

Global Communications via Satellite

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Geneva, 21st February 2008

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What is ESOA?

- ESOA represents <u>ALL European satellite operators</u> who operate 90 satellites worldwide
- The Association works with policy-makers to ensure that satellite technology and services are taken into proper account in the delivery of public sector objectives so citizens <u>all over the globe</u> can benefit from them
- The availability of satellite services depends on political support, a favourable regulatory environment, a fair industrial policy and awareness
- The Members of ESOA are:



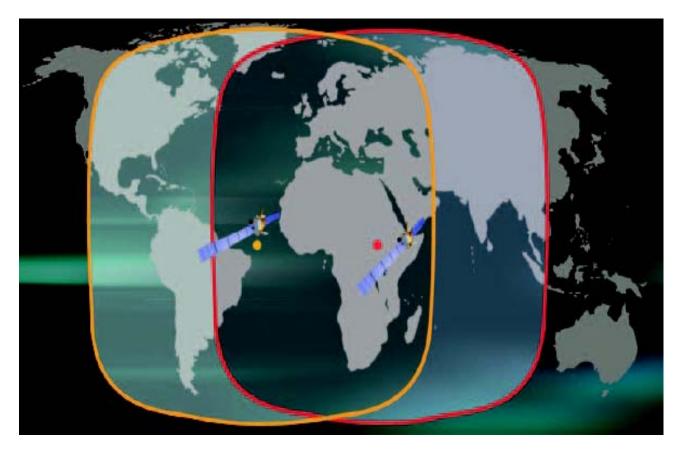


One Satellite can see & serve one third of the globe

- Simultaneous service delivery to millions of users in many countries through a single integrated infrastructure
- No physical connection needed; wireless connectivity
- Immune to events that disable terrestrial cable & cellular networks: often used for emergency communications



An Example of Satellite 'Footprint'



- All countries under the satellite beam can receive a signal & services: *technically and naturally* they are open to satellite services
- Satellite operators depend on open markets & this unique feature to enable worldwide service to nearly every community on Earth
- Some governments impose regulations to keep markets closed to 'foreign' satellites



Some Barriers to Offering Satellite Services

- Discriminatory Licensing Procedures
 - ⇒ burdensome requirements, high regulatory fees, &/ or applied only to foreign satellite operators
- Local Presence Requirements
 - ⇒ requires foreign satellite operators to establish a national company
- Monopoly Treatment
 - ⇒ prevents foreign satellite operators from accessing the market directly & obliging them to sell through the incumbent operator
- Invoking Security Concerns
 - ⇒ fears that undesirable customers might transmit over foreign satellites &/ or might not be controllable
- Some countries/ groups have recently overcome these barriers, including Cariforum, Ukraine (new WTO member) and Vietnam



Trends in Markets for Satellite Services

The world has seen a general telecom liberalisation over the last 10 years but we still see three types of satellite markets:

- 1. Those *countries with their own satellite programmes* who wish to protect them
- 2. Those countries who want to control completely the type and the content of the services
- 3. Those countries who allow all satellite operators to serve their markets
- \Rightarrow All of them will benefit from open markets:
 - ⇒ Whether in developed or developing countries, many people remain unconnected satellite connectivity often is their only communications link
 - ⇒ Established satellite operators are often involved in extensive & innovative development projects
 - National satellite systems are generally designed to illuminate more than national territory
 open markets allow all operators to serve multiple countries, & benefits users with competitive satellite capacity & services
 - ⇒ National governments have full control on licensees authorized to provide telecom services in country



Benefits of Open Markets

- Best prices & maximum choice of products for consumers
- Competitive domestic market & healthy environment for innovation drives a country's growth in the sector & generates efficiencies that spill into other sectors as well
 - E.g. In Europe a variety of digital TV platforms exist & satellite has a good share complementing terrestrial operators especially in rural & mountainous regions. Satellite broadband services connect rural areas with the internet
 - Satellite drives the development of new services such as high-definition TV & mobile TV (e.g. Korea/ Japan) and new cheap satellite broadband services
- Aid & development issues: foreign operators are often the bearers of key applications such as tele-education/ tele-medecine or the initiators of novel local projects that enable otherwise unconnected communities to develop
- Satellite technology can provide governments with independence and immediate connectivity in times of disaster & are an essential communications back up for national telecom network continuity in case of cut terrestrial lines



