

# State of play

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- One of my most frequently used slides, illustrating the potential of widespread voice connectivity as a platform for decentralized innovation . . . .

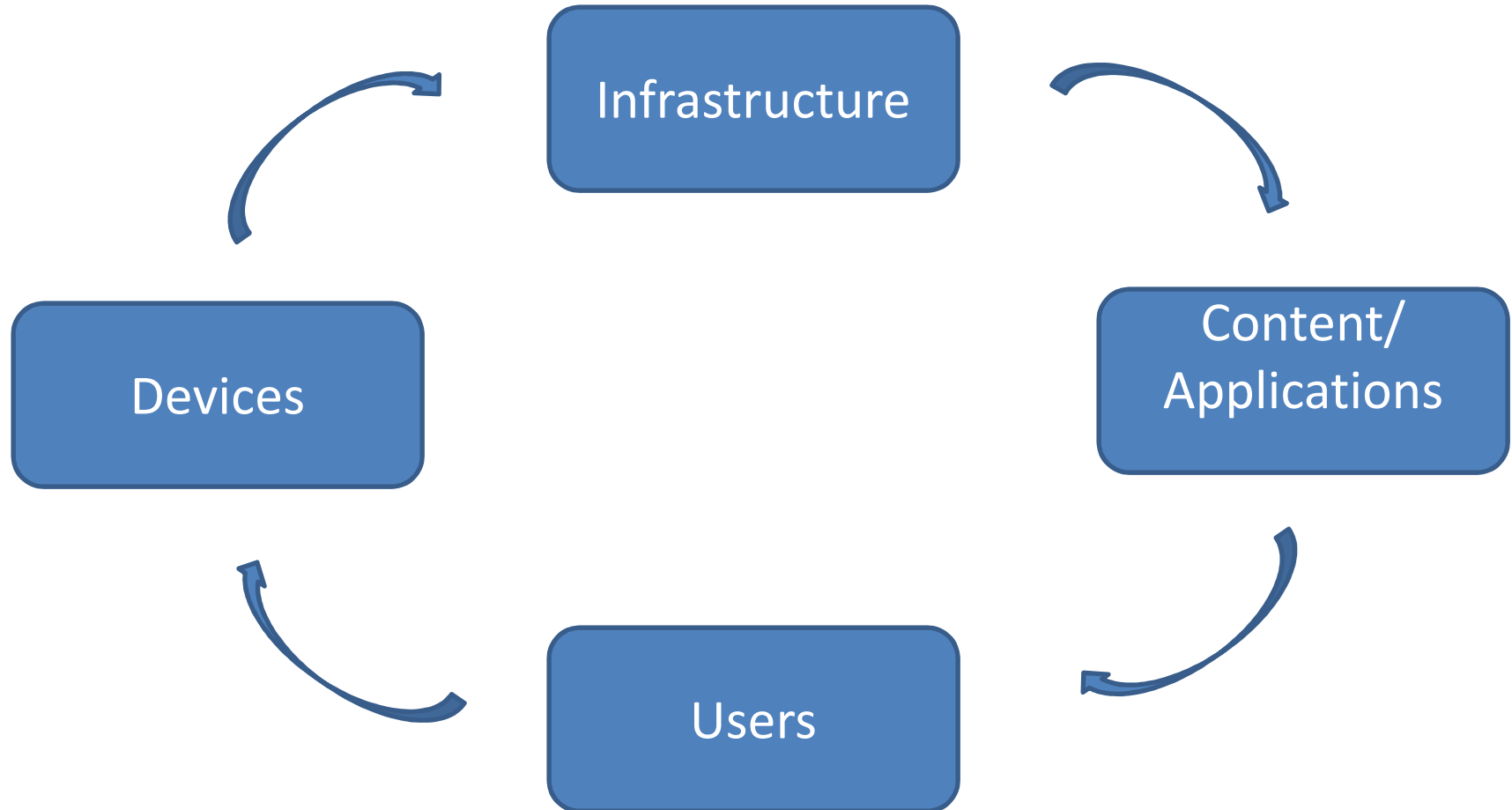
# Gates Foundation 2011 Innovation Awardee: Bangladesh's Dr Asm Amjad Hossain

