

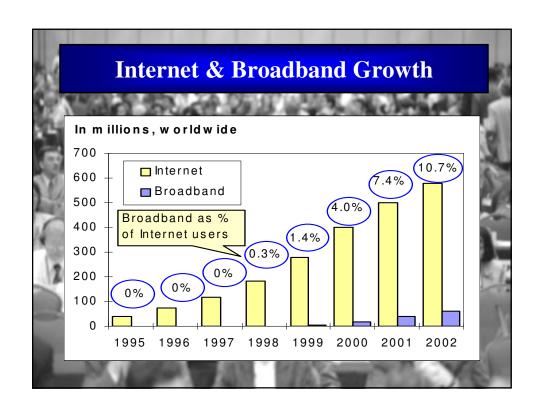
Connecting the world

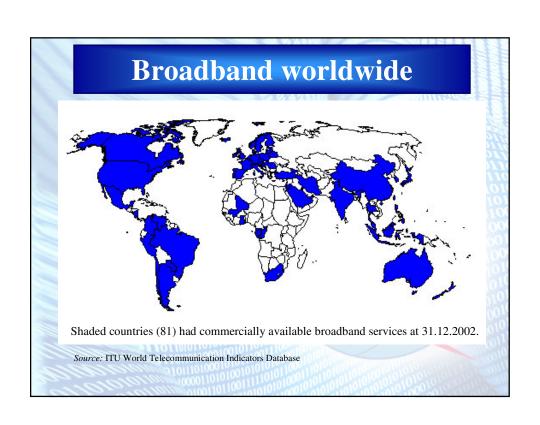
World population: 6.4 billion Not having broadband: 6.3 billion

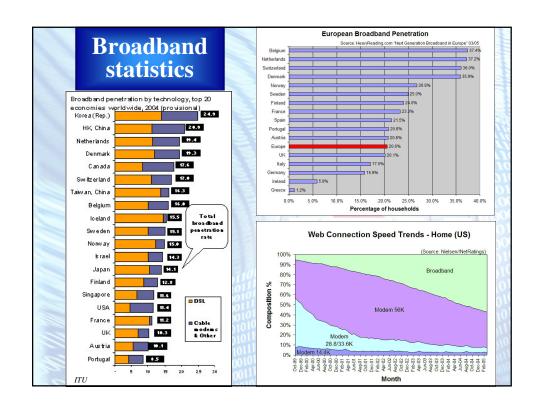
"...The economic and social case for developing broadband access is very strong and takes on added significance for rural and remote communities, where improved communications can address a variety of challenges posed by distance."

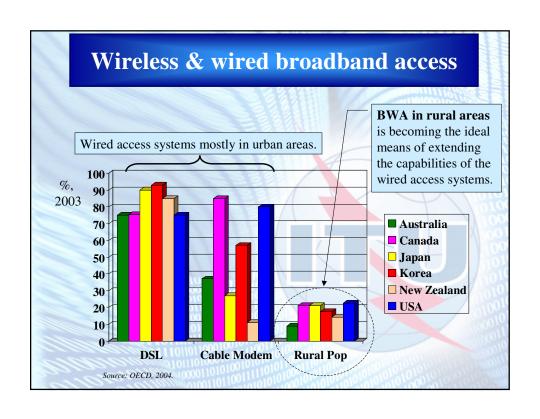
OECD, April 2004.

New fact: the emergence of **broadband wireless** as a platform to provide low-cost high-performance access networks in rural and remote areas.







