# IT & TELECOMMUNICATIONS IMPACT ON DEVELOPING ECONOMIES



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## TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- POLICY OBJECTIVES
- INTERNET WHAT DOES IT MEAN?
- UNIVERSAL SERVICE AND UNIVERSAL ACCESS
- INTERNET CONCERNS
- IP TELEPHONY AND THE PSTN
- DIGITAL DIVIDE
- SATELLITE AND INTERNET INDUSTRIES
- WTO AGREEMENT
- IP VIA SATELLITE
- WWW SITES
- SATELLITE PROBLEM

# POLICY OBJECTIVES

- FOSTER COMPETITIVE AND INNOVATIVE INTERNET AND MULTIMEDIA INDUSTRIES
- MINIMIZE REGULATION AND ENACT FLEXIBLE REGULATORY POLICIES

• PROMOTE MARKET ACCESS AND ADOPTION OF OPEN, NON-DISCRIMINATORY, TRANSPARENT POLICIES

## INTERNET

THE INTERNET HAS ENABLED THE CREATION OF BUSINESSES WITHOUT MUCH CAPITAL. IT HAS **ENLARGED THE COMPETITION - -**NOT ONLY THE SHOP DOWN THE STREET BUT THE SHOP HALFWAY AROUND THE WORLD. GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARIES ARE DISAPPEARING.

# THE INTERNET REVOLUTION

- A RECENT U.S. STUDY (OCT. 2000) CALCULATED THAT USE OF INTERNET E-MAIL INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY OVER THE LAST YEAR BY A VALUE OF \$13,000 PER EMPLOYEE.
- THE SAME STUDY FOUND THAT EMPLOYEES SAVE 326 HOURS PER YEAR BY USING E-MAIL (THERE ARE ABOUT 2100 HOURS IN THE U.S. GOVT. WORK YEAR)
- NOT WITHOUT A DOWNSIDE, THE SAME STUDY FOUND THAT EACH EMPLOYEE WASTES 115 HOURS PER YEAR WITH PERSONAL E-MAIL AND SPAM.

## DAILY E-MAIL GROWTH

1999 - 3.5 BILLION

2003 - 11 BILLION

## **DOMAINS**

.AERO .INFO

.ARPA .INT

.BIZ .MIL

.COM .NET

.COOP .MUSEUM

.(COUNTRY CODES) .NAME

.EDU .ORG

.GOV .PRO

# UNIVERSAL SERVICE AND UNIVERSAL ACCESS

- IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT MARKET SOLUTIONS WILL NOT ENSURE THE EXPANSION OF NETWORKS TO ECONOMICALLY LESS VIABLE AREAS
- UNIVERSAL SERVICE OR UNIVERSAL ACCESS OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDING ARE A NATIONAL POLICY ISSUE

## INTERNET CONCERNS

**FRAUD CYBERSTALKING SECURITY GAMBLING MONEY LAUNDERING** DRUG TRAFFICKING **PORNOGRAPHY TAXES SPAM QUALITY** IPR

# IP TELEPHONY AND THE GLOBAL TELECOM MARKET

YEAR 2000 - GLOBAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS MARKET WAS
\$1 TRILLION

YEAR 2000 - GLOBAL INTERNET PROTOCOL TELEPHONY MARKET OF \$500 MILLION

(FIVE TEN-THOUSANDTHS OR 0.05%)

# WORLD TELECOMMUNICATION POLICY FORUM ON IP TELEPHONY

7 - 9 MARCH 2001, GENEVA

- IMPLICATIONS OF IP TELEPHONY FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WITH RESPECT TO POLICIES AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS, AND TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS
- ASSISTING CONSEQUENTIAL ADAPTATION TO CHANGES IN THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS ENVIRONMENT DUE TO IP TELEPHONY
- ASSISTING IN MEETING THE HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES PRESENTED BY NEW TELECOMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES SUCH AS IP TELEPHONY