- Raised immunization rates in 2 districts from 67% and 60% in 2009 to 85% and 79% in 2010
- How did he do it?
  - Registered pregnant women (date of delivery, location, and phone number) so vaccinators knew when children were born, where they were, and could contact their mothers
  - Established annual schedules for vaccinations
  - Had vaccinators put phone numbers on immunization cards, so parents with young children could get in touch with a health worker

# Current thinking: Beyond access/telecom plus

- Telecom is an increasingly important element in all value chains
  - Tourism, banking, apparel, etc. depend on availability of high-quality and low-cost telecom
  - Exports, jobs, wealth will increasingly depend on performance of telecom sector
- Telecom is a major driver of economic growth in countries where reforms have occurred
  - Also a major contributor of tax revenues
- Focus has shifted away from simple supply-side interventions to the eco system

# Internet Ecosystem



# New indicators

- Old access indicators such as mobiles/100 decreasing in relevance
- Composite indices rising in relevance
  - ITU ICT Development Index
    - Corrects for population → unkind to large countries such as India
    - But includes access, use and skills subindices
  - World Economic Forum Network Readiness Index
    - Does not correct for population
    - Includes judgment (50%)

# **BANGLADESH IN SOUTH ASIAN CONTEXT**

# Most recent ITU ICT Dev Index (2012)

	<b>IDI composite</b>	<b>Access subindex</b>	<b>Use subindex</b>	<b>Skills subindex</b>
Maldives	4.53	5.62	2.32	6.77
Sri Lanka	3.06	3.36	0.87	6.84
Bhutan	2.4	2.68	1.05	4.56
India	2.21	2.5	0.65	4.79
Pakistan	1.83	2.56	0.38	3.27
Bangladesh	1.73	2.03	0.24	4.1



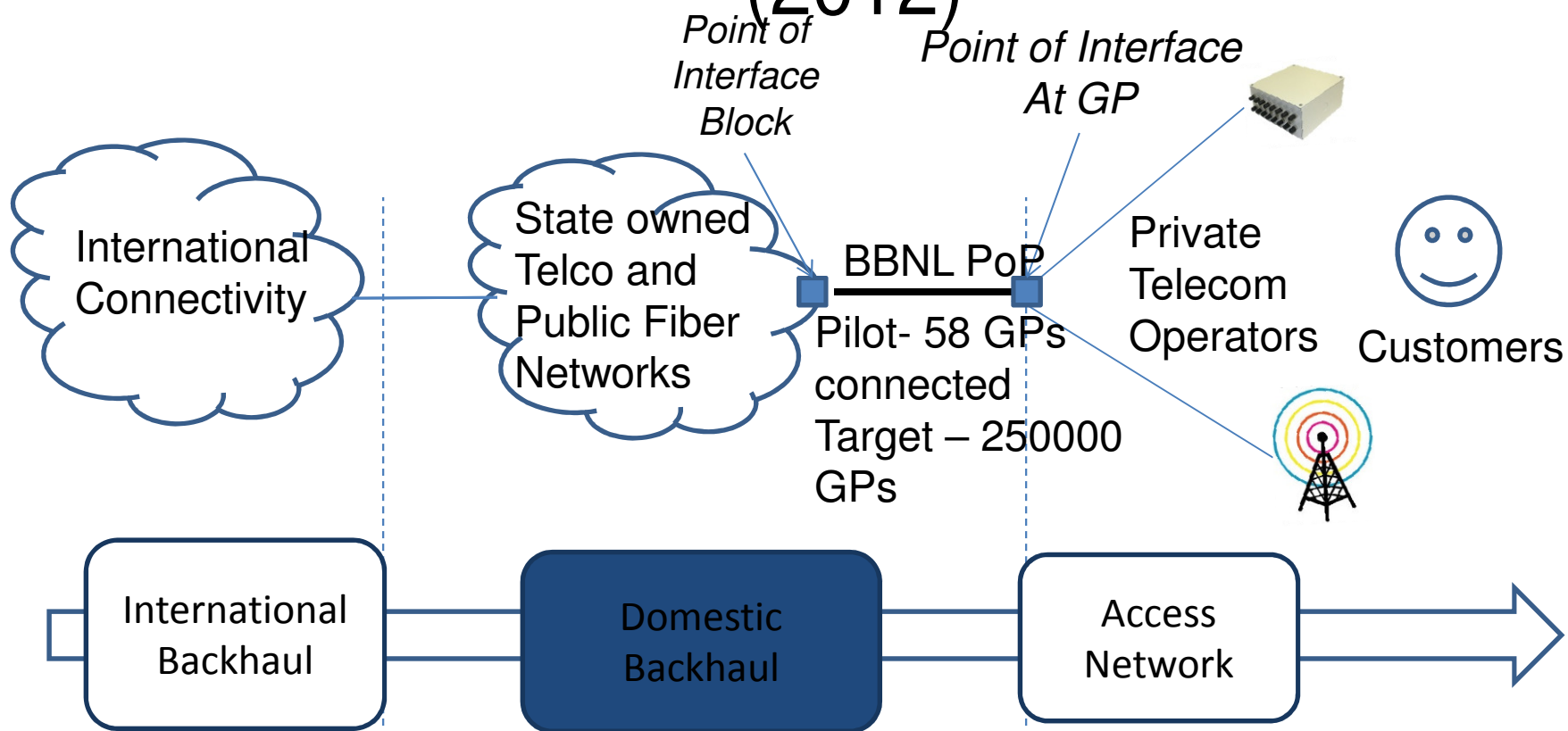
# Most recent World Economic Forum Network Readiness Index

