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International Wireless Broadband: A Comparative Analysis of Wireless Broadband Penetration and Adoption in the US and Around the World

Panel Session Talking Points by:

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Solving business problems in wireless and mobile communications

CITA Wireless, April 2009

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Lessons Learned in 2G (Voice and Text)

- Carrier competition significantly lowered prices and accelerated adoption versus mostly 1G monopolies
- Greatly reduced prices and rapid subscriber adoption have resulted at all national income levels with
 - Dirigiste technology licensing
 - in Europe with GSM only
 - in Korea with CDMA only
 - Laissez-faire technology licensing
 - In US, Canada and Latin America with TDMA, CDMA and GSM
 - In Japan with PHS, PDC and CDMA
 - in China and India with GSM and CDMA

• Wireless is displacing wireline worldwide because it

- Is cheaper
- Can be deployed more rapidly
- Provides comparable quality in most places most of the time
- Includes text and other services
- Provides mobility

Lessons Learned in 3G (Voice and Data)

• 3G impeded in first 5 years until 2008

- Huge spectrum fees taken from sector (eg, \$150 bn in Europe)
- Costly devices due to relatively low demand versus 2G
- Insufficient network deployment
- Achieved data speeds too slow (e.g., <<384 kbps with WCDMA Rel 99)
- Insufficient and poorly performing mobile internet services
- Inadequate battery performance

Data traffic growth exploded from 2008 (20-50x) with data cards, dongles, smart phones and in 3Q 2008

- 105 million EV-DO subscribers
- 83 million HSPA subscribers

Late market entrants facing several competitors most aggressive with low-priced services

- 5th national licensee 3UK
- Leap and MetroPCS in US

Government meddling is harmful

- Protracted 3G technology selection in China
- Protracted and complex 3G spectrum licensing in India

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Outlook, Observations and Recommendations for Wireless Broadband

- Full mobility services will command premium prices over fixed or limited mobility services including WiFi and WiMAX
- Full mobility services (including WiMAX) require backward compatibility with existing 2G/3G networks for coverage
- Allocating spectrum on the basis of particular standards simply reduces spectrum value and licensing proceeds
- Economies of scale will favor full mobility wireless broadband technologies for fixed as well as mobile use, as with 2G voice
- Wireless will extend broadband reach beyond that of wireline

Economics and government

- **GDP growth** correlates well with phone and broadband penetration
- Differential pricing (by service level) should be allowed because it will maximize investment and ultimately ensure most widespread availability
- Rather than governments taking auction and ownership fees with one hand and giving back (less) in subsidies with the other...
- Don't soak cellular: Allocate spectrum at modest prices to carriers that commit broadband investment/access to most people and places (10)
- Shovel-ready stimulus: tax savings get spent more quickly and efficiently than grants

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