

Impact of mmWave spectrum in RCC countries

Konstantin Savin

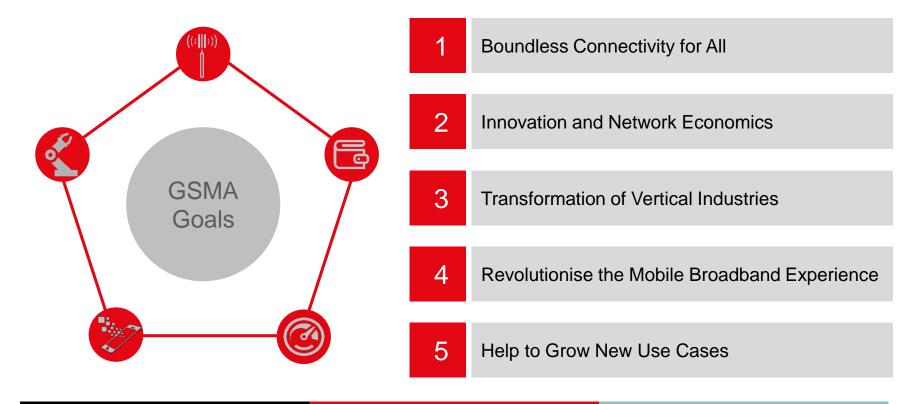
Senior Manager, Market Engagement

GSMA

Minsk, 8th April 2019



Five Mobile Industry Goals with 5G





5G use cases – MBB, IoT and beyond

Where



Busy urban areas, stadiums, shopping malls and railway stations



Homes and businesses using fixed wireless access



Regular and autonomous trains, buses and cars

What



Data transmission at tens of gigabits



IoT



Augmented and Virtual Reality



Video Streaming with low latencies: 4K without compression and 8K



Industrial Automation with low latencies and high reliability



5G needs spectrum across three ranges





5G spectrum positions



- 5G needs new harmonised and contiguous spectrum (80 to 100 MHz of in mid-bands and around 1 GHz in mmWaves)
- 2. Across three ranges: below 1 GHz, between 1 and 6 GHz, and above 6 GHz
- 3. WRC-19 is vital to realising the 5G vision
- 4. Inflated spectrum prices should be avoided
- 5. Exclusive licensing should remain the core approach
- 6. Setting spectrum aside for verticals in prime bands could jeopardise the success of public 5G
- 7. Regulators must consult 5G stakeholders to ensure the success of spectrum awards
- 8. Governments and regulators need to adopt policies to encourage long-term heavy investments in 5G networks



WRC-19 AI 1.13 – The Key Bands

26 GHz | 40 GHz

(24.25-27.5 GHz)

EESS (passive) -32 to -35 dB(W/200MHz)

FSS / ISS sharing studies show significant protection margin

(37-43.5 GHz)

EESS (passive) Res 752 applies Active band

FSS sharing is a national issue

66 GHz

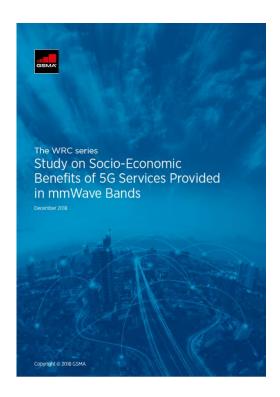
(66-71 GHz)

Flexible use for 5G systems

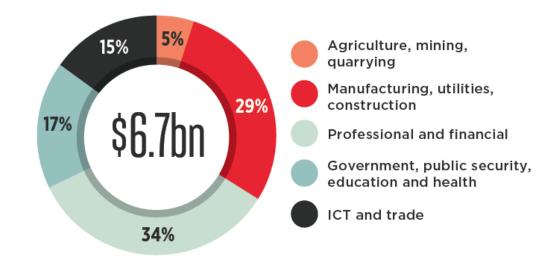
Enabling both IMT and non-IMT technologies



Why we need mmWave spectrum for 5G



For countries in the RCC region, mmWave 5G is estimated to increase GDP by \$6.7 billion





Learn more about making the most of 5G

















https://www.gsma.com/futurenetworks/technology/understanding-5g/ https://www.gsma.com/spectrum/5g-spectrum-guide/