

# 5G Observatory Quarterly Report 4

## Up to June 2019



European 5G Observatory

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# 1. Executive summary

This is the fourth quarterly report of the 5G Observatory for the second quarter of 2019.

## 1.1. Status of 5G deployment in Europe and assessment against the 5G Action Plan

On 14 September 2016, the Commission launched the 5G Action Plan to boost EU efforts for the deployment of 5G infrastructures and services across the Digital Single Market by 2020, and comprehensive coverage by 2025. The action plan sets out a clear roadmap for public and private investment on 5G infrastructure in the EU.

The European 5G Observatory provides updates on all market developments in EU-28, including actions undertaken by the private and public sectors, in the field of 5G. It also presents an analysis of the strategic implications of the 5G Action Plan and other public policy objectives.

European mobile operators have been working for two years with equipment manufacturers and vertical players on various trials in order to validate 5G's capabilities. At end-June 2019, it was clear that they are heavily involved in 5G testing with 153 trials reported at that time (up from 138 in Q4/2018) in EU-28 countries.

During the first half of 2019, many European mobile operators were preparing the commercial phase as the first 5G smartphones became available in the second quarter. Commercial services are available in a number of cities in Europe. Deployments are on-going with tens of base stations to be lighted in many European cities. Three players have launched 5G (Elisa in Finland and Estonia, T-Mobile in Austria, EE in the UK, Vodafone in Spain); the latest announced commercial availability in May (EE) and June (Vodafone Spain) 2019. Additional launches are expected soon (Vodafone UK in July 2019 for example).

Key trends related to the 5G Action Plan measures, covering 5G roadmaps, spectrum, early deployment and pan-European multi-stakeholder trials, are presented in Table 1:

**Table 1: Key trends related to 5G Action Plan measures**

5G AP measures	Key trends
Announcements by operators, service providers or users	<p>5G commercial launches (network only): Elisa (Finland and Estonia) in June 2018, Ooredoo (Qatar) in May 2018. T-Mobile Austria in March 2019.</p> <p>5G commercial launches (network and end-users devices); Verizon (USA) in October 2018 (FWA), Verizon in April 2019 (mobile), AT&amp;T (USA) in April 2019, Sprint in May 2019, EE (UK) in May 2019, Vodafone Spain in June 2019, Vodafone Italy and TIM Italy in June 2019.</p> <p>South Korean MNOs in December 2018 for enterprise customers and in April 2019 for residential customers.</p> <p>No clear indication of 5G investments by mobile operators.</p> <p>5G planned launches: Japan in August 2020 (Pre-launches in 2019, notably for NTT DoCoMo autumn 2019).</p>
Promote early deployment in major urban areas and along major transport paths	<p>153 trials announced in EU-28. 33 trials in Russia, Turkey, San Marino, Switzerland and Norway.</p> <p>In 2017 and 2018, 10 digital cross-border corridors were announced and established for live tests of 5G in the EU.</p> <p>Three large-scale projects have been selected on these corridors (5G-CARMEN, 5GCroCo, 5G-MOBIX).</p>
Promote pan-European multi-stakeholder trials as catalysts to turn technological innovation into full business solutions	<p>Large trials are part of H2020 Phase 3 projects. Three projects (5G EVE, 5G-VINNI, 5GENESIS) started on 1 July 2018. They are implementing and testing advanced 5G infrastructures in Europe (EUR 15 to 20 million investment).</p> <p>Seven additional projects (5G-SOLUTIONS, 5G-TOURS, 5GDrones, 5G-HEART, 5GROWTH, 5G-SMART, 5G-VICTORI) focussed on trialling 5G across vertical industries started in June 2019.</p>

Source: IDATE DigiWorld – June 2019

## 1.2. 5G deployment outside Europe

In other regions of the world, 5G is also a very hot topic, and Qatar's Ooredoo announced 5G commercial service as early as May 2018. Nevertheless, it should be noted that availability of mobile 5G-ready devices was expected in the first half of 2019 and that mostly prototypes are available as of today.

In the USA, Verizon launched its fixed wireless access service in October 2018 in four cities in the USA based on a proprietary standard. AT&T also announced the launch of a mobile 5G service based on the 3GPP standard in December 2019. The service was restricted to friendly<sup>1</sup> customers until the first quarter of 2019 and was extended to additional cities during the first quarter of 2019. Verizon also launched a mobile service in Chicago and Minneapolis in April 2019.

After the announcement of limited commercial service targeting the enterprise market in early December 2018, the three South Korean operators launched 5G services on the same day in April 2019. In South Korea, 5G deployment is massive as the government announced 85,000 5G base stations have already been deployed, including 30,000 from SK Telecom.

<sup>1</sup> Friendly customers are employees of the mobile operator or people using the service for no charge in exchange for reports on the service

Other 5G launches were also reported in other countries using the 3.5 GHz band: Australia (Telstra in 2018, Optus in January 2019), Bahrain (Viva in February 2019), Qatar (Ooredoo in May 2018 and Vodafone in August 2018), Lesotho (Vodacom in August 2018), UAE (Etisalat in September 2018).

