

Singapore 02 — 03 August 2022

# **Spectrum in 6 GHz** The future of 5G ecosystem, expansion and innovation



**Singapore** 02 - 03 August 2022

**Joe Guan** Head of Policy, Greater China GSMA



# Welcome Remarks



**Singapore** 02 - 03 August 2022

## **Dr TAN Haifeng**

Director Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, China



# Opening Address



Singapore 02 – 03 August 2022

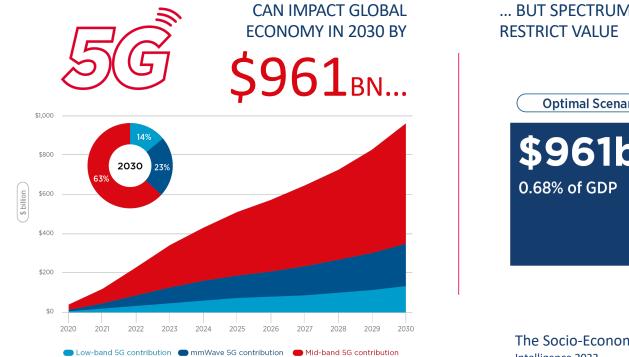
**Joe Guan** Head of Policy, Greater China GSMA



# The Future of the 6 GHz Ecosystem



# **Economic Power of 5G**



... BUT SPECTRUM CONSTRAINTS



The Socio-Economic Benefits of Mid-band 5G GSMA Intelligence 2022

## **#MOBILE360**



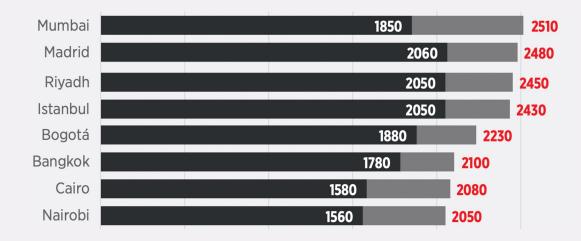
# 2 GHz of mid-band

spectrum are needed for 5G in each market





# **Mid-band Needs**

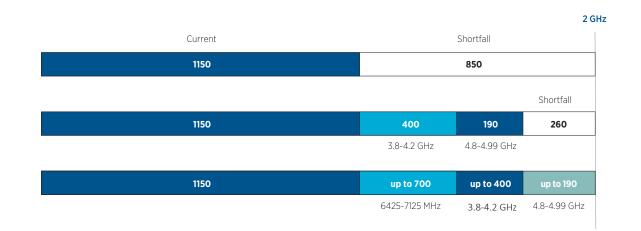


- On a global basis, an average of 2 GHz of mid-band spectrum will be required for 5G
- 2. Cities require similar amounts everywhere in the world

- With less spectrum, IMT-2020 requirements are under risk or 5x more base stations are needed
- 4. Agenda Item 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 will all help raise harmonised mid-band capacity

# **Mid-band Options**





# 2 GHz

of mid-band are required for 5G by 2030.

This is challenging to achieve without 6 GHz.

### #MOBILE360



# **6 GHz Cost-benefit Analysis**

Scenario 2 - Licence-exem	pt	
	P-	
Scenario 3 - Hybrid		
Scenario 3 - Hybrid		

- For all countries studied the most benefit to society comes from assigning between 700-1200 MHz of 6 GHz spectrum to IMT.
- For all countries studied, there is never a scenario where the allocation of the full 6 GHz band to unlicensed use (Scenario 2) generates the greatest benefit to society.

### #MOBILE360



## 6 GHz Ecosystem





## 6 GHz development principles





#### **Technical barriers**

There are no technical barriers to developing, and commercialising, 6 GHz IMT solutions. Device and infrastructure solutions can operate in the band, just like any other.



#### **Ecosystem readiness**

Key players in device component and network infrastructure ecosystems are ready to develop 6 GHz IMT products in line with customer demand.



#### **Development triggers**

The main trigger for the commencement of product development will be operator demand, driven by WRC-23 and national regulatory decisions.



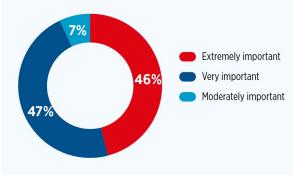
#### **Development timeline**

From the start of development, ecosystem players expect that they could have solutions ready in 6 to 12 months.

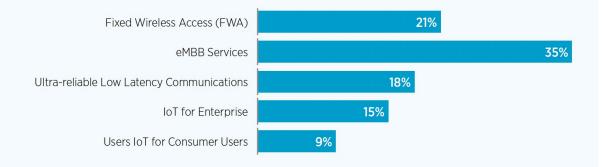


# **Operator Demand**

How important is 6 GHz spectrum to the future quality and capabilities of your IMT networks?



