A Vision of Communications for the Next Billion

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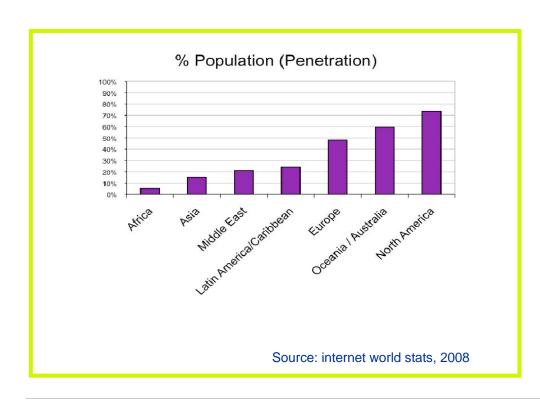
Network Provider Perspective

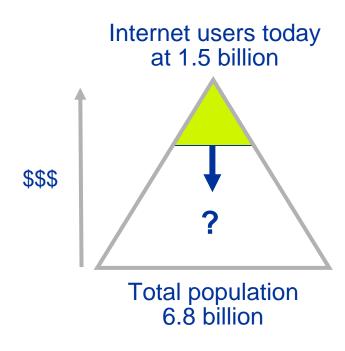
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1 Introduction - The Challenge of Universal Service

- There are 1.5 billion internet users in the world today, mostly from the high income segment
- Digital Inclusion means to include mid and low income segment
- Internet holds great potential, but affordability barrier is limiting the business case for the communication service providers





01

Introduction - Digital Inclusion



Challenges:

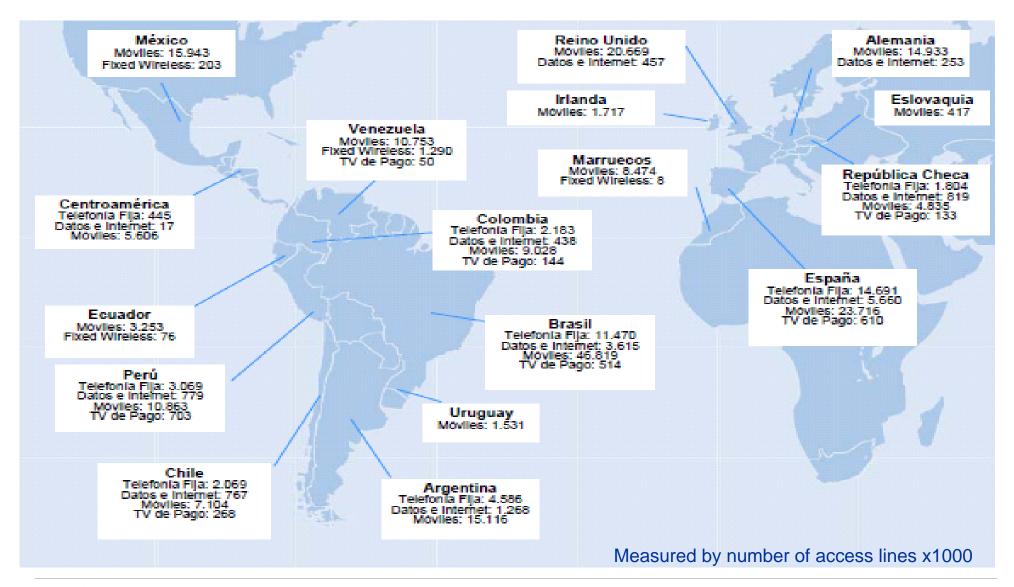
- How to provide ICT's tools to all Latin America
- How to improve the life of people without access to the ICT's tools
- How to create a sustainable business model



Issues for a successful Digital Inclusion Program:

- Connectivity Services
- IT Services
- Training and knowledge empowerment
- Customer Care Services and IT Application Support
- Provisioning and maintenance of the access points
- Integrated Management of the Program

O2 Telefonica Group Markets...



