

Wireless has a key role to play in the realisation of universal broadband access

- EU Digital Agenda (2010) requires that by 2020:
 - 100% of population to have access to at least
 30Mbps
 - 50% of households to subscribe to 100Mbps+ service
- Wireless is likely to be the most cost-effective means of providing high-speed broadband access to homes and small businesses which:
 - are far from the local telephone exchange/ cabinet
 - do not have a cable TV connection
- This applies in both:
 - rural parts of the country
 - sub-urban regions

Low-frequency spectrum is critical to the economics of covering rural areas

Table 3: Central estimate of site and cost advantages for different frequencies

	Advantage of 900 MHz over 2100 MHz	Advantage of 900 MHz over 1800 MHz	Advantage of 1800 MHz over 2100 MHz
Site advantage	10,300	6,000	4,400
Cost advantage (£bn)	1.7	1.3	0.4

All costs are 20 year NPVs using a social discount rate of 3.5%

Source: 'Application of spectrum trading and liberalisation to the mobile sector', Ofcom, 20 September 2007

... and for providing good indoor voice and data coverage in urban and rural areas

 Studies have shown that indoor coverage fallsoff rapidly with increasing data rate

Dense Urban	Urban	Suburban	Rural
98%	98%	98%	98%
Ø%	70%	72%	68%
50%	50%	46%	38%
41%	39%	34%	26%
31%	28%	22%	16%
	95% 67% 50% 41%	98% 98% 67% 70% 50% 50% 41% 39%	98% 98% 98% 67% 70% 72% 50% 50% 46% 41% 39% 34%

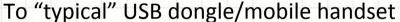
Source: 'Mobile Broadband Wireless', Signals Research Group LLC, August 2007

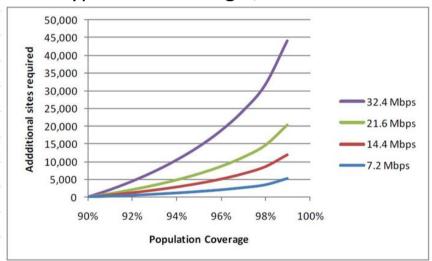
- 3 UK has estimated that the benefits of using 900MHz over 2.1GHz are considerable
 - 2.1GHz spectrum: 79% indoor coverage
 - 900MHz spectrum: 96% indoor coverage

Source: 'Radio spectrum auctions', speech by Kevin Russell (CEO of 3 UK) to Westminster eForum, London, 15 March 2011

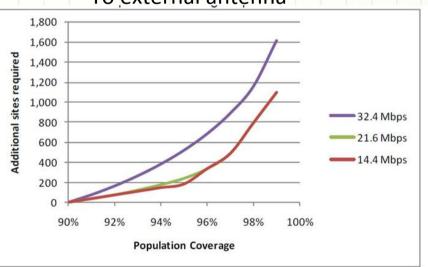
Even with low frequency spectrum, the economics of indoor coverage are tough

Number of additional base stations required to provide indoor coverage using 800MHz spectrum