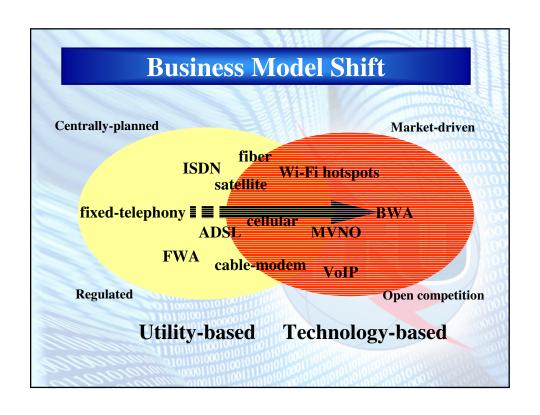


Broadband Wireless Access

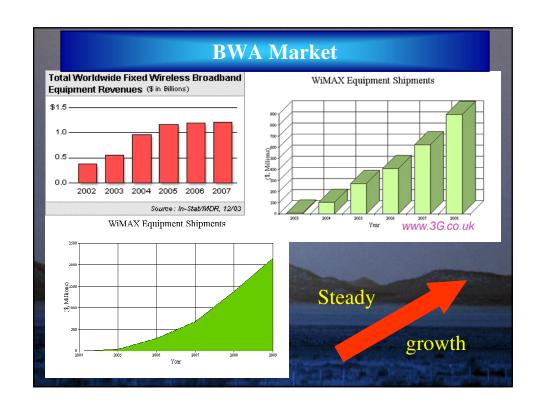
"This will revolutionize society, just as mobile telephony revolutionized society in the 1980s", Mike Galvin, Director of Internet Operations, BT.

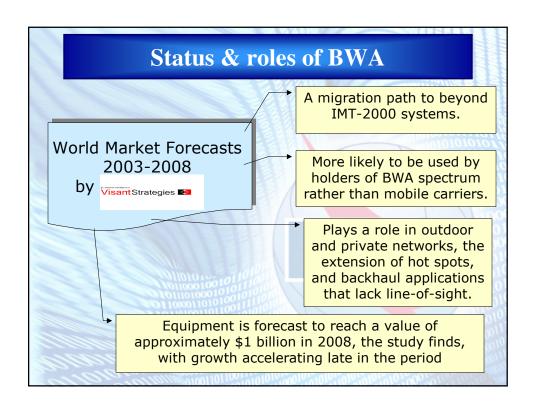
"Some ideas that have been given up for dead can be revived, either through rethinking the basic business model, or through advances in technology. In particular, the proposal for **Internet access through fixed wireless**, which led to major losses at Winstar, Teligent, as well as at AT&T Wireless and Sprint, may yet turn out to be the best way to provide residential broadband access.",

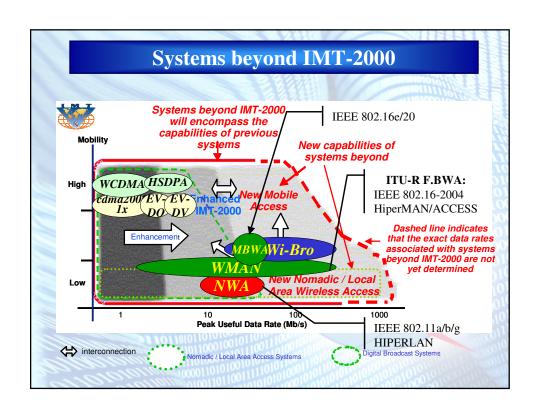
Andrew Odlyzko, Univ. of Minnesota

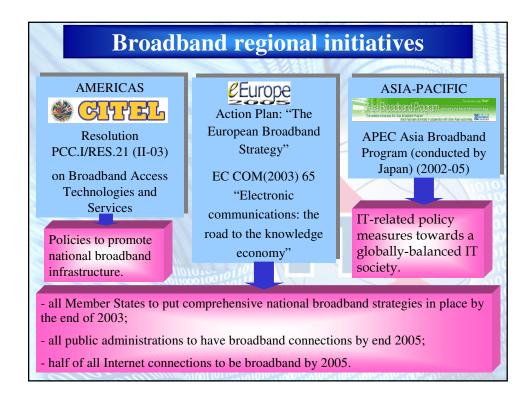


Fixed Wireless Service revenues by region 1999-2005 Fixed wireless \$50,000 deployments to both EMA Service Revenues (m) \$40,000 \$20,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 households and business premises could reach almost 28 million customers by 2005. The market by then was estimated to be worth almost \$42 billion in service revenues, and would have penetrated almost all developing \$0 and advanced world 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 ■ Rest of World ■ North America ■WEurope economies. China, Far East & South America Source: ARC Group, Dec. 2000.









Broadband global initiative



Plan of Action (<u>Document WSIS-03/GENEVA/DOC/5</u>): C2. Information and communication infrastructure: an essential foundation for the Information Society:

- d) Develop and strengthen national, regional and international broadband network infrastructure, including delivery by satellite and other systems, to help in providing the capacity to match the needs of countries and their citizens and for the delivery of new ICT-based services. Support technical, regulatory and operational studies by the ITU and, as appropriate, other relevant international organizations in order to:
- broaden access to orbital resources, global frequency harmonization and global systems standardization;
- encourage public/private partnership;
- promote the provision of global high-speed satellite services for underserved areas such as remote and sparsely populated areas;
- · explore other systems that can provide high-speed connectivity.