02 ...being the leading Operator in Latin America



O2 Digital Inclusion – Customer Needs

Only the Internet Access is not enough. The user needs much more.

- ICT Services
- Security E-mail
- Chat and blogs
- Office Tools (Text editor, etc)
- Site hosting
- Data Storage
- Telecommunication Services

- Support Service
- Maintenance (Access, PCs, Printers, LANs, etc.)
- Courses, Training
- Applications and Systems User Support
- Communication channels like portals and blogs

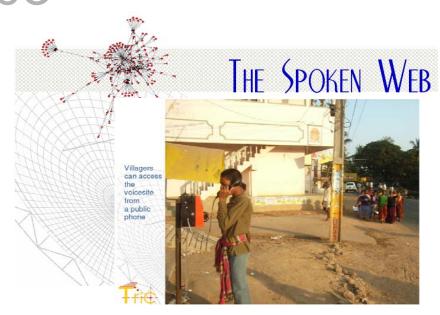






Portals

13 Trial example: Digital Inclusion by the Phone



The **Spoken WEB** is a service that creates a voice interface between low income public and the voice site in Internet.

The platform allows the user to publish and receive data from the WEB through the public telephony. The user pays only the services offered by a telephone.

It is possible to offer an **unlimited number of services** like push advertisement from the voice site administrator or from the ISP.

It allows people to **upload** their **advertisement** on the Voice Site.



O3 Deployment Examples in Latin America



Peru Satellite Broadband Project (BAS) developed by the Government and assigned to Telefonica allows remote area coverage making use of brand new technologies like green energy and wireless broadband.

Telefonica trough its Foundation are working together with the governments and technology partners to provide the **Digital Inclusion in Latin-American Schools**.



03 Conclusion: What does Broadband mean today?

- Is it a relative or an absolute concept?
 - FTTx / Cable / xDSL vs. Dial up
 - LTE / Wimax / 3G Vs GPRS / EDGE
 - Vehicle for voice, internet and Video (Triple play)
- Is our understanding changing as the time goes by?
- The mobility changes expectations of capacity and coverage
- Broadband evolution is changing with new services

Spectrum is a key resource: 160 MHz will be needed for wireless broadband

Assumptions:

Number of users per cell: 1000 Average data capacity / user: 0,2Mb/s Spectral efficiency 1.2 bit / Hz Wireless Broadband "a vision to change"



Telefonica

03 Conclusion: Final Messages

Operators can

- orchestrate Digital Inclusion Programs
- together with governments, technology partners and education organisations, and
- provide broadband access
- along with innovative and sustainable business models allowing mass penetration of the service.

Governments should

- speed up the digital inclusion programs
- through the provision of funds and/or tax
 benefits for universal services, and
- ensuring a favourable regulatory environment, in particularly on
 - the **spectrum** questions (digital dividend, Ka band)
 - conditions for a sustainable investment with adequate returns.

The Industry needs to

- provide affordable devices and infrastructure, leveraging
 - economies of scale
 - innovative technologies
- ensure useability of devices and applications
 - simplicity
 - ease of use
- enable rural coverage.