## PSTN AND IP TELEPHONY

- PSTN IS BASED ON CIRCUIT-SWITCHED TECHNOLOGY, EVOLVED AS A VOICE NETWORK (HIGHLY REGULATED)
- INTERNET BASED ON PACKET-SWITCHED TECHNOLOGY, EVOLVED AS A DATA NETWORK (LARGELY UNREGULATED)
- INTERNET IN 2000 WAS 3 % OF GLOBAL INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC TOTAL

# PSTN AND IP TELEPHONY RELATIVE COSTS

- IP TELEPHONY CAN BE OFFERED AT PRICES SIGNIFICANTLY BELOW THOSE FOR PSTN TELEPHONY
- PSTN PRICING IS DISTANCE-SENSITIVE - - PRICING OF IP TELEPHONY IS LARGELY INDEPENDENT OF DISTANCE (LIKE SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS)
- IP TELEPHONY TODAY MEANS A TRADE-OFF BETWEEN QUALITY AND COST

# VoIP VS CIRCUIT **NETWORK COST**

**SOLUTION** 

INVESTMEN CAPACITY T

**ADVANTAGES** 

TD A DITIONAL TELL CO.	CLASS 5 SWITCH	US \$20 MILLION	20,000 LINES	<ul><li>QUALITY</li><li>RELIABILIT</li><li>Y</li></ul>
TRADITIONAL TELCO SWITCH				<ul><li>PROVEN TECHNOLO GY</li></ul>
IP TELEPHONY	INTERNET POP	US \$0.1 MILLION	400,000 MINUTES PER MONTH	<ul> <li>EFFICIENCY</li> <li>NEW         SERVICES         POTENTIAL</li> <li>SCALABILIT         Y</li> </ul>
IP TELEPHONY	IP FULL OPERATION	US \$3 TO 5 MILLION	35 MILLION MINUTES PER MONTH	

#### IP TELEPHONY PERMITTED

ANGOLA

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

ARGENTINA

**AUSTRALIA** 

AUSTRIA

**BELGIUM** 

BHUTAN

CANADA

CHINA

CONGO

COSTA RICA

**CYPRUS** 

**CZECH REPUBLIC** 

DENMARK

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC** 

**ESTONIA** 

**ETHIOPIA** 

FINLAND

**FRANCE** 

**GAMBIA** 

**GERMANY** 

GREECE

**GUATEMALA** 

**GUYANA** 

HONG KONG SAR

HUNGARY

**ICELAND** 

**IRELAND** 

**ITALY** 

**JAPAN** 

**KENYA** 

KOREA (REP)

**KYRGYZSTAN** 

LUXEMBOURG

MADAGASCAR

**MALAYSIA** 

MALTA

**MEXICO** 

MOLDOVA

MONGOLIA

NEPAL

**NETHERLANDS** 

**NEW ZEALAND** 

PERU

**PHILIPPINES** 

**POLAND** 

**PORTUGAL** 

**SINGAPORE** 

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

**SPAIN** 

**SRI LANKA** 

ST. LUCIA

ST. VINCENT

**SWEDEN** 

**SWITZERLAND** 

TONGA

**UGANDA** 

UNITED KINGDOM

UNITED STATES

VIET NAM

# EUROPEAN COMMISSION INTERNET POLICY

INTERNET TELEPHONY IN GENERAL FALLS OUTSIDE THE DEFINITION OF VOICE TELEPHONY AND NO SPECIAL LICENSE IS REQUIRED

## DIGITAL DIVIDE

• ONLY 5 TO 6 % OF THE WORLD HAS ACCESSED INTERNET AND 90 % OF THEM ARE IN INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES.

• AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST ACCOUNT FOR JUST 1 % OF INTERNET USERS.