2014 rank		Value	2013 rank	
76	Sri Lanka	3.94	69	-7
83	India	3.85	68	-15
94	Bhutan	3.68-		
111	Pakistan	3.33	105	-6
119	Bangladesh	3.21	114	-5
123	Nepal	3.09	126	3

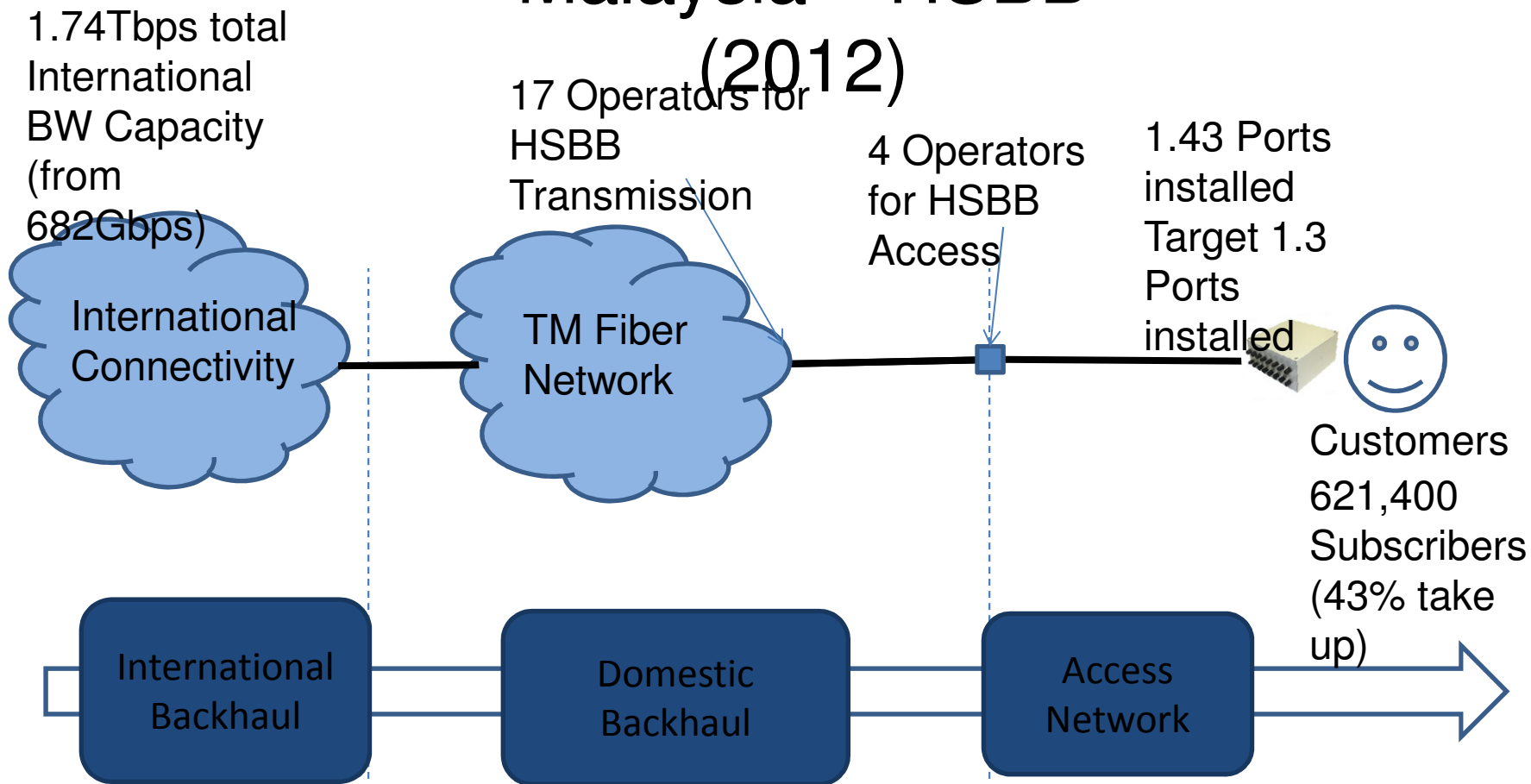
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# India – NOFN