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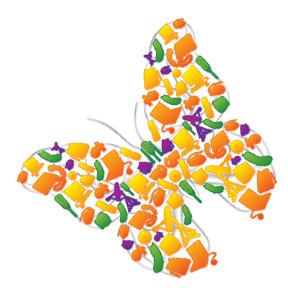
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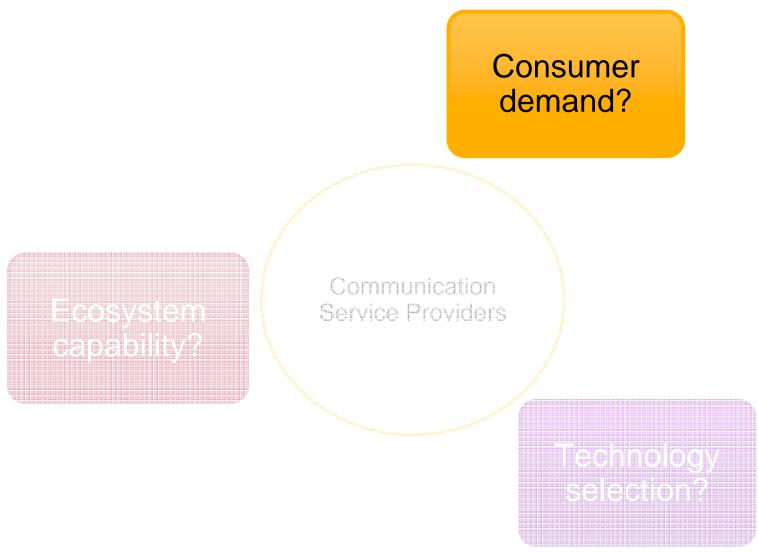
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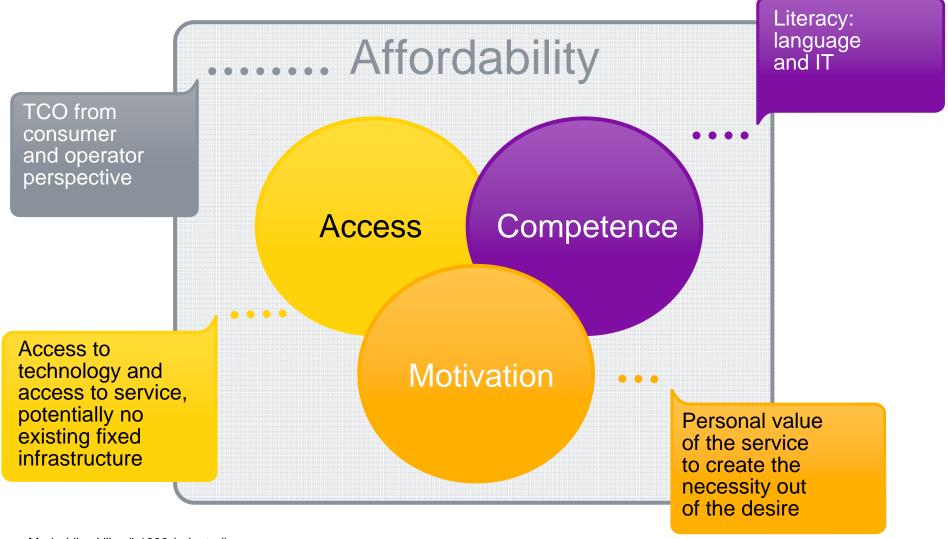


Key challenges to include the un-connected





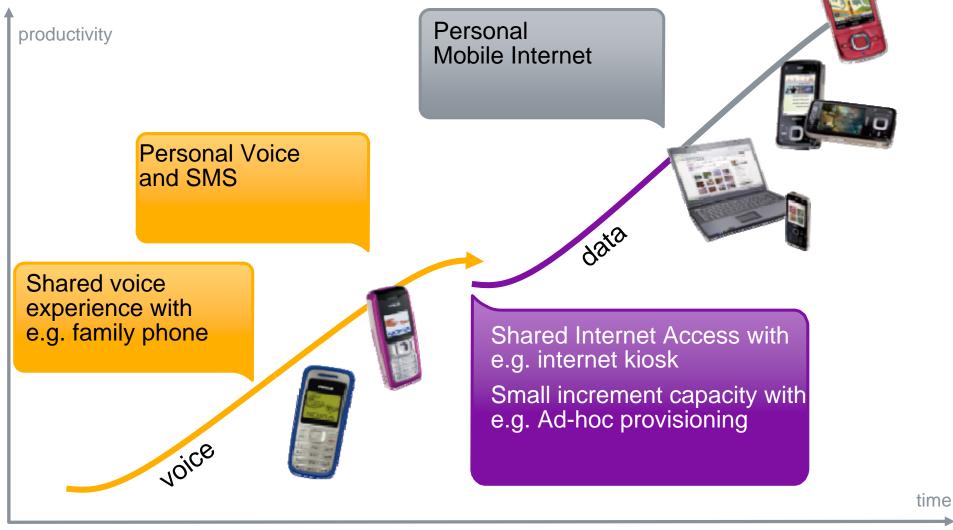
Internet for the next billion requires consumer understanding