#### Which use cases do you plan for 6 GHz IMT?



#MOBILE360



# **The Success of 6 GHz**

## No technical barriers to 6 GHz IMT

There are no significant technical barriers to 6 GHz IMT solutions and services. On-going lab and field trials confirm this view<sup>8</sup>

## 3.5 GHz grid reuse

Simulations and trials indicate that 6 GHz IMT could effectively expand network capacity using the same infrastructure of 3.5 GHz IMT services, enabling cost-effective deployment.

### Demand triggers exist

- 1. Operator demand is a pivotal trigger for economy of scale.
- 2. 3GPP standardisation momentum is a significant milestone in shaping up the scale of the 6 GHz IMT ecosystem.
- Decisions taken at WRC-23 and by individual national regulators will influence how operator demand develops.

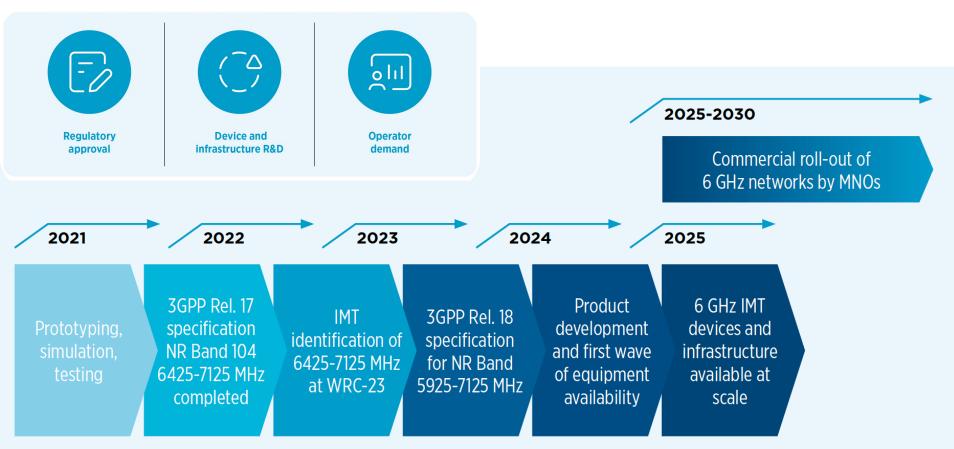
NR band 104 as part of Release 17 (6425-7125 MHz). New work item for Release 18 (5925-6425 MHz).

Administrations in all three ITU Regions have expressed support for all or part of the 6 GHz band for IMT.

#MOBILE360



# **The Timeline**





# **Download Now**

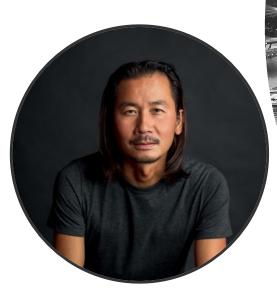




Singapore 02 - 03 August 2022

## Hai Thoo Cheong

VP Mobile Engineering Singtel



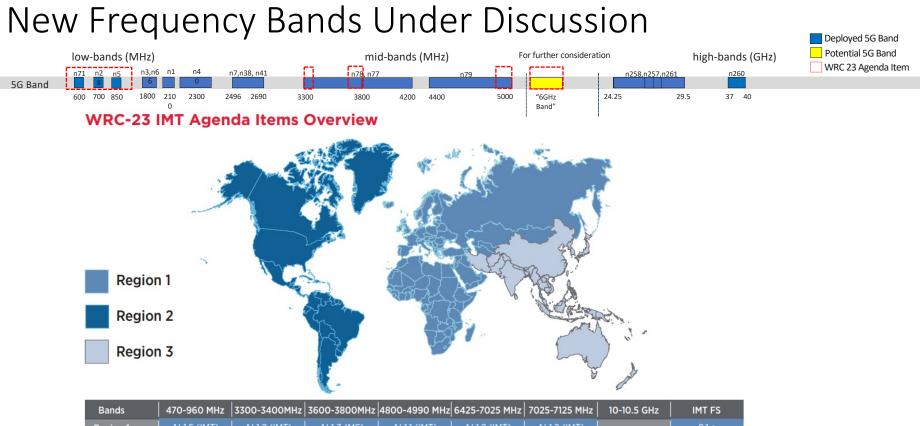
# An Operator's view IMT in 6-GHz





## Come immerse yourself in the Singtel **5G** world.





Region 1	AI 1.5 (IMT)	AI 1.2 (IMT)	AI 1.3 (MS)	AI 1.1 (IMT)	AI 1.2 (IMT)	AI 1.2 (IMT)		9.1.c
Region 2		AI 1.2 (IMT)	AI 1.2 (IMT)	AI 1.1 (IMT)		AI 1.2 (IMT)	AI 1.2 (IMT)	9.1.c
Region 3				AI 1.1 (IMT)		AI 1.2 (IMT)		9.1.c

