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Guidelines for the examination paper in Telecommunications Economics. Winter 2010/2011, date 21.12.2011.

<u>Criteria for top performance in assessments of examination in 'Tele-communications Economics'.</u>

To obtain the highest grades in the assessments of examination in 'Telecommunications Economics' the following general criteria shall be met:

The student shall

- demonstrate knowledge of all the relevant concepts and factual items regarding the questions raised and of the relationships between these
- be able to design an analysis to give a thoroughly description of the problem and find possible solutions to the questions raised
- give a survey of the relevant economic issues regarding the questions raised
- explain constraints and uncertainties in the presented solutions, often in the form of trade-offs between different objectives.

As more concrete criteria - depending on the actual questions raised in the examination - the following shall be demonstrated:

Knowledge of

- the main trends and relationships in the ICT sectors (ICT=Information and Communication Technology) regarding demand, supply, prices, market players, technical solutions, regulation etc.
- the main economic and technical concepts and items used in the ICT sectors, especially for telecommunication, the Internet and supply of radio and TV channels.

The minimum criteria for passing the examination.

The student shall demonstrate knowledge of

- the most important concepts and factual items that are relevant for answering the questions raised
- the most relevant trends and relationships in the ICT sectors
- the possibilities and limitations of the use of relevant economic analyses.

Acceptance of a limited amount of small and medium failures in the analysis presented, but normally no major failures can be accepted.

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Question A.

There are different ways to answer the question. It is important to show an understanding and overview of different relevant concepts and to organise the presentation in a well-structured way.

The answer should include several of the following issues:

- The Digital Agenda for Europe and the NGA Recommendation from the EU Commission. The political objectives at the EU level.
- The 4 broadband access forms for the next 10 years: copper, coax, fibre and mobile wireless (3G/4G).
- The characteristics of the alternatives FTTN (Fibre-to-the-node) and FTTH/FTTB (Fibre-to-the-home/Fibre-to-the-building) - P2P and GPON.
- Scenarios for the development in the telecommunication sector the next 10 year. Two main assumptions: A) FTTH + complementary 3G/4G will be the winner; or B) 4 competing broadband access forms with moderate penetration rates for all 4 forms.
- Business strategy for big operators in the telecommunication sector in relation to NGA: investment incentives, risk, pay-back times, spread in penetration of customers in different geotypes (cities/rural) etc.
- Demand from customers and willingness to pay for FTTH compared with copper and coax solutions. Flat rate price schemes.
- Complementarity or substitution between wireline and mobile wireless broadband access.
- Regulation of wholesale prices for bit-stream-access (BSA) for copper, coax and fibre as cost plus. How to include risk?

Question B.

There are different ways to answer the question. It is important to show an understanding and overview of different relevant concepts and to organise the presentation in a well-structured way.

The answer should include several of the following issues:

- The impact on lifestyle from mobile telephony in the last two decades in European societies.
- Demand for both mobile voice telephony and mobile broadband access.
- Characteristics for 1G, 2G, 3G and 4G (analogue/digital and "circuit switched/packet switched). Increase in bandwidth. The functioning of mobile telephony with "seamless handover" between masts. Roaming. Coverage with different frequencies.
- Allocation of spectrum to mobile operators either by a beauty contest or by an auction. Pros and cons for both.
- Different design of auction rules.