Source: Marja-Liisa Viherä 1999 (adapted)

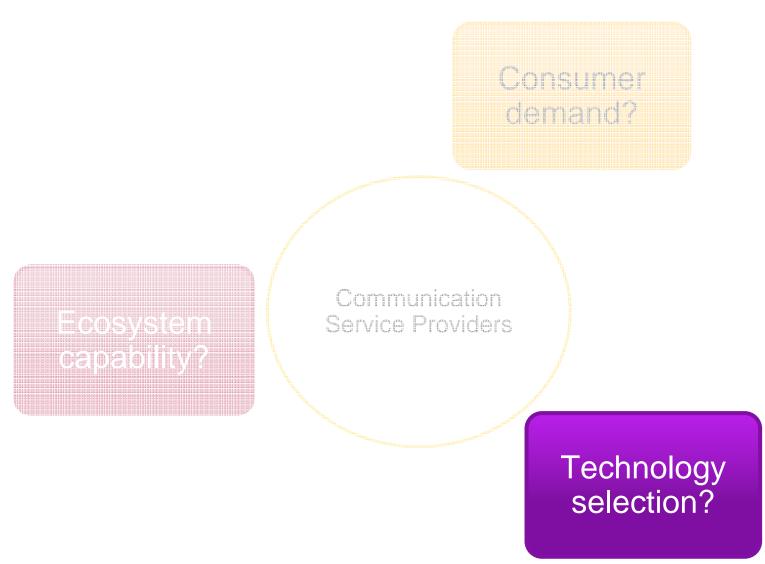


Migration from personal voice to data with intermediate steps





Key challenges to include the un-connected





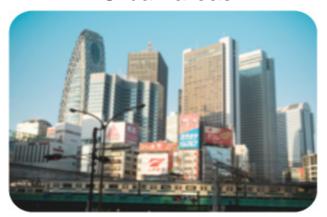
Diversity in emerging economies requires segmented Internet access strategies...

Population spread Urban Suburban Rural **Personal** High Fully exploit wireless xDSL and fiber Population by income class internet Connecting the unconnected Mid Provide affordable coverage first. Shared internet for the users with no access or voice access only **Enhance user experience** SMS/USSD based services to enhance the Low user experience and bridge the gap to internet services



... with cost effective technology

Urban areas



- xDSL and fiber
- Increase 2G network efficiency to absorb more voice traffic
- 3G/HSPA capacity to 2G avoid congestion

Medium size towns



- Optimize 2G voice to fit more data
- Mast-top sites
- Shared towers with other operators

Rural areas



- Cost effective voice and data coverage
- Shared internet access points with assistance



Address the key rural challenges

Tower

Smart sites, site sharing

Power

SW defined radio, centralised Network Operations

Base Stations with leading energy efficiency

Autonomous sites with renewable energy supply

Suitable backhaul (IP/Ethernet, packet radio, satellite)