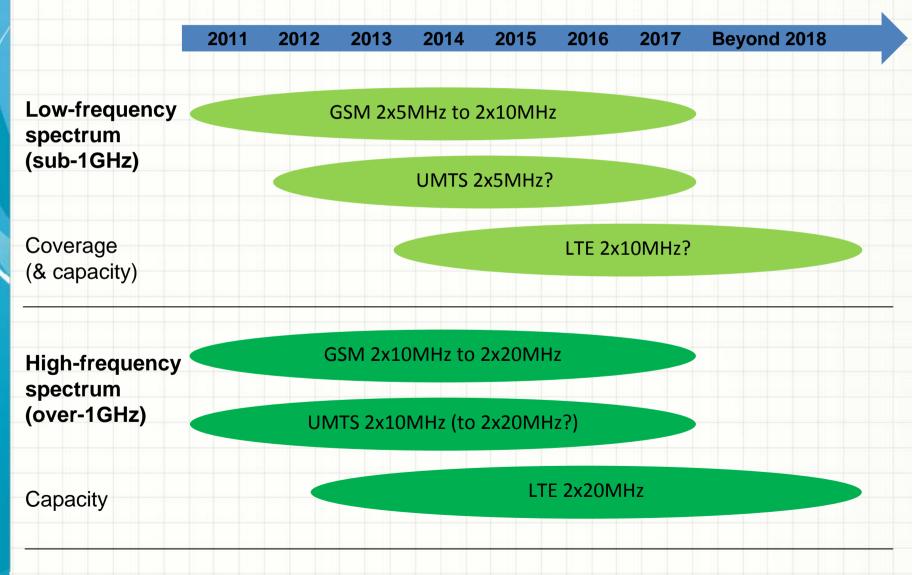


To external antenna



Source: 'Infrastructure analysis and solutions for 800MHz deployment', ICT Knowledge Transfer Network, May 2011

In summary, operators need a portfolio of high and low-frequency spectrum



The 'digital dividend' is the best new source of low-frequency spectrum

Historic/current use of UHF band



470MHz 862MHz

8 digital channels fit into frequencies needed for 1 analogue channel

DTT channels

Available for more DTT channels or other uses

470MHz 862MHz

Following switchover

Future use of UHF band

800MHz band

Mobile broadband

DTT channels

470MHz 790MHz 862MHz

Femtocells do not remove the need for 800MHz spectrum

- 1. Femtocells require a broadband connection to operate:
 - therefore they do not resolve the digital divide issue
- 2. The consumer case for buying and installing a femtocell is not clear:
 - so far, only attractive to consumers with poor GSM voice coverage
- 3. It may not be commercially/technically possible to implement femtocells in all areas
 - e.g. where landlord seeks to extract unreasonable fees from operators for femtocell deployment
- 4. The technology has yet to be fully proven
 - not clear whether widespread femtocell deployment will cause interference problems
- Is Wi-Fi off-load a better solution than femtocells?
 - will cellular voice (following migration to LTE) be carried over
 WiFi/a fixed broadband connection in a seamless manner?

A "joined up" approach by Govt is needed to meet all the needs for connectivity

 Several Government initiatives could potentially lead to significant investment in national wireless communications networks







Emergency services broadband



Smart meters for utilities



Transportation/ congestion mgmt

- A "joined up" approach is needed to serve all these needs in view of:
 - shortage of (low frequency) spectrum
 - economic environment the country cannot afford to build separate networks for each individual use

Spectrum management experience

Digital dividend	 Assessment of the optimal European approach to the use of the digital dividend for the European Commission Study for Ofcom (UK) on the optimal use of the 470-862MHz band Study for GSM Association on alternative uses of the digital dividend in Russia 	
GSM re-farming	 Support to O₂ Ireland re liberalisation and re-farming of 900MHz and 1800MHz spectrum Study for Ofcom (UK) on the liberalisation of mobile spectrum Study for West European government on 900MHz licence expiry 	
2.6GHz auctions	 Valuation and auction strategy advice to KPN in Netherlands Support to NITA (Denmark) with award of 2.5GHz spectrum Study for Ofcom (UK) on award of 2.6GHz spectrum 	
Other auctions	 Support to Etisalat with successful acquisition of Egyptian 3rd mobile licence (2G and 3G) Advisor to Orascom re successful acquisition of AWS spectrum in Canada Support to Far EasTone (Taiwan) and SmarTone (Hong Kong) with 3G (2.1GHz) licence acquisition Studies for Ofcom (UK) regarding 410-430MHz and L-Band spectrum awards 	
Spectrum trading	 Study for European Commission on harmonisation of spectrum trading frameworks Support to NITA (Denmark) on introduction of trading and liberalisation Valuation of 3.5GHz spectrum for European fixed network operator 	
Demand for spectrum	20 year forecast of future commercial spectrum demand for UK Government	

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