21세기 정보통신기술의 발전추세와 한국의 대응방안 -IMT-2000의 전망과 과제를 중심으로 -

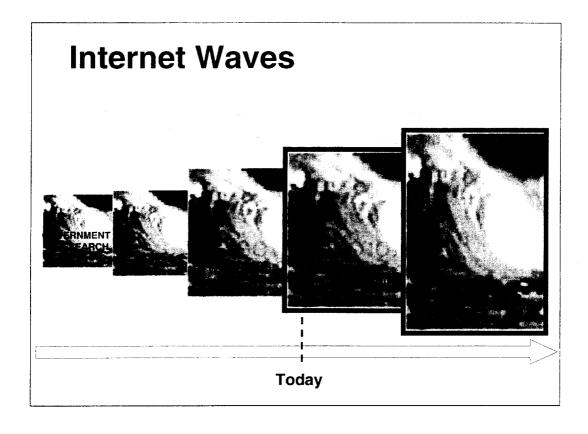
박 재 하 부사장(모토로라 코리아 (주))

Jae Ha Park

Vice President, Motorola Korea, Inc.

Agenda

- **Seven Global Trends**
- **■** Korea efforts
- **■** Recommendation



Essential Element: Allocations (North America)

50 years ago: 30 MHz

40 years ago: 150 MHz

30 years ago: 450 MHz Band

20 years ago: 800 MHz Band

10 years ago: 900 MHz Band

Today: 1–3 GHz

Tomorrow:?

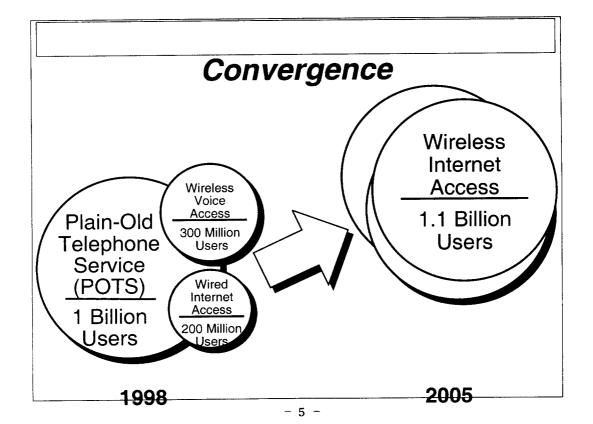
Trend #1: Growth in Wireless Communication