## PROBLEM AND SOLUTIONS

#### **PROBLEM:**

TECHNOLOGY HAS WIDENED THE DIGITAL DIVIDE BETWEEN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

**SOLUTION:** \*

- 1. COUNTRIES SHOULD IMPROVE THEIR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS, AND
- 2. EXPAND THEIR TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS

<sup>\*</sup>ILO at the World Economic Forum, Davos, 2001

#### DATA AND TEXT VS VOICE

- SOME COUNTRIES HAVE CHOSEN TO PROMOTE INTERNET FOR TEXT AND DATA SERVICES BUT NOT FOR VOICE
- MOTIVE MAY BE TO PROTECT INCUMBENT OPERATORS FROM POTENTIAL COMPETITION
- THOSE OPERATORS MAY BE ILL-PREPARED FOR THE FUTURE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT

### CONVERGENCE TO INTERNET

• TREND IS TOWARDS THE CONSOLIDATION OF VOICE, VIDEO AND DATA SERVICES IN THE INTERNET

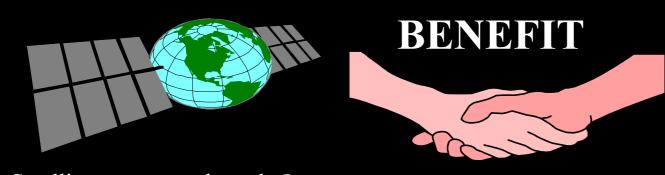
• PROGRESS TOWARD THIS
CONSOLIDATION WILL BE VIA
DEVELOPMENTS SUCH AS UBIQUITOUS
BANDWIDTH, INCREASED EASE OF USE,
GREATER CONNECTIVITY AND
IMPROVED SECURITY

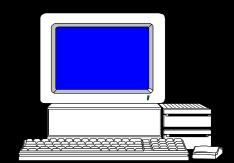
# NEW INTERNET MULTIMEDIA APPLICATIONS

### **SOFTWARE TO DOWNLOAD:**

- MUSIC
- PHOTOGRAPHS
- GAMES AND ENTERTAINMENT TO MOBILE WIRELESS DEVICES
- LOCATION-BASED MAPPING

# SATELLITE AND INTERNET INDUSTRIES STAND TO MUTUALLY





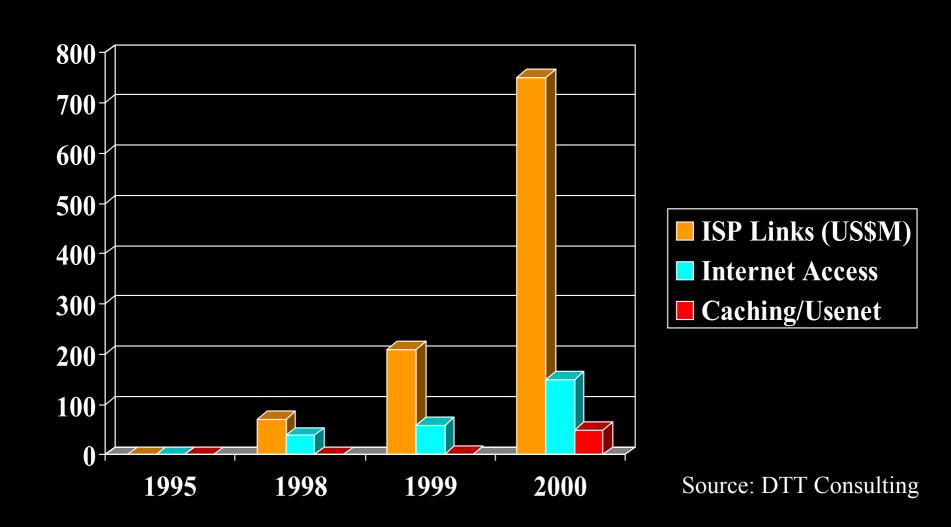
- Satellites represent the only Internet access alternative in many rural areas and developing nations.
- Satellites provide instant infrastructure to ISPs.
- Satellites provide a cost advantage over wireline networks in areas with sparse population.
- Satellites provide an efficient means of Internet access for customers with asynchronous Internet usage patterns and from the ability to multicast content.
- Satellites allow residential and business customers to bypass the local loop with speeds higher than the transmission rate received through a standard phone line.

- Internet transmission represents fastest growing segment of the FSS industry. (Source: Merrill Lynch)
- Internet traffic over satellites doubles every six months. (Source: Industry Reports).
- Internet traffic is projected to constitute a major revenue stream for the new generation of satellite systems in the Ka and V bands.