Security - A Common Concern

Some countries raise security concerns as a reason for excluding foreign satellites

- Fixed Satellite Services: Need to ensure that those who 'uplink' to a satellite are responsible entities operating according to authorised procedures/ with licenses (FSS) this requirement should not differ between foreign & domestic satellites.
- Mobile Satellite Services: Beyond a receiver, no physical infrastructure is required locally to receive a satellite signal. However some countries often impose the presence of a local gateway on the territory
 - ⇒ Alternative solutions often satisfy security concerns even better than local gateways
- ⇒ Security concerns can be addressed but require a dialogue with the satellite operator



Crisis Management – Mudslides in Mexico





Crisis Management – Tsunami



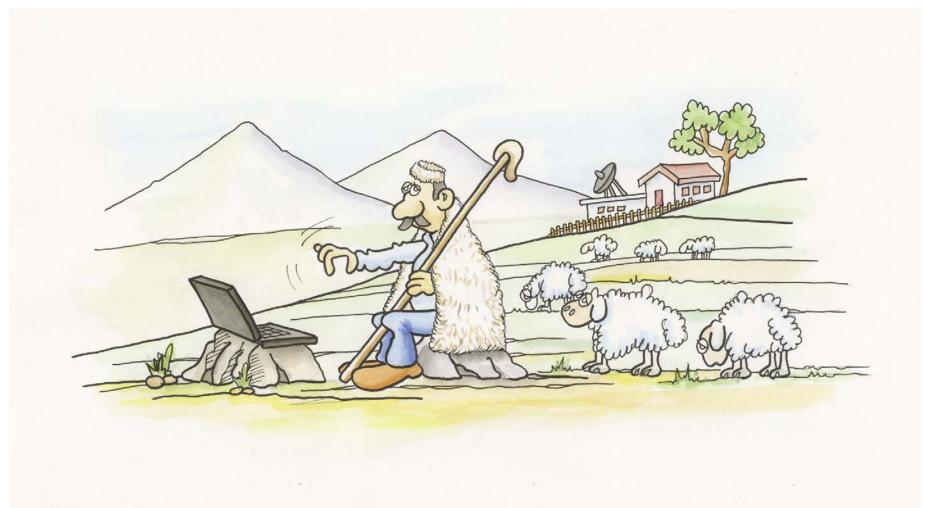


Crisis Management – Earthquake in Peru



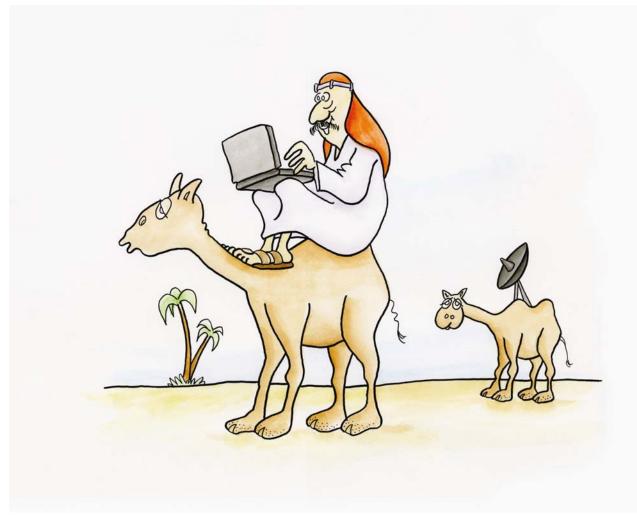


Satellite Solutions are here and NOW! Let us contribute to Sustainable Development





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