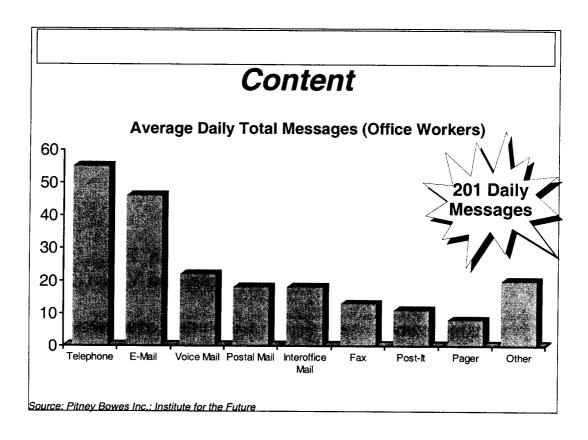
Wired to Wireless World

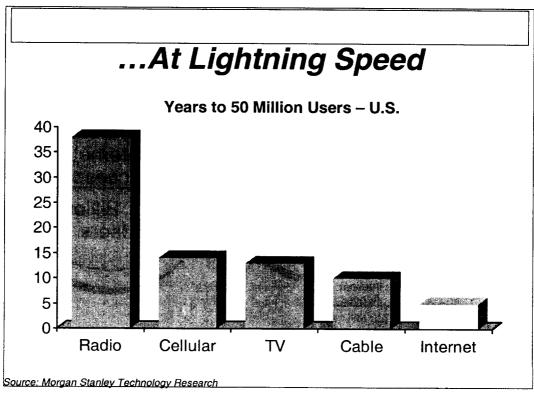
Mobile to Portable

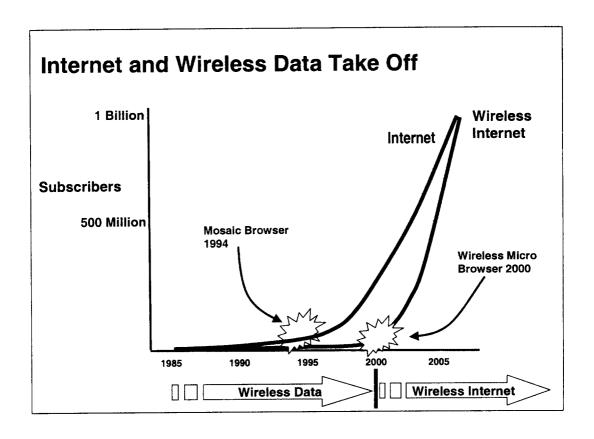
Voice only to Voice, Data, Fax, Images, and Video

Business and Government only to Consumer, Business, and Government









Trend #2: Deregulation

More countries are restructuring and deregulating telecommunication by...

- Separation of operator from regulator
- Privatisation
- Creation and offering of new services
- Allocations for private business use

Network Access Devices Stand-Alone Device Consumer Enterprise Server Wireless Infrastructure Wireless Network Server

Essential Element: Nurturing Regulatory Environment

Things You May Have:

- Slow Regulatory Change
- Government only
- Duplication
- Segregation
- Over control
- Tariff control
- No enforcement
- Secrecy
- Inadequate Allocations
- Technology Limitation

Things You Will Need:

- Fast Regulatory Change
- All stake-holders
- Co-operation (MRA, etc.)
- Convergence
- De-regulation
- Tariff disclosure
- Adequate enforcement
- Communication
- Adequate Allocations
- Technology Neutrality

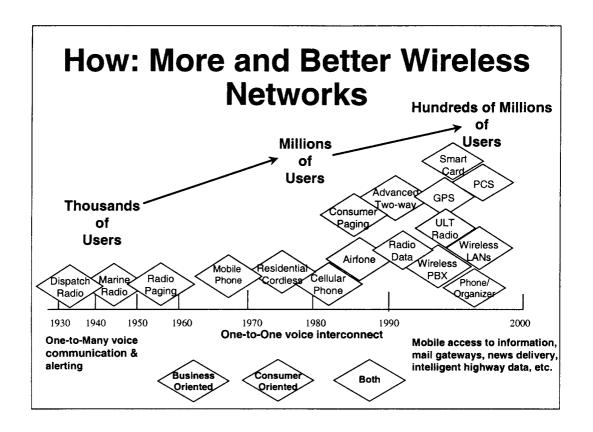
Trend #3: Competition

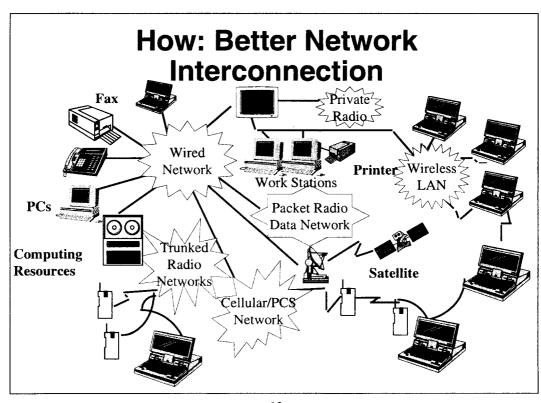
Competition contributes to the overall economy of the country by...

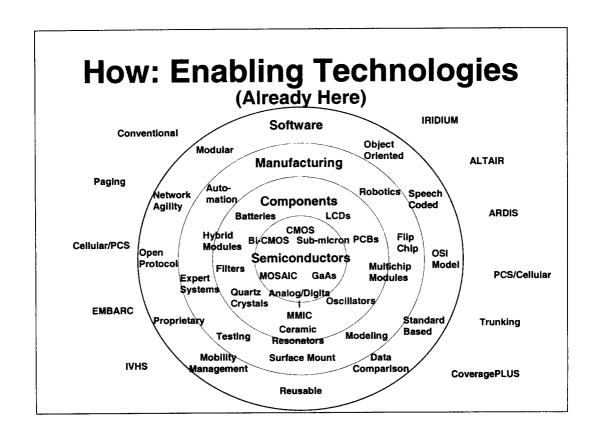
- Increasing efficiency.
- Promoting customer choice.
- Lowering prices.
- Promoting innovation in products and services.

