Regulatory and Policy Implications of Advanced Wireless Technologies to Spectrum Management



Bharat Bhatia Regional Government Relations,

#### Ma

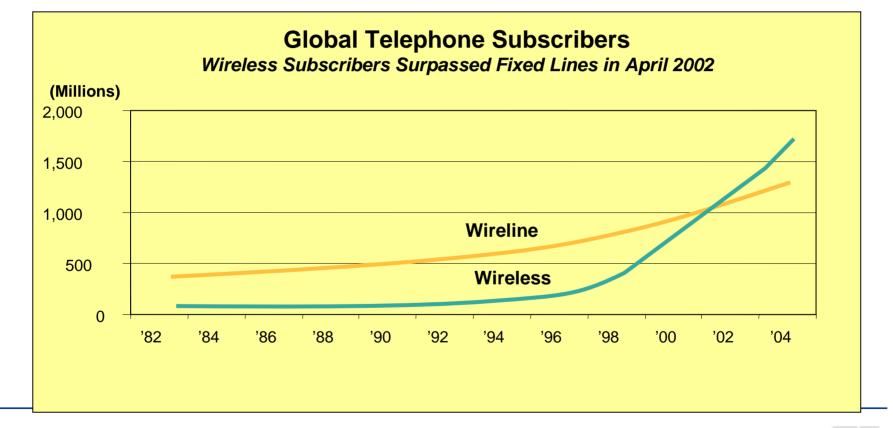
Workshop on Radio Spectrum Management for a Converging World February 16-18, 2004

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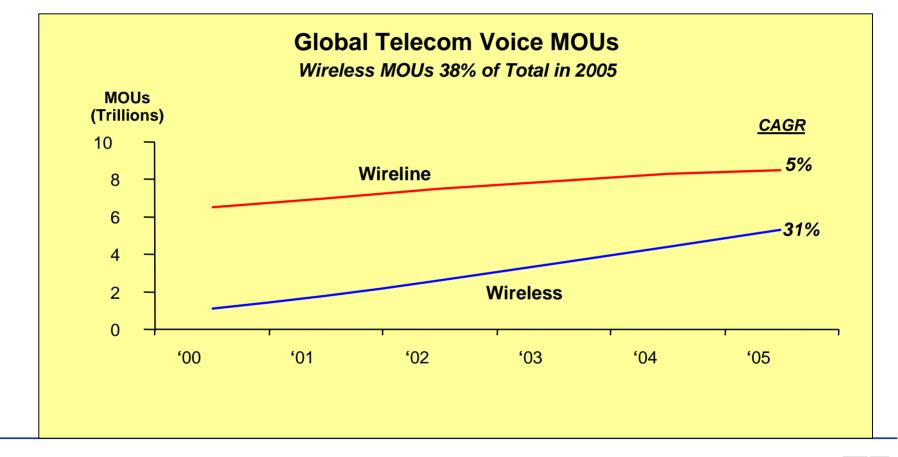
## Today there are more users of wireless spectrum than ever in the past and this trend is growing.





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### Today Each User Spends More Time on Wireless and This Trend is Growing





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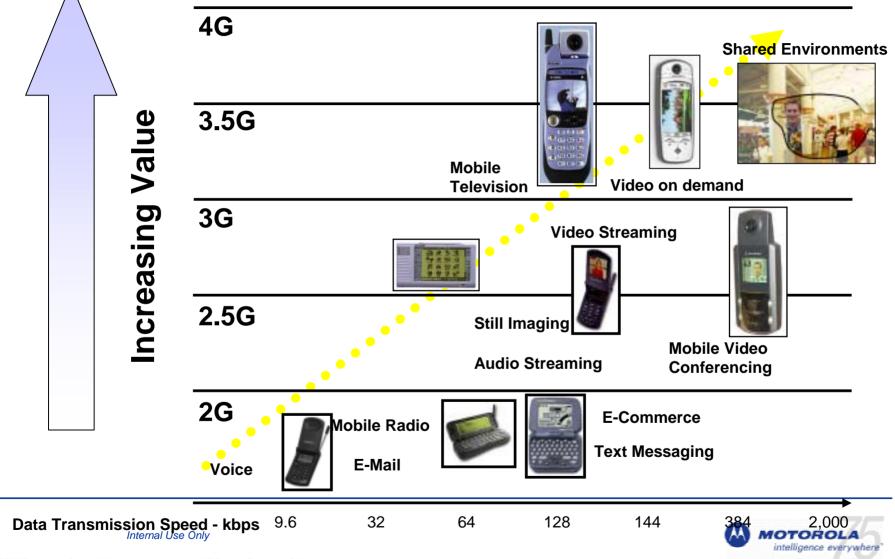
## Today the Mobile Phone Has Become a Way of Life and a Necessity



