 and developing countries

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## Question 18/2: Strategy for migration of mobile networks to IMT-2000 and beyond



### 6 Sources of input

- 1. Collection of related technical progress in both ITU-R and ITU-T.
- 2. The ITU handbook on IMT-2000 and beyond.
- 3. Visions of national and/or regional organizations in developed countries (e.g. ETSI, TIA, ARIB, etc.).
- 4. Experiences of smooth migration by administrations of developed and developing countries.

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### 7 Target audience

	Developed countries	Developing countries	LDCs
Telecom policy-makers	X	X	X
Telecom regulators	X	X	X
Service providers/operators)	-	X	X
Manufacturers	X	-	-

- a) Target audience Who specifically will use the output Telecommunication operators, policy makers and regulators
- b) Proposed methods for the implementation of the results Operators will directly implement the results of this work

2.7

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## Question 18/2: Strategy for migration of mobile networks to IMT-2000 and beyond



- 8 Proposed methods of handling the question or issue
  - a) How?

### Within a study group:

A core group of voluntary and BDT experts should be established and tasked with the timely proposed outputs for consideration by the study group in its yearly meeting. The core group should be composed of mobile services experts, preferably from mobile operators and manufacturers, with geographical balance between developed and developing countries.

b) Why?

The Question output needs a multi-year period to achieve its objectives, being mainly based on future work progress achieved by ITU-R and ITU-T and those national and/or regional organizations concerned in developed countries.

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#### 9 Coordination

The proposed expert core group should take into consideration (and without duplication of activities):

- output from the study groups in ITU-T and Working Party 8/F of ITU-R;
- •any regional study for such migration, especially by regional operator groups (e.g. ETNO, mobile operator groups, etc.);
- •output from those involved in dual-mode operations for the mobile services (terrestrial and satellite modes).

#### 10 Other relevant information

Data related to IMT-2000 licensing regimes

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### Programme 2, point 1.4: Mobile terrestrial communications

In addition to Resolution 43 and Question 18/2, the Istanbul Action Plan for the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector adopted by WTDC-02, in its Program 2 (Technologies and Telecommunication Network Development) point 1.4 dealing with "Mobile terrestrial communications, states that:

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#### "1.4 Mobile terrestrial communications



Mobile communications tended to be developed and implemented at the national or regional level, with little thought for global interconnection. The result is a wide range of technical standards which use many parts of the radio-frequency spectrum - analogue and digital cellular phones, pagers, cordless telephones, mobile data systems, wireless local area networks and the new breed of satellitebased mobile telephones, to name just a few. Incumbent mobile operators do not want to have to discard their entire existing infrastructure; rather, they prefer a new system, which can coexist and interoperate with the present one and act as an adjunct to it. Therefore, because of both the explosive growth of second-generation mobile systems, network development and migration to thirdgeneration networks (IMT-2000) and beyond, high priority will be accorded to mobile communications within this programme. Information will be also provided on mobile systems operating below 600 MHz, which are of particular interest to some developing countries."

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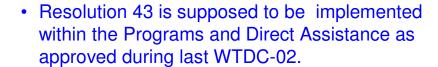


BDT studies and Activities on the evolution and migration towards IMT-2000

- Resolution 43,
- Programme 2, point 1.4
- Question 18/2

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### **Implementation of WTDC-02 Resolution 43**



- Seminars and Workshops
- Production of Handbooks and Guidelines
- Cooperation with Regional Organizations
- ITU-D SG's Activities
- •Direct Assistance via BDT Unit/Field Offices will be part of the BDT Work Plan to implement Resolution 43
- •Implemetation of a BDT Web site on IMT-2000 http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/imt-2000/index.html

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#### **IMT-2000 BDT Database**

Home: <u>ITU-D</u>: <u>http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/imt-2000/index.html</u>

#### **BDT Activities**

- ITU BDT activities and Seminars related to IMT-2000
- ITU Handbook on Deployment of IMT-2000 Systems