Backhaul

Cash

Prepaid, eRefill, Cost Tracker

Charging

Converged Charging

Distribution

Innovative business models w/ local entrepreneurs

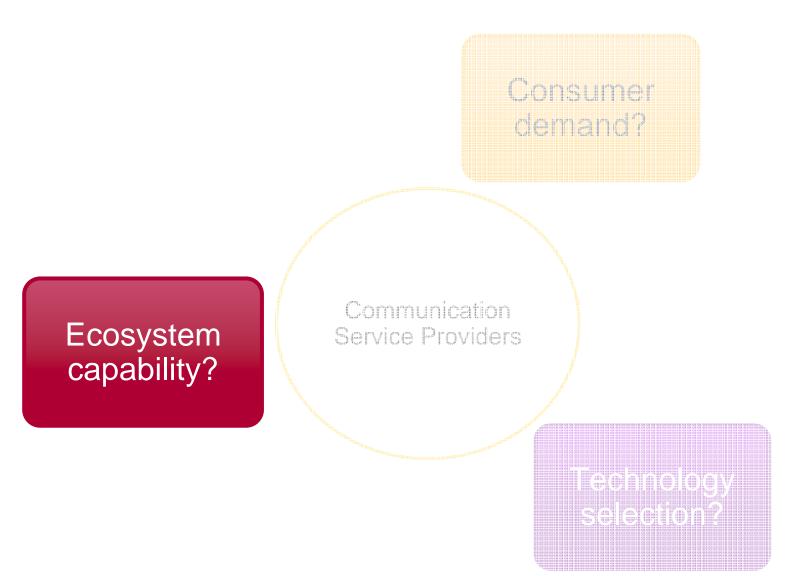
Competence

Internet kiosk for first time discovery of services

Intuitive useability

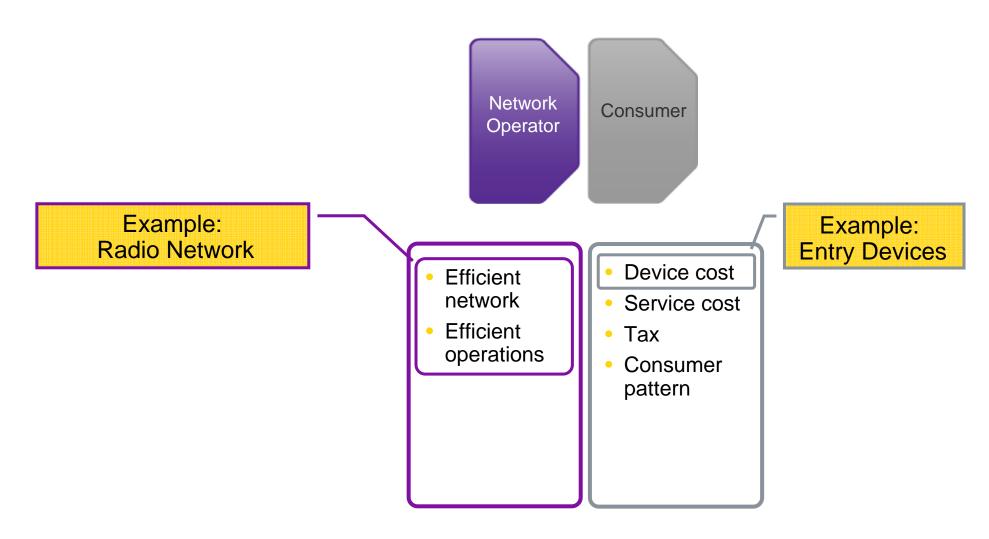


Key challenges to include the un-connected



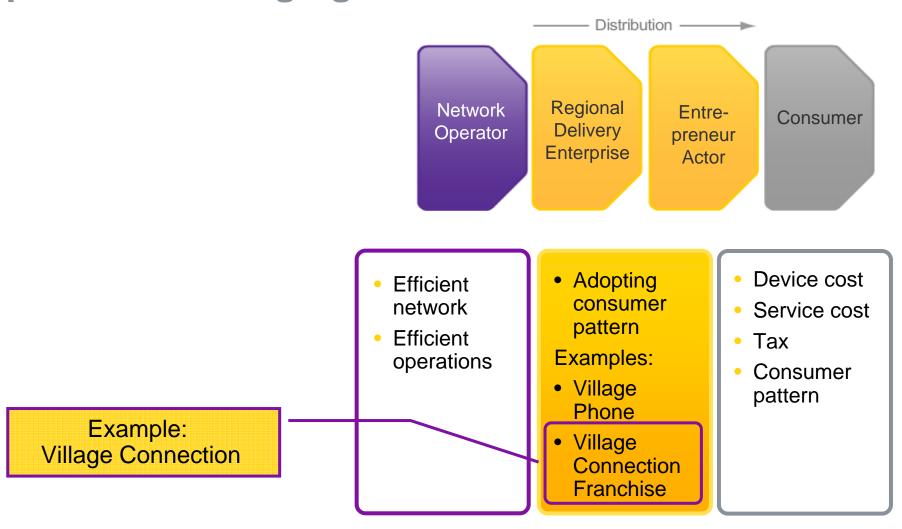


Voice affordability is impacted mainly by the network and device



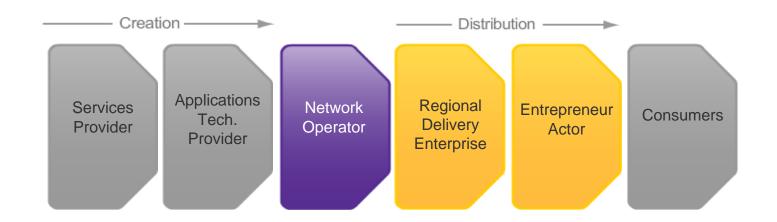


Shared access of voice opens a distribution component in emerging markets





Data services require dedicated content



- Efficient content generation
- Efficient network
- Efficient operations
- Efficient service management

Adopting consumer pattern

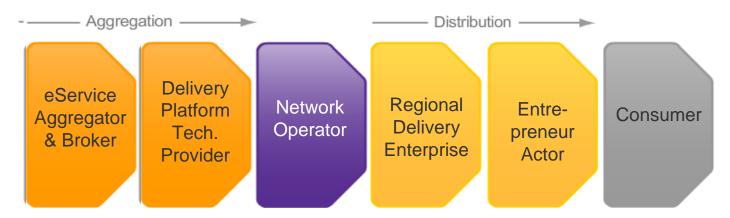
Examples:

- Village Phone
- Village Connection Franchise

- Device cost
- Service cost
- Tax
- Consumer pattern



Complexity in content framework opens an aggregation opportunity



- Efficient content aggregation
- Efficient network
- Efficient operations
- Efficient service management

Adopting consumer pattern

Examples:

- Village Phone