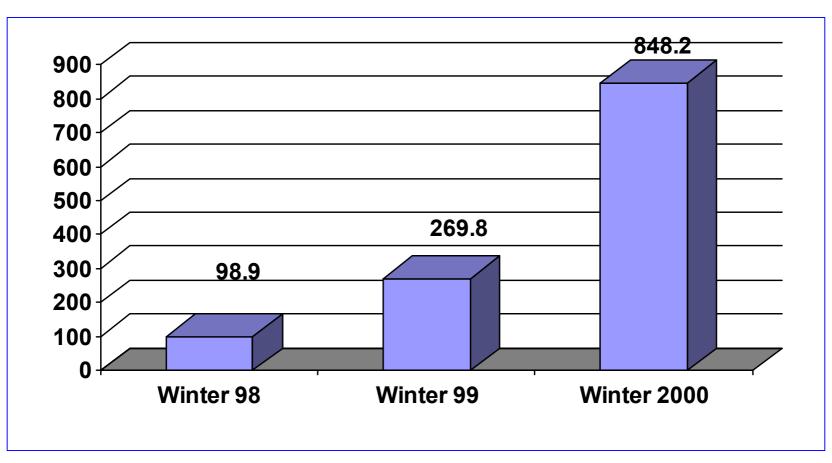
### WTO AGREEMENT

- OPENS MARKETS FOR BASIC TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES, INCLUDING SATELLITE SERVICES OTHER THAN DTH, DBS, AND DARS SERVICES
- OPENS MARKETS FOR SATELLITE SERVICES IN 49 COUNTRIES WHICH REPRESENT 80% OF TOTAL GLOBAL MARKET FOR SATELLITE SERVICES.
- AGREEMENT SHOULD FOSTER INTERNET VIA SATELLITE INDUSTRY.