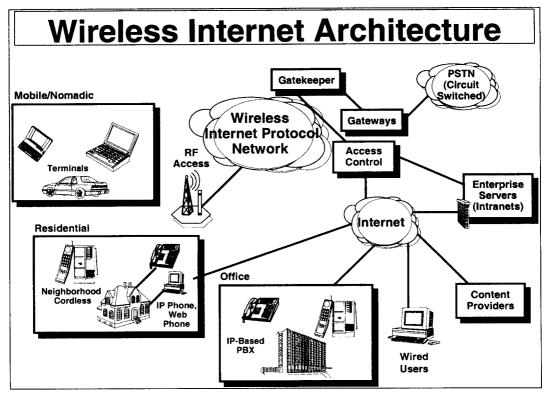
Trend #4: Advancement of Wireless Technology

- The pace of technological advancement has accelerated dramatically in recent years...
- Increase in demand for wireless technologies means increase in demand for spectrum.
- Increase in demand for spectrum means increase of pressure on managers to
 - Accommodate demands
 - Ensure efficiency
 - Minimise harmful interference







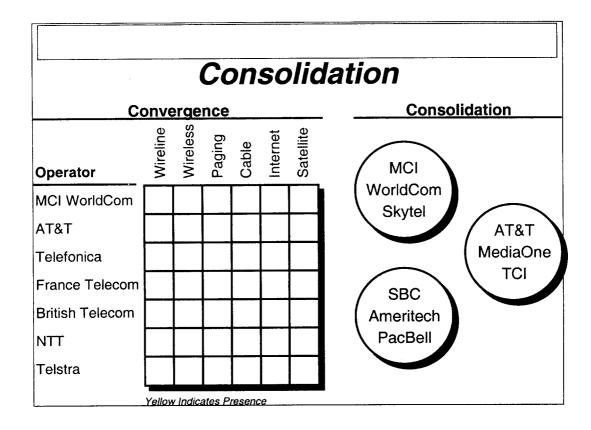


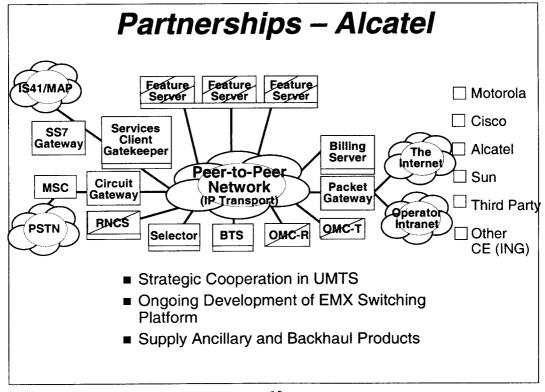
Application Performance Requirements								
<u>Technology</u>	Technology Transmit Speed Capability							
3G								
1X								
IS95B								
2G								
Data Rates (k bps)	9.6	14.4	32	64	128	384	2000	
<u>Applications</u>	Application Performance Rating							
Voice, SMS	0		0	T /Ô\	0	10	\Box	
E-mail	0	0	0	101	0	0	0	
Internet Web Access		0	0		0	0	0	
Database Access	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Synchronization	0	0	0	101	0	0	0	
Document transfer	0	0	0		0	0	0	
Location Services	0	0	0	101	0	0	0	
Still Image Transfer	0	0	0	101		0	0	
Video Lower Quality	0	0	0	10/	0	0	0	
Video High Quality	0	0	0	\O/	0	0	0	
Video riigii didaiity								

Trend #5: Globalisation

Telecommunication systems are interconnecting and creating...

