

What are the trends of telecom regulation in the era of these new applications?

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Plan

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The regulation of the telecoms should adapt to the different evolutions



- IOT: adapt communications between machines (public or private!).
- Big Data: new challenges for regulators and organizations responsible to ensure that telecoms and ICTs are serving citizens.
- The cloud: requires a complex regulatory framework that must take into account: the processing of personal data, regulation on telecommunications, regulation related to e-commerce activities.

Frequencies for IoT

- At the ITU the frequencies for IOTs are provided in the 800, 900, and 700 MHz bands. They will be decided in the Radio communication Congress (ITU) in 2019.
- Meanwhile the IOT use the free frequencies of wifi. The disadvantage of the latter; They are not protected against interference.

In the field of IOT

- Change the regulation of frequency management for the introduction of spectrum sharing in the context of dynamic spectrum management and the use of white space.

In the field of IOT

- In the long term, it is necessary to provide connectable objects with a single electronic identifier in order to guarantee the interoperability of the objects with different networks.

In the field of IOT

- In the area of security, alternative solutions should be provided in case of network failures
- Ensure the functioning of connected objects outside the country concerned.

SIM Card Solutions for the IOT

- Establishment a universal SIM card
- Assign connected objects a specific SIM cards installed by the manufacturers of connected objects.
- The GSMA issued a recommendation in October 2014 for the implementation of an integrated SIM card that can be changed remotely.

Definition of cloud

- Cloud Computing relies on a virtual space, "the cloud", which gathers standardized computing resources
- The cloud is a computer offering that allows a company or a remote individual: (1) hosting, (2) running applications or services, and (3) to store data.
- These resources are delivered on demand, via the Internet and the user pays only what he uses.



What regulations should be applied to the cloud?

- In most countries, there is still no regulatory regime specific to the cloud. Existing regulations are used by extension.
- Indeed, the cloud is part of a complex regulatory framework that must take into account: the processing of personal data, regulation on telecoms, regulations related to e-commerce activities, etc.
- On the other hand, companies are forced to contract CC services

- The articles provided often concern mainly availability, security, confidentiality and support.
- to plan also to know where the data will be stored and to which sectoral regulation of public order the client will be submitted.



What regulations should be applied to the cloud?

- For sensitive data: require that they remain located on servers located in territories where the legislation is compatible and provide the means of monitoring this obligation.
- To master the data, to know their criticality and the regulations related to it.
- In anticipation of possible disputes, it is necessary to choose the court or arbitration that is appropriate for both parties.

The rules governing the actors of the cloud: Case of FRANCE

In France, for example, the cloud is supported by:

- “loi Informatique et Libertés”: processing of personal data
- Regulations on electronic communications
- E-Commerce and Consumer Protection
- Regulation of financial services
- Tax and accounting regulations
- Sectoral regulations (for auditing and retention of sensitive data: banking, health, etc.)



Big Data and regulation

- The manipulation of big data poses new challenges for regulators and bodies responsible to ensure that telecoms and ICTs are serving citizens and that these new information technologies do not undermine the privacy of individuals and institutions.
- In Europe and in some countries, legislators are already working to set the regulatory requirements that need to be applied to Big Data players. Among the points on which the legislator take action is the question of the consent of the parties concerned by the collection and accuracy of the data that are to be collected.

Big Data and regulation

- The regulation of Big Data players is necessary in order to create the right conditions for confidence in this complex area.
- According to a study by the Boston Consulting Group, in 20 countries and a sample of 10000 consumers, 75% of respondents believe that the protection of personal data is considered a matter of primary importance.

Big Data and regulation

- Certainly, events recently reported by the press, such as the theft of data, are causing the vigilance of consumers demanding that their private and personal data stay protected.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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