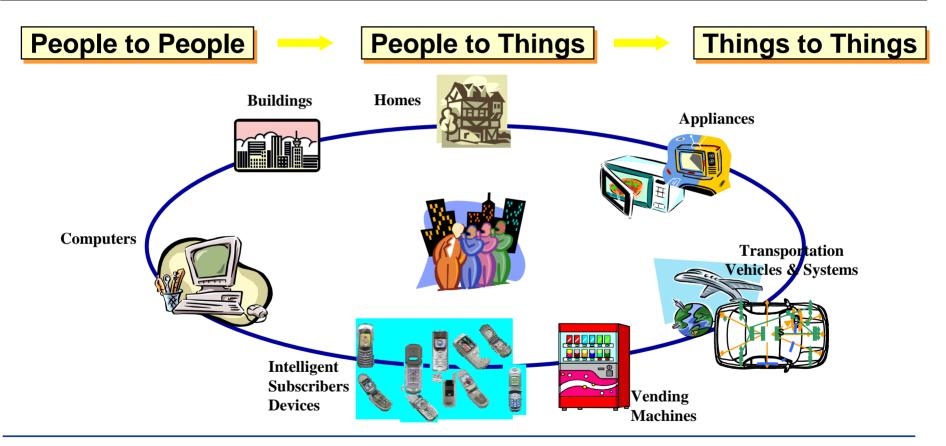
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### Today New Wireless Technologies are Driving Global Information Society NEEDING More Bandwidth



## Today New Mobile Technologies Have Changed How we Live and Work "Everything, Everywhere " Communicates





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# Spectrum Management needs to keep pace with this new paradigm in wireless usage

- The traditional design of spectrum management that has emerged since early 1900 was based on <u>high</u> <u>signal to noise ratios.</u>
- Future Spectrum management needs to focus on:
  - License free operation
  - Spectrum harmonization
- Spectrum auctions introduced in some markets had created a major setback in the growth of wireless technologies. APT has recommended against the use of spectrum auctions



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# In the Past ITU used to Play a Leading Role in Global and Regional Spectrum Harmonization

- International Radio Regulations have driven global/regional harmonization for many services driving lower service costs and other benefits
  - Broadcast bands
  - Amateur Bands
  - Aeronautical bands,
  - Space services
  - etc.



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National regulations and regional bodies have driven global/regional harmonization where ITU did not keep pace with Technology

- International Standards and or National regulations leading to global harmonization has brought in economies of scale and lower costs of wireless systems for consumers
  - GSM
  - PCS
  - CDMA
  - IDEN



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In the recent years, ITU has tried to play a limited role using alternative regulatory approaches to harmonize global/regional spectrum for new services/technologies

- IMT 2000 spectrum "identified" at WARC1992 and WRC 2000
- PPDR in spectrum "identified" at WRC2003
- Spectrum for "Beyond 3G" to be considered at WRC-07



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## But ITU is still finding it difficult to accept new "converged" terrestrial services

- New Technologies using globally harmonized bands promise to deliver the future high bandwidth wireless services
  - 802.11b technologies in 2.4
  - WLAN and FWA in 5GHz bands



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### New Interference rejecting technologies such as Motorola Canopy make delicensing as the optimum spectrum management solutions for high bandwidth needs

#### Interference Rejection

With its high interference tolerance and directional antennas on all access points, Canopy expands the areas that receive good service

Areas in green can expect good service.

Areas in blue are not in range of a transmitting signal, so they do not receive good service.

The areas in RED suffer degraded service due to interference from other transmitting stations. Because of Canopy's interference rejection this area is nearly erased.