- Global systems (e.g., LEOs, PCS/PCN, and Internet)
- Global telecom consortia (e.g., business alliances, joint ventures, and acquisitions)

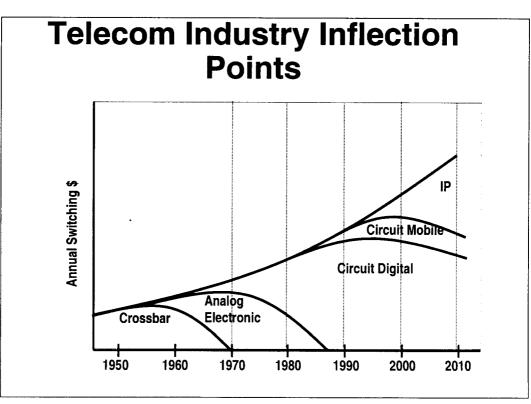




Trend #6: Emergence of Global Information Economies

As developed and developing nations grow, telecommunications...

- Becomes a catalyst for expansion.
- Creates supporting industries and related employment



Trend #7: Regionalisation

Countries are forming regional...

- Organisations
 - Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT)
 - Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)
 - Conference of European Postal and Telecommunications Administrations [CEPT]
 - European Telecommunications Standards Institute [ETSI]
 - Pan African Telecom Union [PATU]
 - Inter-American Telecommunications Commission [CITEL]
 - Arab Telecom Union [ATU]
- Standards
 - Harmonisation
 - Mutual recognition

Looking back Korean 2G and 2.5G policy

- Korea prepared telecommunication development plan from 1988.
- Privatization of Korea mobile Inc., (2G) into SK telecom in 1991
- Korea worked CDMA commercialization with QUALCOMM(1991-1995)
- Allowing one more 2G operator (Shinseggi) in 1994 for the managed competitiveness
- Licensing three PCS(2.5G) operators into Korean market in 1996

Impacts

- Timely preparation for global wireless information revolution and WTO
- Contribution to overcoming IMF crisis by telecommunication market activation
- Contributing to Korea s new paradigming economic growth model in future

Regrets:

- Focusing only on short-term domestic market only
- Unreasonable agreement with Qualcomm on royalty rate
- Limitation of global telecommunication market growth opportunity due to the zerosum standard policy

3G Global market opportunity

		2000	2005	2009
Subscribers(Million)		595	1247.2	1898.6
	Analog	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%.
	GSM	50.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	CDMA	14.6%	0.6%	0.0%
Technolo	TDMA	7.1%	4.8%	0.0%
gy PDC	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%	
	GPRS	0.0%	26.5%	0.8%
IS-2 WC MC	EDGE	0.0%	18.9%	34.7%
	IS-2000	0.0%	25.3%	0.7%
	WCDMA	0.0%	23.3%	38.6%
	MC-41	0.0%	1%	0.0%
	DS-41	0.0%	9.5%	25.2%

Comments

- For GSM series (WCDMA, PDC,GPRS,EDGE) are absolutely predominant (74.8%) in global market
- MC-41(1%) has only short term benefit.

CDMA & GSM ANTICIPATED ESSENTIAL PATENT HOLDERS

	GSM	GDMA	wedma-ds	wedma-me
Ericsson	Χ	X	X	X
Nokia	Χ	X	X	X
Motorola	Х	X	X	X
QUALCOMM	0	X	X	X
Interdigital	Χ	X	X	X
NEC	Χ	X	X	X
Philips	X	X	X	X
NTT DoCoMe	0 0	0	X	X
Matushita	Χ	X	X	X
Alcatel	Χ	0	0	0

Comments:

-2G(CDMA) charges more royalties than WCDMA as long as Qualcomm adheres to 5.25%(domestic) and 5.75%(export)

Korean domestic industry capability

- Samsung now records No. 4(17.6 million, 1999) in sale of handset in the world
- The first commercialization of CDMA in the world(1996)
- After IMF crisis(LG semiconductor merges into Hyundai) Korea manufacturing capability was more enhanced
- Global ranking: Shipbuilding industry(2), Textile(4), Car(5), Semiconductor(3), petrochemical(5), telecom(10?)

Seven Global Trends

- 1. Growth in wireless communications
- 2. Deregulation
- 3. Competition
- 4. Advancement of wireless technologies
- Globalisation of service providers and systems
- 6.Emergence of global information economies and societies
- 7. Regionalisation

Recommendation

- Technology neutrality
- Support Market
- Regional Band plans
- Global Standard activity (APT,ITU)