- Village Connection Franchise

- Device cost
- Service cost
- Tax
- Consumer pattern



Example: Radio Network



Lowest possible number of radio sites – lowest possible energy consumption

 Requires network planning and possibly site relocation

 Usable features dependent on operator starting point, available sites, geography customers etc.

Lower frequency: 50%-65% less sites

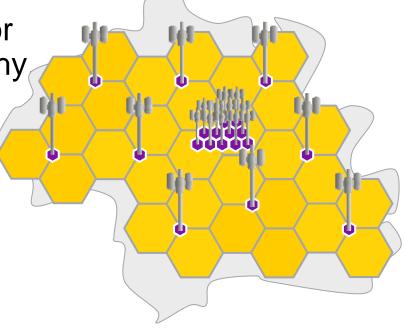
- Feederless sites: 25% less sites

4-way diversity: 35% less sites

– AMR-FR: 30%-40% less sites

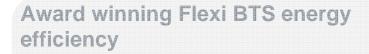
Extended cell

- Can reduce energy consumption up to 85 %
 - Depending on the combination of the above





"Smart Sites" keep CAPEX, IMPEX and OPEX low







Current market standard

Outdoor power cabinet (aircon)

900W @ +35C°

Nokia Siemens Networks SiteStar battery cooling



40W @ +35 C°

Unique battery cooling cuts Opex and CO2 footprint by 50%

Optimized design for flexible site installation / Services

Optimized Passive equipment range



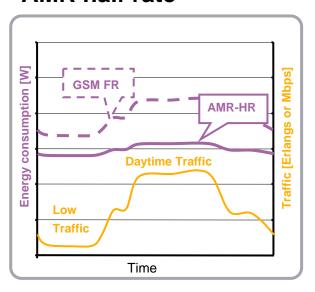


BTS Integrated
Transmission

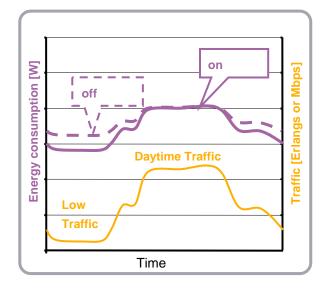


Features for lowest power consumption (examples)