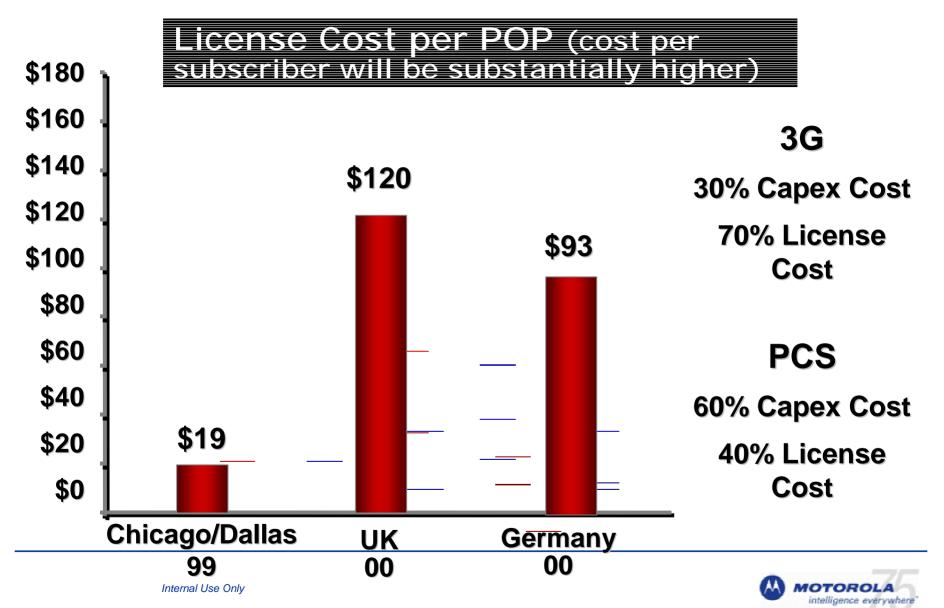
Is this the time for an overall review of Terrestrial Services under the Radio Regulations?



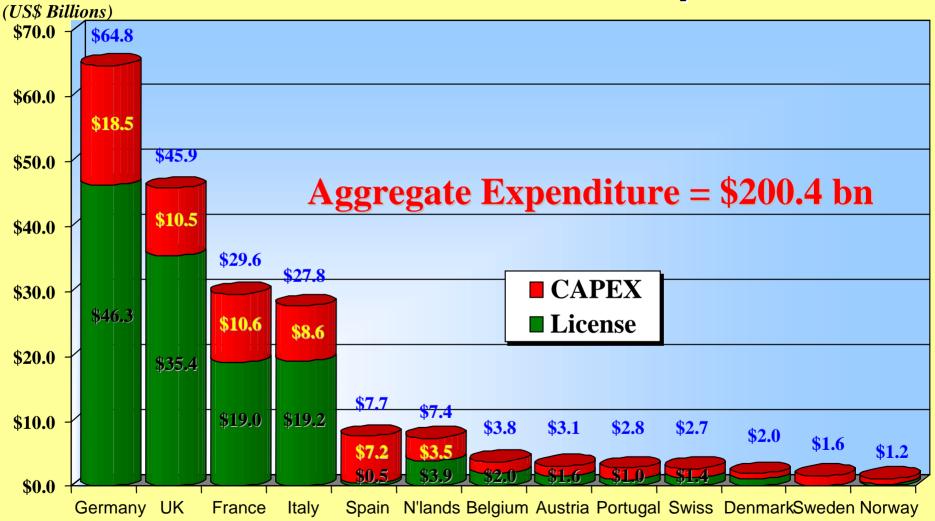


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### Auctions in 99/00 drove Up Cost of Licenses

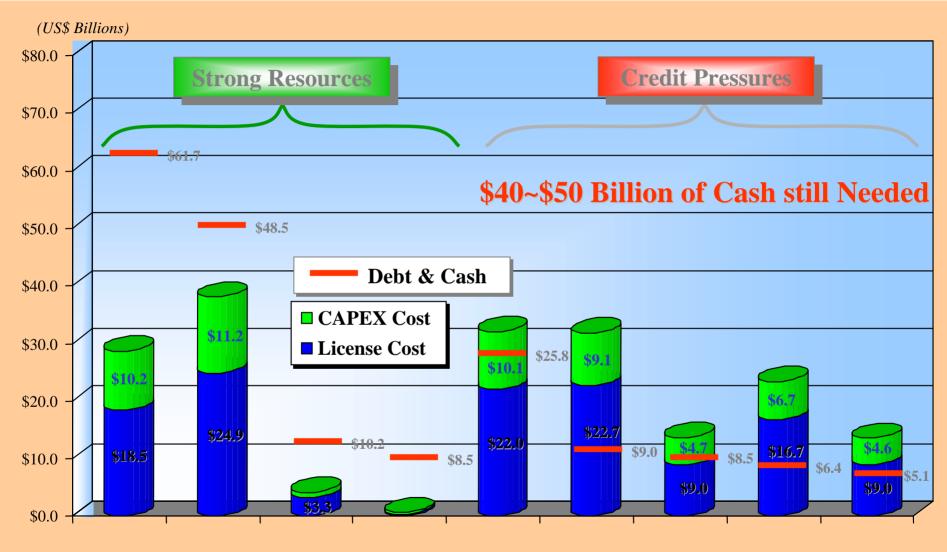


## Shrinking Capital Available Based on Cost of 3G for Europe Alone



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## Financing "Gap" Faced By Some Operators



**Operators – names not revealed** 

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Source: Morria Achase Manhattan 9/00