(2012)



# Malaysia – HSBB (2012)



## **Mexico's Shared Spectrum Model**

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Mexico D.F., Mexico

March 2014

### **Abstract**

Mexico, as mandated by a recent constitutional amendment, is in the process of creating a wireless broadband wholesale network using all the spectrum in the digital dividend (700 MHz band). The decision was based on the economics behind it, as it would significantly reduce costs in the market. It is aimed at making a more efficient use of the spectrum, reduce the cost of providing service, substantially reduce barriers to entry, and change the current market structure, which is highly concentrated. The government is working towards assigning the rollout and operation to a private-public partnership before the end of 2014 so that it can be fully operational before 2018, as established by law. This paper explains the rationale behind this controversial decision and explains alternative approaches to those decisions that are still being debated.

### **Introduction**

Spectrum sharing is a loosely used term. In its broadest sense, it encompasses any sharing of the infrastructure used by systems that utilize spectrum. More commonly, the definition refers to multiple wireless systems that operate in the same frequency band. Several dimensions are used to characterize spectrum sharing: administrative, technical, market-based, time, space, and geography. In the end, spectrum sharing, in any of its forms, is related to its scarcity and ample demand for it.


This paper reviews some of the aspects of spectrum sharing that are relevant to Mexico's recent decision to implement one specific form of such sharing. Mexico is in the process of drafting the

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Sunday, December 19, 2010

Business

Column

## Mobile data dilemma

Rohan Samarajiva

The idea of mobile operators jointly owning and operating the network is bubbling again. The latest was the call by the Banglalink CEO that all mobile operators cooperate in building one common 3G network (*Growth hinges on telecom*, Nov 11, 2010).

For an industry in which profits are under considerable pressure, the prospect of investing in an entire overlay network that may or may not yield revenues over and above what the existing 2G network currently generates is understandably scary. For governments that have been slow to re-farm frequencies, the prospect of getting 3G services with a smaller number of spectrum slots is attractive. For the many planners among us, still retaining elements of 1960s thinking, the idea of input optimisation is inherently attractive.

But the proposal is impractical and wrong. It should be scotched before it gains any traction in this key period where one hopes plans are being made for Bangladesh's 3G auctions.

### Decision-making by consortium

Unlike traditional infrastructures such as water distribution systems -- telecom networks require continuous investment and improvement. Thirty years or even 60 years later, properly installed water pipes will function little differently than when they were put in. In contrast, the capabilities of a telecom network will be



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