China and Japan are already very active in the 5G field and operators will commercially launch 5G in 2019-2020.

### **1.3. Framework conditions and public measures in the context of the 5G Action Plan**

Public authorities have started to take measures to facilitate the introduction of 5G. This ranges from national 5G strategies to the completion or preparation of 5G spectrum assignments.

The European Electronic Communications Code, which was agreed in the first half of 2018, sets important framework conditions as regards 5G investment in the EU. In particular, MS are required to make 5G pioneer bands available by end of 2020 with investment certainty and predictability for at least 20 years in terms of spectrum individual licensing. Moreover, it establishes a voluntary peer review for the consistent assignment of spectrum across the EU.

The 5G Action Plan also sets out key targets to be achieved by Member States on the roadmap to 5G. The first one aims at unlocking bottlenecks including identification of spectrum for the initial launch of 5G (the pioneer bands identified by RSPG). The second target was the identification of a full set of spectrum bands for 5G by the end of 2017 and working toward an approach for the authorisation of specific bands above 6 GHz.

At the end of June 2019, the most tested frequency band in Europe is by far the 3.6 GHz band (69% of the tests). The 26 GHz band is starting to gain traction.



**Table 2: Assessment of 5G AP analysis criteria**

5G AP analysis criteria	Assessment
Roadmaps and priorities for a coordinated 5G deployment	<p>The European Commission published a guidance document for national 5G strategies and roadmaps.</p> <p>Eleven MSs published fully-fledged national 5G roadmaps including spectrum strategies (Austria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Spain, Sweden, The Netherlands, and the UK)</p> <p>Twenty-five<sup>2</sup> EU MSs have launched public consultations on 5G spectrum/strategy.</p>
Make pioneer spectrum bands available for 5G use ahead of WRC-19	<p>Member States are required to authorise the 700 MHz band by 2020, unless there are justified reasons for delaying it until mid-2022 at the latest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 700 MHz band has been assigned in six MSs: Denmark, Germany, France, Finland, Italy and Sweden</li> <li>• The 3.4-3.8 GHz band has been assigned in accordance with 5G technical conditions<sup>3</sup> in 10 MSs: Austria, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Spain and United Kingdom</li> <li>• The 26 GHz band has been assigned in Italy.</li> </ul> <p>In 13 Member States at least one spectrum auction is complete (as in June, 2019).</p> <p>The 5G German spectrum auction took place in Q2 2019.</p> <p>In 10 MSs at least one spectrum auction is scheduled for the second half 2019, we postponed some auctions, one auction was suspended by the regulator.</p>
Spectrum: usage of 5G pioneer bands and/or of other bands identified by the RSPG	Usage: very limited commercial usage of 5G spectrum yet in EU-28: devices were not available before March 2019
Service verticals: feasibility of vertical use cases based on deals inked with key vertical players	<p>Media &amp; Entertainment: 32 trials</p> <p>Transport: 27 trials</p> <p>Automotive: 20 trials</p> <p>Other verticals: Industry 4.0, Agriculture, Smart cities, smart buildings, eHealth, Public Safety...</p>
Top 10 European countries where trials are organised	Spain, France, Italy, Germany, UK, Finland, Netherlands, Romania, Portugal, Estonia
Technologies (Non-Stand Alone, Stand Alone...)	Non-Stand Alone 5G (3GPP Release 15) for all mobile operators except Verizon in the USA with a proprietary standard: Verizon 5G Technical Forum standard.
Functionalities tested: virtual networks/edge computing, broadcast/streaming, Heterogeneous Networks...	Mainly throughput and latency are tested in the first trials in Europe. The media and entertainment vertical is the most important one among the reported trials.

Source: IDATE DigiWorld – June 2019

<sup>2</sup> A number of public consultations are now closed.

<sup>3</sup> Harmonised technical conditions in line with Commission Decision (EU) 2019/235 of 24 January 2019 on amending decision 2008/411/EC as regards an update of relevant technical conditions applicable to the 3400-3800 MHz frequency band

## 2. Recent major developments

### 2.1. Latest developments at EU level

5G is progressing well in Europe. The process has significantly accelerated since the end of 2017. Ambitious goals have been set at European level since 2016. The European Commission's 5G Action Plan of 14 September 2016, confirmed by the Member States in December 2017, targets ensuring commercial rollout of 5G in at least one major city in every Member State by the end of 2020 and uninterrupted coverage of all urban areas and major terrestrial transport paths by 2025.

The European Union regulatory framework for electronic communications has recently been reviewed and the new European Electronic Communications Code (EECC) entered into force on 21 December 2018. Member States will have two years to transpose it into national law, which will give a strong push to 5G and high-speed broadband networks as a whole.

