

Content

- 1/- Digital Divide: national and European Policies
 What is at stake?,
- 2/- Bridging the Digital Divide: the space contribution:

The current and short term satellite offer, Key factors for success,

3/- Conclusions.



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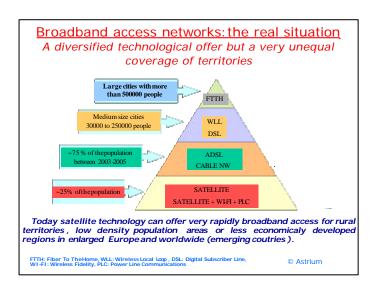
Bridging the Digital divide: the Space contribution

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Bridging the Digital Divide: What is at stake in Europe?

- European policy: the Lisbon strategy and e-Europe 2005 :
- An Information Society for all including new E.U. Member-States
- Political Authorities Expectations and National Policies:
 - Equal access for all to broadband digital networks (residentials and professionals),
 - Development of the knowledge and information society,
 - Guaranty economical and industrial local development
 - Balanced and harmonious territories planning
 - « Opening » of rural and less developed regions to the world,
 - Search for exemplary solutions and for business model meeting both public and private needs.
- Business development of Telecommunications and Space sectors:
 - Real opportunity to relaunch these sectors : strategic and vital for all actors in the added value chain.

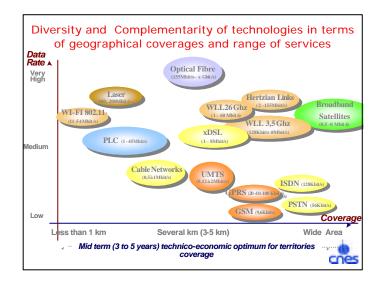


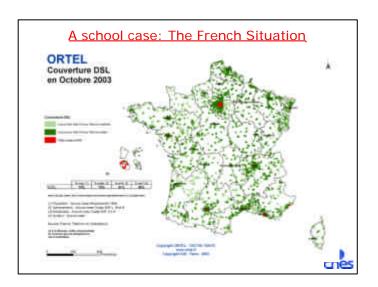
Some key aspects of the Digital Divide

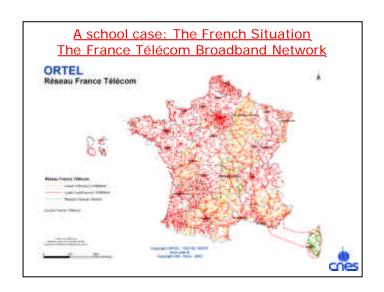
- The « Technological Digital Divide »: e.g. :inequalities between countries in the number of Internet connections
- The « Socio-economic Digital Divide ». That pinpoints:
 - · Inequalities in the conditions of access to ICT,
 - Disparities in ICT literacy and skills to function in an information society.
- In addition, other factors further emphasize the Digital Divide phenomena;
 - The Internet usage development creates in itself an accentuation of the digital divide within the populations,
 - The restricted local infrastructure deployments linked to non commercial viability represents another, key factor.

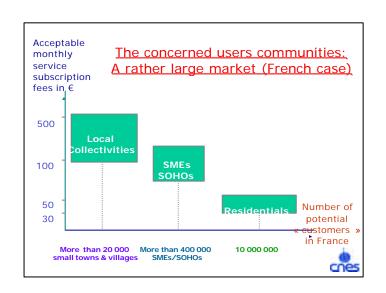
Bridging the Digital Divide needs to address all these aspects

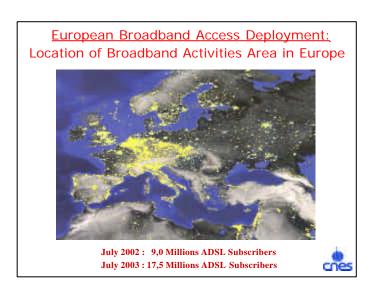












techn	ologies to bridge te digital divide
DSL	No: Deployment limited by density of
able	No : deployment limited by coverage of cable TV
ттн	No: Too costly to deploy a new infrastructure at
PLC	No, but: Deployment limited by the quality and architecture of the power grid
WLL	No : Unsuccessful deployment due to high
3 c	Vac but . Not deployed yet and limited handwith
Satellite	Yes but: prices are still dissuasive for residential users and small companies
WLAN	Yes but: Has to be connected to the Internet backbone via another technology

The Satellite can help to fullfill a real need:

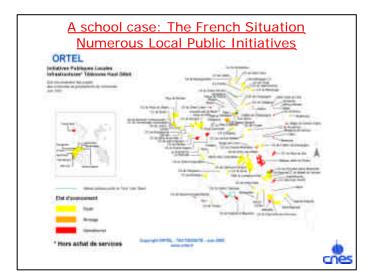
The availability of universal access to high speed and broadband networks and services (everywhere, for all)