Source: https://www.gsma.com/spectrum/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/WRC-23-IMT-Agenda-Items.pdf

# Mid-band spectrum needs

## 2 GHz of mid-bands spectrum needed for 2025-2030 \*

IMT-2020 citywide "speed coverage"

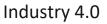


Densely populated cities need, on average, a total of 2 GHz of mid-band spectrum.

ITU-R IMT2020: 100 Mbit/s DL and 50 Mbit/s UL experienced data rate across the city 5G Economics



5G requirements and economics will be at risk with less spectrum, and more base stations would be needed, networks would be 3-5x higher Reduce carbon footprint





Additional base stations will generate a carbon footprint 1.8-2.9x higher without sufficient spectrum. This can be avoided through the timely availability of the right spectrum.

Extending IMT from consumer to industry

Mid-band spectrum to address the spectrum needs: 3.3-4.2 GHz, 4.8 GHz and 6 GHz

\*GSMA | 5G Mid-Band Spectrum Needs - Vision 2030 - Spectrum

## Facts to consider when allocating the 6 GHz spectrum

- 1. Cost-Benefit Analysis of 6 GHz Allocation
- 2. Wi-Fi offload is decreasing
- 3. Use cases to be delivered by the relevant technologies



## 1. Cost-Benefit Analysis of 6 GHz Allocation –

all 6 GHz band assigned to unlicensed use was found to be the least beneficial allocation

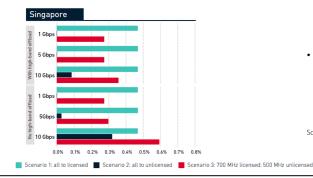
## GSMA<sup>®</sup>

### Cost-Benefit Analysis of 6 GHz band allocation

#### **Allocation scenarios**

GSMA Intelligence carried out a cost-benefit analysis of three scenarios in 24 markets for three FTTP speeds (1, 5 and 10 Gbps), with and without 60 GHz Wi-Fi.

- Scenario 1 (all of 6 GHz assigned to licensed use)
- Scenario 2 (all of 6 GHz for Wi-Fi / licence exempt)
- Scenario 3 (700 MHz assigned to licensed use; 500 MHz for unlicensed use)



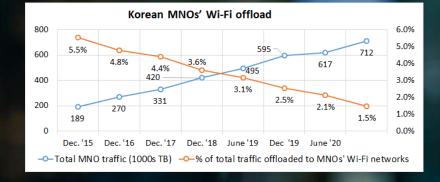
#### Key findings

- Scenario 2 (all 6 GHz band assigned to unlicensed use) was not found to be the most beneficial allocation across all markets considered under any fibre speed scenario.
- For Singapore, Scenario 1 will drive the greatest benefit over the 2021-2035 period (at \$2.9 billion or 0.47% of GDP by 2035)

   if FTTH users cannot access speeds greater than 5 Gbps, OR
   if FTTH users have speeds of 10 Gbps AND Wi-Fi can utilise 60
   GHz spectrum to meet 30% of Wi-Fi traffic demand.
- Scenario 3 will drive the greatest benefit over the 2021-2035 period (at \$3.7 billion or 0.59% of GDP in 2035), if FTTH users have speeds of 10Gbps AND if 60 GHz spectrum is not utilised for Wi-Fi.

Source: The socioeconomic benefits of the 6 GHz band (gsmaintelligence.com)

## 2. Actual WiFi usage



Source: Ministry of Science and ICT, the Republic of Korea

## 20%

On average, 20 percent of 5G users claim they have decreased Wi-Fi usage at home and other locations

## 10%

claim they have stopped using Wi-Fi on smartphones after upgrading to 5G in lead 5G markets

## 3. Use cases to be delivered by the relevant technologies

#### 5G NR use cases

### Mobile Broadband



## Smart cities



## Wide Area Network



## Industry 4.0



ITU-R IMT2020: 100 Mbit/s DL and 50 Mbit/s UL experienced data rate across the city

