INTUG

Number portability 2G, 3G and convergence

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INTUG contents

- about INTUG
- a prerequisite to competition
- successes and failures
- migration
- new services
- convergence
- conclusions

INTUG what is INTUG?

- members:
 - national associations
 - corporations
 - individuals
- activities:
 - ITU and WTO
 - OECD
 - APEC TEL, CITEL
 and the European Union

INTUG our aims

- real and effective competition
- genuine choice for users
- lower prices
- higher quality
- more innovative services
- constructive co-operation with
 - international bodies
 - governments
 - regulators

INTUG priorities

- 1. open access to global mobile networks
- 2. regulatory best practice
- 3. liberalization
- 4. universal access
- 5. broadband
- 6. leased lines
- 7. IP telephony
- 8. numbering

INTUG numbering priorities

- non-discriminatory provision and use
 - ensuring appropriate availability of numbers to all operators and users
 - assignment of numbers for new services and applications

portability

- ensuring portability for fixed (geographic and nongeographic) and for mobile numbers
- minimising obstacles, delays and charges for portability
- transparency
 - advocating clarity in the links between tariffs and numbers
 - ensuring mechanisms to allow users to find the costs associated with numbers
 - ensuring call barring is available for expensive number ranges
- availability of multi-country and global numbers
 - advocating the availability of supra-national numbering ranges at cost-effective prices
 - advocating the reform of the existing "universal" numbering ranges

INTUG uncompetitive mobile markets

- extremely complex tariff schemes
- very high termination rates
- outrageous roaming charges
- blocking of alternate technologies
- 3D on number portability:
 - deny
 - delay
 - degrade

INTUG 3G

- Games, Gambling, Girls
 - Badlands"First and foremost, you're going to die"
 - Ladbrokes Balls
 - Playboy on 3 (Australia and UK)
- the only successful 3G markets are Japan and South Korea:
 - millions of customers
 - significant additional revenues
- was supposed to be one extra operator
 - but frequently unchanged

INTUG ecosystem

- range of networks:
 - GSM, CDMA, UMTS
 - WLL (CDMA and PAS), Wi-Fi, Wi-MAX
 - DAB, DVB, DMB
 - fixed broadband (with Wi-Fi)
- range of services:
 - messaging, voice, videotelephony
 - streamed content
 - location based services (?)
- range of devices:
 - PC, PDA
 - games console
 - set-top box

INTUG range of identities

- telephone number(s)
 - real
 - temporary (e.g., local SIM card)
 - virtual
- handset and SIM card (IMEI, IMSI, etc)
- IP addresses (real or mapped)
- personal:
 - social security, passport, identity cards
 - credit cards
 - frequent flyer

Some are needed to block or open access to adult content

INTUG payments

- tied to numbers
- inaccuracy of bills
- premium rate "scams"
- third party billing
- mobile phone is also a banking instrument
- purchases:
 - added to monthly bill
 - deducted from stored value
- e-Money directive

INTUG ubiquitousness

- Japanese and Korean vision
- services and commerce
 - but multiple networks
- identity is **not** tied to the network
- many operators are looking for vertical integration
- many service providers want to use multiple networks
- what are the business models?

any time, any place, any service, any network European Commission

INTUG legal position

- EU binding obligation has required portability since 25 July 2003
- fixed and mobile:
 - DK and CH have provisions for fixed to/from mobile
- technology neutrality, so xG
- no obligations on user IDs, IP addresses or the like

INTUG churn is good

- ability to switch supplier is a sign of a properly functioning market
- operators trying to lock customers in:
 - handset subsidies
 - network specific handset designs
 - tariff schemes
 - walled gardens
- but:
 - unattractive to customers
 - invites responses from NRAs and NCAs
- competition law is very clear on
 - walled gardens
 - rigged menu systems (EPGs and CRSs)

INTUG users need

- trans-national services
 - without roaming charges
- fixed mobile convergence
 - without excessive termination rates
- control of our identities:
 - we have created their value
 - we make calls
 - we disseminate the numbers and so generate inbound traffic

INTUG conclusions

- competition is more talked about than experienced:
 - much is lost in the bundling of services
- transition to 3G must not see a reduction in competition
- operators need to ease and to accelerate transfer to 3G
- so far few have moved
- serious threats to 3GSM from alternative technologies

INTUG looking ahead

- VoIP is an increasing issue:
 - very low prices and costs
 - virtual telephone numbers
- ever wider range of Services over Internet Protocol
- importance of national numbers disappears into the IP cloud
- dialling of numbers is declining in importance

INTUG thank you

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