- In France: ~75 % of national territory and 20 to 25 % of population not covered by broadband terrestrial networks,
- Major consequences for the Society: unequal access to public services (government, administration, education, health...).
- Very strong impact on local economy (risk of moving for the SMEs),
- Important action plans decided and launched by local and regional authorities to deploy and operate local BB solutions,
- Relevant legal and legislative frame adopted to encourage these local initiatives,
- Adaptation of regulations and licence fees amount for alternative satellite based solutions



Advantages of satellite solutions for Multimedia and high speed Internet

- A very large and simultaneous coverage(national, pan-european and even global);
- The same quality of service offered to any users;
- Very limited terrestrial infrastructure to be deployed to open the service;
- A rather good complementarity and an easy and seamless hybridation with existing or emerging terrestrial access networks technologies such as Wi-Fi, PLC, LMDS, Fibre, ...);
- Satellite allows in a very simple way to offer broadband services access for rural regions or with low population density.
- → In Europe, these rural areas represent ~80% of the territory and their population represents ~22% of european citizens (more than 20 millions home).

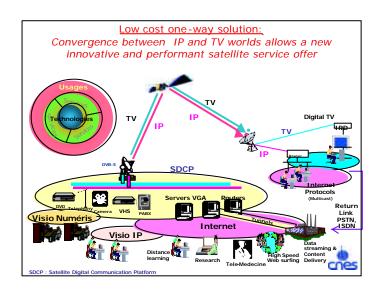


The Satellite Offer for High Speed Internet Access and Broadband services

- Maturity of low cost <u>uni-directional solutions or one</u> <u>way</u> using terrestrial return link.
 Convergence between IP and TV world.
- Very fast emergence of <u>bi-directional solutions or</u> two-way.

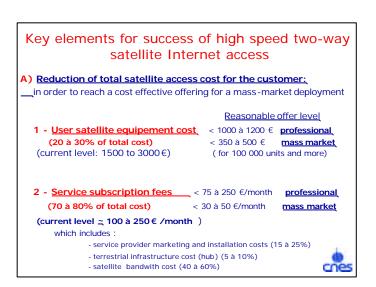
Cost still high (and only affordable for professionals) but it may be reduced by shared use of the satellite access and mutualisation of usages (for example public and private) thanks to the hybridation of broadband satellite access with Wireless local area network (Wi-Fi, LMDS, ...) and/or wired PLC technologies (Power Line Communications).











Key elements for success of high speed two-way satellite Internet access

A) Reduction of total satellite access cost for the customer:

1 - Reduction of terminal cost requires:

Standardisation, simplified architecture and design, industrialisation and further integration of functions, large production volumes (100 000 units and more).

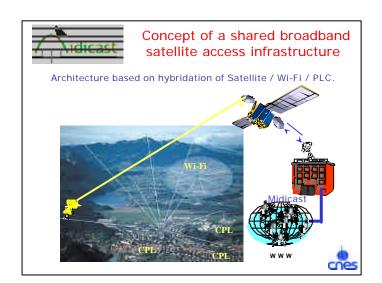
2 - Reduction of satellite channel cost imposes:

Use of a more efficient standard interms of data rate (DVB-S2: +30%),

New satellite architectures and design: Ka-band, multispot antenne coverages and frequency re-use, larger satellite platforms,...

(CNES & ESA on going actions: @bus/@sat)





Key elements for success of high speed two-way satellite Internet access

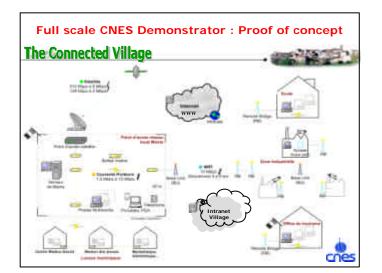
B) <u>Dévelopment of initiatives and coordination of public and privat e</u> actions aiming at :

- 1 Help the regional and local infrastructures deployment based on alternatives and hybrid solutions for sharing broadband two-way satellite access and organise efficient exploitation by a local operator.
- 2 Federate the available sources of fundings to:
 - Support the development of standardised user terminals.
 - Consolidate new satellite and network architectures in order to:
 - strongly lower the satellite bandwith cost,
 - develop new very high capacity satellite platform

3 - Federate the efforts of concerned partners to:

- Deploy and exploit at local and regional levels shared broadband access infrastructure
- Create ad-hoc entities to supervise such deployments and the operations

(In France: DATAR, CDC, Regions, Departments, local authorities, ...



Conclusions

- Satellite solutions have reached a technical and operational maturity level and can offer today an alternative solution to bridge every where and worldwide the digital divide: To overcome the cost barriers the current way is to share still high satellite access costs (user terminal and subscriber fees) among a group of users by hybridation of two-way satellite broadband access with a local area network for the «last mile » using wireless technology (such as Wi-Fi) and/or PLC wired solutions.
- Such approach have been demonstrated by CNES through the socalled concept «The Connected Village » and full scale deployments are on going in some French regions.
- New generation satellites with much higher capacity at much lower costs are under development to offer mid term two-way broadband access solutions competitive with terrestrial ADSL technology



Thank you for your attention and you are cordially invited to visit the « Connected Village » presented on the France stand during the december WSIS at Geneva



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