Structure and Content

On-sale publication

Direct Assistance on mobile communications

Third GSM License in Keny

#### **ITU-D Studies and Activities**

- Question 18/2 (ITU-D SG2 Strategy for migration of mobile networks to IMT-2000 and beyond
- <u>List of documents: Question 18/2</u>
- List of documents: ITU-D SG2
- WTDC-02 Results Resolution 4

#### **Policy and Regulations**

Licensing

#### Other IMT-2000 Activities at ITU

- IMT-2000 ITU Homepage
- Radiocommunication Bureau (ITU-R)
- Standardization Bureau (ITU-T
- ITU Strategy and Policy Unit (SPU)

#### Operations

Status of IMT-2000 Deployments

#### Related Links

Useful Links

#### Case Studies

### **Programme 2: BDT Activities on IMT-2000**

- A detailed Work Plan on the implementation of Resolution 43 has been finalised inside BDT for year 2005
- The Objectives for 2005 –2006 have been finalized as well.
- Studies on economics of migration/evolution to IMT-2000 with particular reference to developing countries: available on the IMT-2000 BDT WEB site
- Project: Mobile Network Transition from 2G to 3G: Case Studies, Business Cases and Direct Assistance to the Countries

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# Program 2: BDT Studies on economics of migration/evolution to IMT-2000 with particular reference to developing countries



- Market trends
- Benefits of migration and associated costs
- Network migration aspects and associated costs
- Affordability for end users
- Business plan and analysis: General aspects and case studies
- Licensing vs. economics
- Other consideration (technologies, Spectrum,....)

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Program 2: Project - Mobile Network Transition from 2G to 3G: Case Studies, Business Cases and Direct Assistance to the Countries



•Start date: January 2004

•End date: December 2007

•Government and Cooperating Agencies:Ministries of Communications, National Regulators, Policy Makers, Telecommunications Operators

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### **Program 2:** Project - Mobile Network Transition from 2G to 3G: Case Studies, Business Cases and Direct Assistance to the Countries



- Brief description

A key step in the process of finalizing the IMT-2000 deployment strategy is represented by the economic evaluation of the revenues expected from the investments over the economic life of the system, including the license acquisition costs. This evaluation bases on the (cost of the) options for the system implementation and on the assumptions about the evolution of demand and service penetration as well as tariff trends and policies. The implementation of a financial model is normally conceived so that further information on specific aspects may be obtained by increasing the level of detail in the description of the network infrastructure and/or network components.

- Expected Output

Implement a financial model where all of the described aspects are properly taken into account, specially designed tools are normally used. Running the model generates the technical and financial outputs driven by geographical data and service demand. Provide objectives, background information and guidelines to facilitate policy makers, regulators and Operators the development of their respective strategies for the transition (evolution/migration) from pre-IMT-2000 Networks to IMT-2000. Increase awareness and knowledge of the economics leading the migration/evolution process from 2G to 3G Mobile Networks. Identify special needs (technical and economical) for developing countries concerning migration/evolution of Mobile Networks to IMT-2000. Increase awareness and knowledge enabling decision makers, including mobile operators, service providers and regulators, in selecting options and strategies for the timely introduction of IMT-2000 systems in a harmonized basis throughout the world. Assist the regulators in developing countries to set up a regulatory/legal framework minimizing the network deployment cost while facilitating the provision of an extensive network coverage and of specific social service and applications Assist the countries during the licensing process for migration/evolution process from 2G to 3G mobile generation.

- Project Actions/Action Contents and Timetable

The Project will be articulated in three Phases interacting each others:

- Studies: Case studies and Business Cases (2004-2007)
- Exploitation of results of the Studies and other related activities: Key meetings, Seminars, Direct assistance (2004-2007)
- Direct Assistance: Assist the Countries for the Transition (Migration/Evolution Process) from 2G to 3G Mobile Networks (2004-2007).