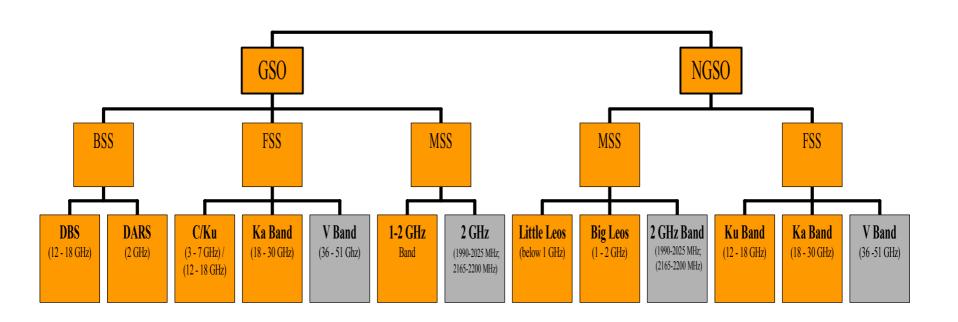
# IP VIA SATELLITE: A SERVICE EMERGES



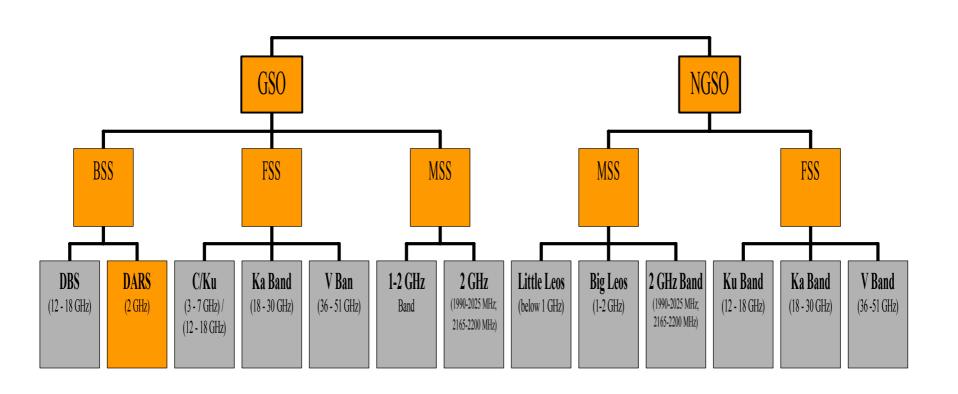
# VALUE OF IP VIA SATELLITE MARKET



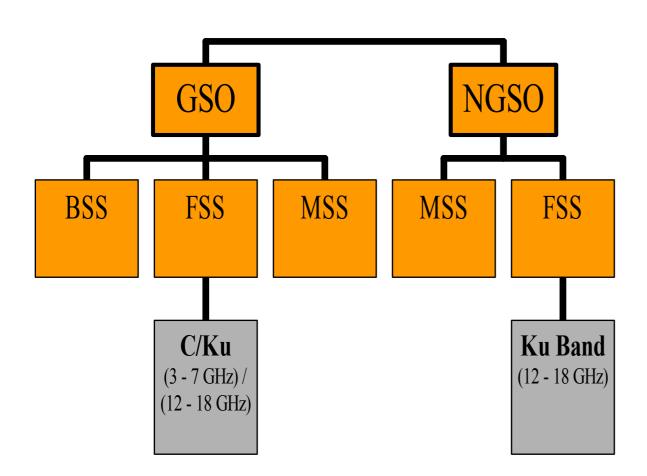
# INDUSTRY STRUCTURE BY BANDS



# BANDS CURRENTLY OFFERING OR EXPECTING TO OFFER SOME TYPE OF INTERNET SERVICE



#### C & Ku BAND

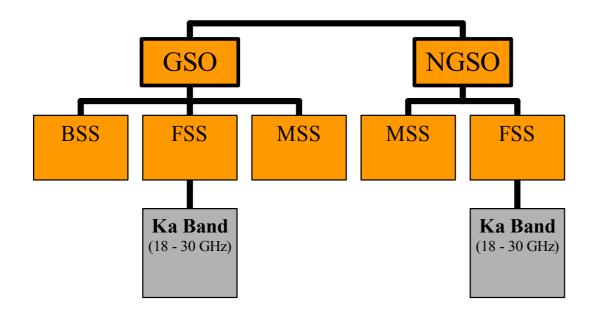


- C and Ku Bands used by GSO satellites account for most of the Internet traffic today.
- Thirty-three 36 MHz equivalent transponders devoted to Internet service.

(Source: DTT consulting).

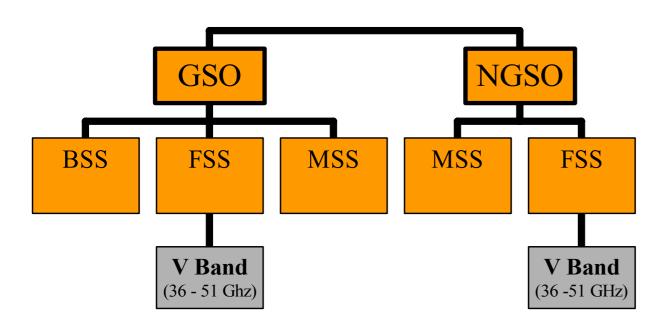
- LMGT estimates 70% of new transponder leases are Internet related.
- Direct-to-consumer Internet access quickly emerging.

#### Ka BAND



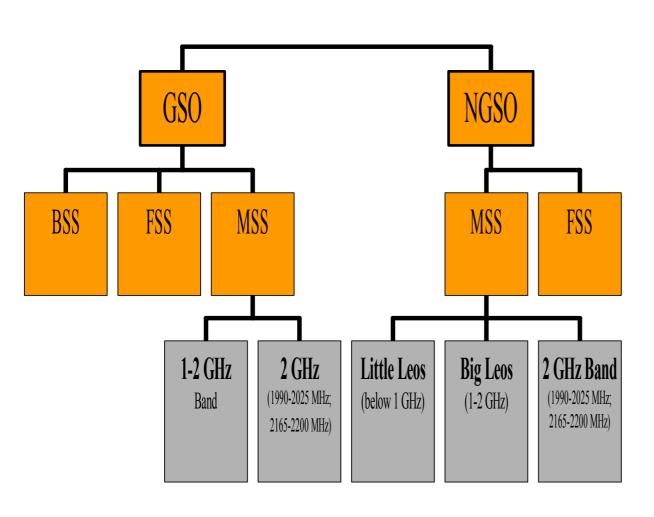
- Alternative to highly congested C and Ku Bands.
- Ka band systems promise advanced, high speed networks at speeds 64 Mbps and over.
- Proposed services: high speed Internet & Intranet access; data trunking; video conferencing; distance learning; tele-medicine; private data networks.
- Currently 14 licensed systems
- Teledesic (LEO System)
- 13 GEO Systems
- 2nd licensing round is underway.