Key to IOT applications and Smart cities/nations visions

High speed and high reliability 5G network required to support wide area operations WiFi is suited to address best effort use cases

Licensing (5G NR) is required for QoS, high reliability, low latency for mission critical operations

# Singapore

## Singapore were leading in 4G Speed Performance

#### 👖 Mobile

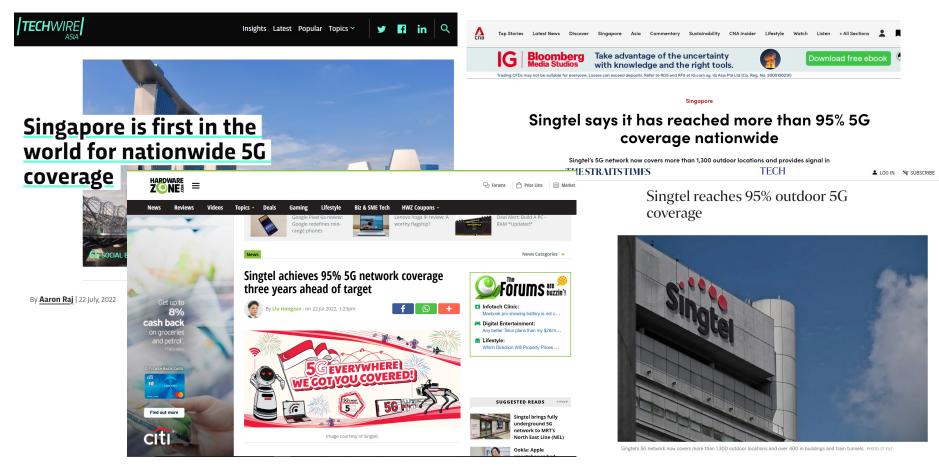
#### 중 Fixed Broadband

Global Performance						
	0	D	ownload	🔿 Upload	👙 Latency	(
			1.01 <sub>bps</sub>	8.66 Mbps	29 ms	
	#		Country		\rm Mbps	#
	1	-	Norway		126.96	1
	2	-	United Ara	b Emirates	120.37	2

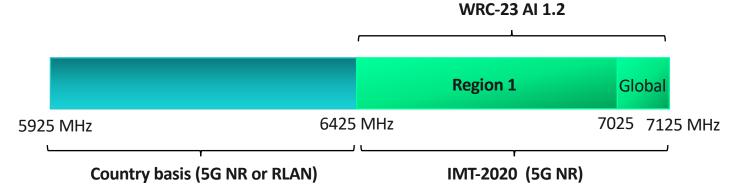
#### **Global Performance** 🕢 Download (1) Upload (🖨) Latency 66.25 28.56 10 Mbps Mbps ms Country Mbps +1 Chile 213.73 Singapore 203.61 -1

18 +3 Bahrain	66.22	18 -2 France	110.54
19 +1 Singapore	65.26	19 -1 Portugal	109.14
20 +11 New Zealand	64.10	20 +2 Kuwait	108.52

## 5G Spectrum Policy re-instate Singapore at the forefront of 5G



# Recommendation: Balanced approach



- Additional allocations will be needed in the timeframe 2025-2030 (average 2 GHz of mid-band spectrum)
- 6 GHz is key to secure future capacity needs citywide. 6425 7125MHz to be identified for IMT at WRC-23 and harmonized globally. Consider the lower part of the band on a national basis, depending on needs, home broadband capabilities, etc



Disclaimer: This material that follows is a presentation of general background information about Singlel's activities current at the date of the presentation. The information contained in this document is intended only for use during the presentation and should not be disseminated or distributed to parties outside the presentation. It is information given in summary form and does not purport to be complete. It is not to be relied upon as advice to investors or potential investors and does not take into account the investment objectives, financial situation or needs of any particular investor. This material should be considered with professional advice when deciding if an investment objectives, financial situation or needs of any particular investor.



**Singapore** 02 - 03 August 2022

## Luiz Felippe Zoghbi

Senior Spectrum Policy Manager GSMA



# Panel Introduction









### Shamsul Izhan Abdul Majid

Chief Technology and Innovation Officer

Malaysian Communications & Multimedia Commission **Chuanfei Chen** Chief Wireless Strategy Officer Huawei





## Hai Thoo Cheong Vice President Mobile Engineering Singtel

Chee Kheong Foong Group Head of Regulatory Affairs

Axiata Group Berhad

Vit lest atended

م م م موجع المركز الم مراكز المركز الم



**Singapore** 02 - 03 August 2022

## Spectrum in 6 GHz

The future of 5G ecosystem, expansion and innovation