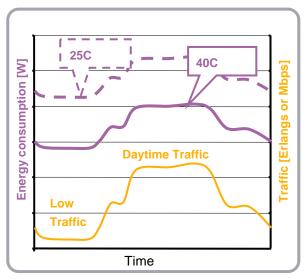
AMR half rate



TRX power down in low traffic

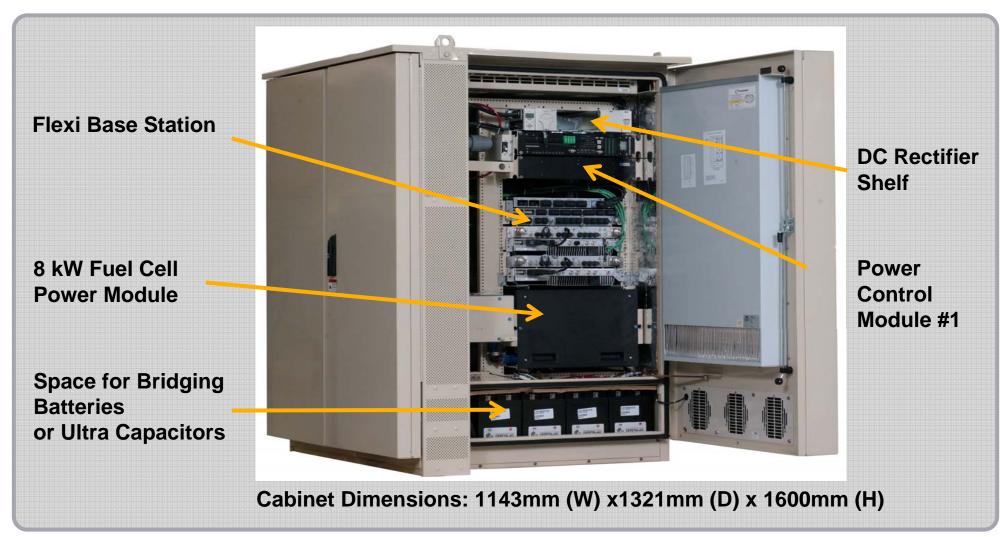


Equipment temperature up to 40C°





Autonomous site: Base station within fuel cell cabinet



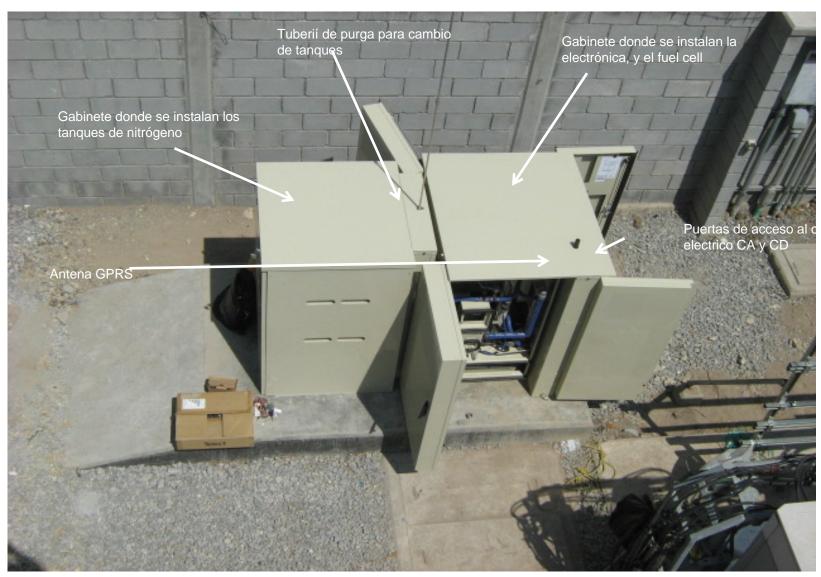


Hydrogen tanks





Complete site example





Example: Devices Phone models suited for emerging markets







NOKIA 1202 Voice / SMS

NOKIA 2323 EGSM 900/1800 GPRS-internet connection NOKIA 2730 3G capable



Example: Village Connection





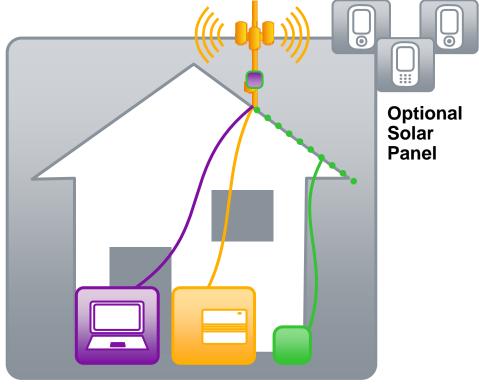
Lean approach for rural coverage: Village Connection

GSM Access Point in a village

- Wide area coverage with minimal site cost
- "Mini" network: calls in village connected locally
- Cost-effective IP connectivity for long-distance calls
- Core network maintains control: regular charging and services
- Option of Internet Kiosk: shared Internet access for villagers

Up to 80% less site CAPEX Minimal OPEX



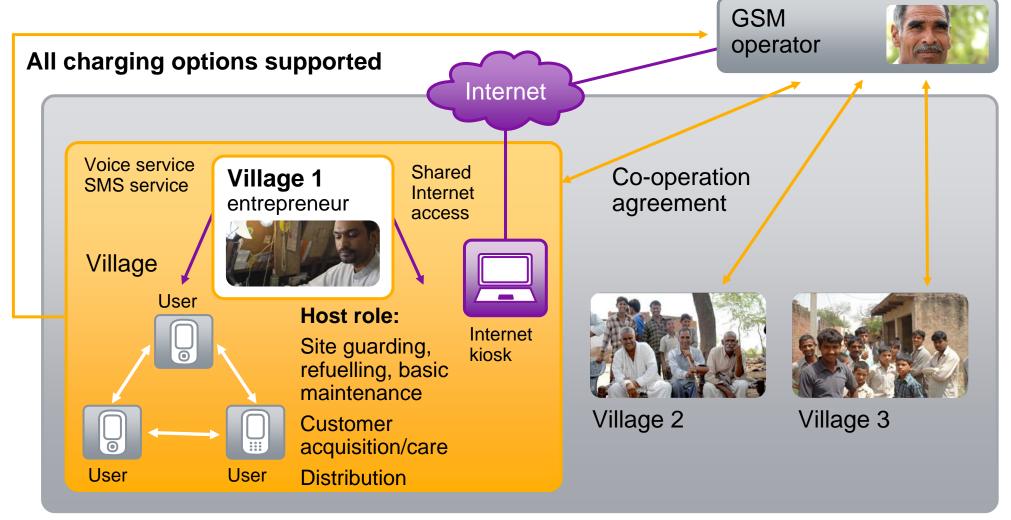


Internet Kiosk Voice & SMS

Battery



Optional host business model makes operating village networks easier





Conclusion: Multiple Enablers for Digital Inclusion

Consumer under-standing

- Affordable communications in emerging markets goes far beyond technology
- Consumer understanding is key, demand is there!
 Build solutions that satisfy demand patterns

Technology selection

- Provide coverage at lowest possible cost
- Consumers can gain from basic voice connectivity and add data usage incrementally
- Prepaid & Convergent Charging support innovative and data driven business models

Ecosystem stimulation

- Tremendous gaps in ecosystems demand stakeholders to take actions. Multiple stakeholder partnerships are required stimulate growth
- Standardization and regulation need to provide a fertile environment



A Vision of Communications for the Next Billion

Let us work to make it happen.

The internet.
The next billion.
Connected.

They are waiting for us.