#### V BAND



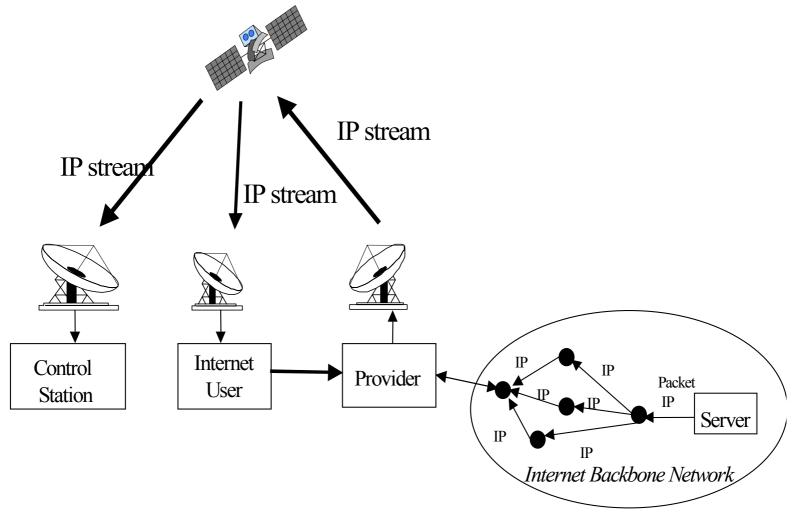
- 16 applicants requesting V band spectrum (8 GSO only; 6 NGSO only; 2 GSO & NGSO)
- Proposed speeds of 64 Mbps and higher.
- Proposed services similar to Ka band offerings, including high speed Internet access & Intranet; data trunking; video-conferencing.
- Industry analysts believe the V band systems are likely to supplement the Ka systems currently in development.

# MOBILE SATELLITE SERVICE BANDS



- Little and Big Leo
  Systems propose to offer
  two-way email
  messaging services, and
  plan to transmit paging
  messages over the
  Internet.
- Systems underway for 2nd GHz band. (3 GSO; 6 NGSO)
- •Highest data rate proposed at 2 GHz band is 384 Kbps.

## SATELLITE DTV AND IP



# INTERNET ACCESS VIA SATELLITE (GSO)

GILAT - - FIRST TO SERVICE (V-SAT)

STARBAND - - NOVEMBER 2000

DIRECT PC - - DECEMBER 2000

BOEING CONNEXION (AIRCRAFT) - - PENDING

### WWW SITES OF INTEREST

WWW.CNN.COM

WWW.ERO.DK

**WWW.IARU.ORG** 

**WWW.ITU.INT** 

WWW.FCC.GOV

WWW.RSSI.RU

WWW.SPACECOM.AF.MIL

WWW.SEC.NOAA.GOV

**STRATEGIS.IC.GC.CA** 

# SATELLITE PROBLEM

#### **GIVEN**:

Diameter of Earth = 8000 miles

Geostationary orbit above Earth = 22,300 miles

#### **QUESTIONS**:

- 1. If you are standing still at the equator, are you moving at all? YES NO
- 2. If you are moving, at what speed and direction?
- 3. Is a geostationary satellite hovering above the equator actually moving? YES NO
- 4. If the satellite is moving, at what speed and direction?
- 5. What is the geostationary arc distance of one (1) degree?

•••••

<u>Hints</u>: circumference =  $2\pi$ (radius); distance = (rate)(time); Use proportionality

1 mile = 1.6 kilometer;  $\pi$  = 3.14