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### Results of the studies on Question 18/2



Progress of the work

- -Initial Promotion of the work is done by the BDT Administrative Circular CA/10, 5 July 2002
- -A living document prepared by the BDT Secretariat in consultation with the ITU-T and ITU-R Sectors and listing documents/recommendations/deliverables and texts related to IMT-2000 is maintained being updated and supplemented whenever is necessary
- -Draft guidelines for a smooth Transition for mobile networks to IMT-2000 and beyond

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## Guidelines on the smooth Transition of existing mobile networks to IMT-2000 and beyond for Developing countries



#### Scope

- •The MTG Guidelines provide the target audience of telecom operators, policy makers and regulators with information to facilitate development of their respective strategies for the migration/evolution of existing mobile networks to the more advanced technologies of IMT-2000.
- •The primary focus of these Guidelines is to supplement the "Handbook on Deployment of IMT-2000 Systems", in which more detailed technical information can be found.
- •The MTG guidelines present an objective and technology neutral view of the issues to be addressed in migrating/evolving existing mobile networks to IMT-2000.

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### Results of Studies and Activities of Program 2 and Question 18/2



Summary of the aspects being investigated during the progress of the work

- Identification of special needs of developing countries regarding migration/evolution
- Identification of migration/evolution techniques
- Cost of network migration/evolution for the operators
   using of existing infrastructures
- Cost affordability for end users
- Experience of developed countries when choosing current or future migration paths. There might be no unique solution for migration for developing countries. Migration might be different than for developed countries due to, among other reasons, the penetration levels of mobile networks.

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### Results of studies and Activities of Program 2 and Question 18/2



- Possibilities of using first and second generation mobile spectrum for IMT-2000 and beyond
- Interoperability among first and second generation mobile system and IMT-2000 systems and beyond
- Interoperability among IMT-2000 technologies
- Extension of IMT-2000 services regardless of the access system
- Lawful interception and common access to emergency services.

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## Results of Studies and Activities of Program 2 and Q.18/2



Special needs for developing Countries (1)

- Available market for the new mobile services?
- Level of Rural coverage (FAO opinion)
- Areas primarily coverage-limited (rural, sparsely populated and/or very low traffic density) Spectrum below 1 GHz allowing big coverage per single cell may be interesting for developing countries
- Traffic capacity per cell is constant, larger the cell lower per user traffic

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### Results of the Studies and Activities of Program 2 and Q.18/2



Special needs for developing countries (2)

- •Areas primarily capacity-limited (dense urban areas): cities growing so quickly that fixed lines should be installed fast to meet the demand
- •Wireless systems such as IMT-2000 may be cost effective and flexible for operators that want to expand their network as demand for voice/data services increases: less expensive, faster deployment, handling of both fixed and mobile traffic, voice and data services providing high speed connectivity to be used by clinics, schools, libraries, governments, telecenters and others

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### Results of Studies and Activities of Program 2 and Q.18/2



Special needs for developing countries (3)

Cost affordability for end user: cost of handsets is a critical factor

Service cost affordability: critical regulatory issue (interconnection rates, tariffs, etc)

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### Results of Studies and Activities of Program 2 and Q.18/2



Special needs for developing countries (4)

Dispersed population: Sharing Network resources, speedy deployment of new technologies, lower costs to the Operators, lower costs to the subscribers (Regulatory aspects)

MVNO's: Scarcity of spectrum, Sharing Network resources, speedy deployment of new technologies, lower costs to the Operators, lower costs to the subscribers (Regulatory aspects)

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### Results of Studies and Activities of Program 2 and Q.18/2



Opinions expressed by developing countries

- •Timing (when) and specific method (how) of migration for their operators is considered crucial
- •IMT-2000 technologies can help to meet their special needs by bringing internet and other advanced solutions to developing countries particularly in an era of convergence
- •Availability of an information bank consisting of experience of countries having finalized the authorization process of IMT-2000

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### **IMT-2000 Relationship with NGN**

- For developing countries, "mobile" networks are becoming de-facto unique networks as it is cheaper to install (less cost due to wireless access)
- BDT activities are helping developing countries to evolve/migrate to IMT-2000 networks

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### **IMT-2000 Relationship with NGN**

- NGN can be regarded as a natural evolution of IMT-2000 (and beyond systems)
- •NGN activities in ITU-T, studying the principles and requirements of Convergence of Fixed and Mobile Networks, have to take Developing countries needs into account delivering them the benefits of NGN, particularly to bridge the digital divide.

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