The EECC will facilitate investments and entry into the market for wireless communications operators by:

- enhancing the deployment of 5G networks by ensuring the availability of new necessary 5G radio spectrum by the end of 2020 in the EU;
- providing operators with investment certainty and predictability for at least 20 years in terms of spectrum individual licensing;
- ensuring better coordination of planned radio spectrum assignments;
- supporting the entry of new spectrum users and economic operators through increased recourse to shared use of radio spectrum and general authorisation where possible, as well as easier spectrum trading and leasing;
- facilitating the deployment of 5G networks by introducing a light authorisation regime for small-area wireless access points;
- facilitating the roll-out of new, very high capacity fixed networks by making rules for co-investment more predictable and promoting risk sharing in the deployment of very high capacity networks;
- promoting sustainable competition for the benefit of consumers, with a regulatory emphasis on the real bottlenecks, such as wiring, ducts and cables inside buildings; and a specific regulatory regime for wholesale only operators.
- ensuring close cooperation between the Commission and the Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications (BEREC), including in supervising measures related to the new access provisions on co-investment and symmetric regulation.

All Member States are required to adopt 5G roadmaps regarding the licensing of the 700 MHz band. Ten MSs have assigned or are about (before early April 2019) to assign 5G spectrum (mainly in the 700 MHz and 3.4-3.8 GHz bands).

On April 24, 2019, the European Commission discussed the authorisation processes under way with 26 Member States. The discussion on the objectives for such award procedures focused on issues such as how to define and achieve territorial coverage objectives, timely and sufficient spectrum to meet demand, the best means to ensure availability of advanced services for local or industrial users, the scope for network sharing to lower deployment costs, quality of service and the maintenance of competition.

Defragmenting the 3.4-3.8 GHz frequency band and enabling participation of vertical industries are additional issues raised by RSPG and to be tackled in the coming months.

Seven additional 5G PPP projects (5G-SOLUTIONS, 5G-TOURS, 5GDrones, 5G-HEART, 5GROWTH, 5G-SMART, 5G-VICTORI) were launched early June 2019 closer involving vertical industries.

## 2.2. Progress of national strategies and plans

Most EU MSs started to examine 5G strategic issues through public consultations, often followed by 5G strategy documents in 2016 or 2017. The 5G strategies generally result from a national broadband strategy defined earlier in 2015 or 2016 and lasting up to 2020.

In order to facilitate a consistent approach across Europe, the European Commission has published in November 2018 a Report<sup>4</sup> summarising the best practices and common elements that could be considered for national 5G strategies. The work done with experts from EU Member States covers key issues that range from deployment targets, spectrum and small cells to public financing programmes and 5G innovation support.

### 2.2.1. Consultations: 25 EU MSs have launched public consultations on 5G

By the end of June 2019, 25 EU MSs had finalised public consultations on 5G spectrum/strategy: Austria (2017), Belgium (2018), Bulgaria (December 2018), Croatia (2019) Czech Republic (early 2019), Denmark (March 2018), Finland (2018), France (December 2017, October 2018, May 2019), Germany (2018), Greece (2018 and 2019), Hungary (2019), Ireland, Italy (2017), Lithuania (2018), Luxembourg (2018 and 2019), Malta (2018), Netherlands (2019), Poland (2018), Portugal (2018, 2019), Romania (December 2018), Slovakia (2017), Slovenia (2017 and 2019), Spain (2018), Sweden (2017 and 2019) and the UK (2017 and 2019).

In other MSs (Cyprus, Estonia, and Latvia) reflections have progressed.

5G strategies and plans by Member States are detailed in section 3.1 of the annex to this report.

### 2.2.2. National strategies

The national 5G strategies adopted to date have a number of facets as the 5G roadmaps set concrete targets, define priority areas and milestones. A spectrum section provides details on 5G potential auctions to be held in different 5G pioneer bands, and trial licences are often considered. Funding methods are presented and discussed, and measures to stimulate and mobilise key players from the telecom and vertical industries are also considered.

The review of progress made towards 5G market introduction shows various stages. Eleven MSs published fully-fledged national 5G roadmaps including spectrum strategies (Austria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Spain, Sweden, The Netherlands, and the UK).

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<sup>4</sup> <https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/7da1d333-3dda-4a40-9d7c-0013e0c51c98/library/3179b0e0-061d-4eac-9742-e391d63b5cc6/details>

In April 2019, the Slovakian regulator adopted a plan to use 700 MHz frequencies for 5G. ARCEP issued a consultation on use of 3.4-3.8 MHz spectrum for Wireless Local Loop services in May 2019. The Dutch Government consulted on its policy for the 3.5 GHz band auction scheduled for 2021 or 2022. A public consultation on the 5G use of 700 MHz and 3.4-3.6 GHz spectrum was opened in May 2019 in Luxembourg. Portugal consulted on a proposed multiband spectrum auction (450/700/900/1500/1800 MHz, 2.1/2.6/3.6/26 GHz). In Slovenia, a consultation was issued on the regulator spectrum management strategy for the coming years. OfCom in the UK asked for comments on defragmenting the 3.4-3.8 GHz band.

In 2019, six Member States plan to publish their 5G strategies: Cyprus (1/19), Malta (planned 3/19, not published yet), Hungary (4/19), Portugal (7/19), Croatia (Q4/19), and Lithuania (by end of 2019).

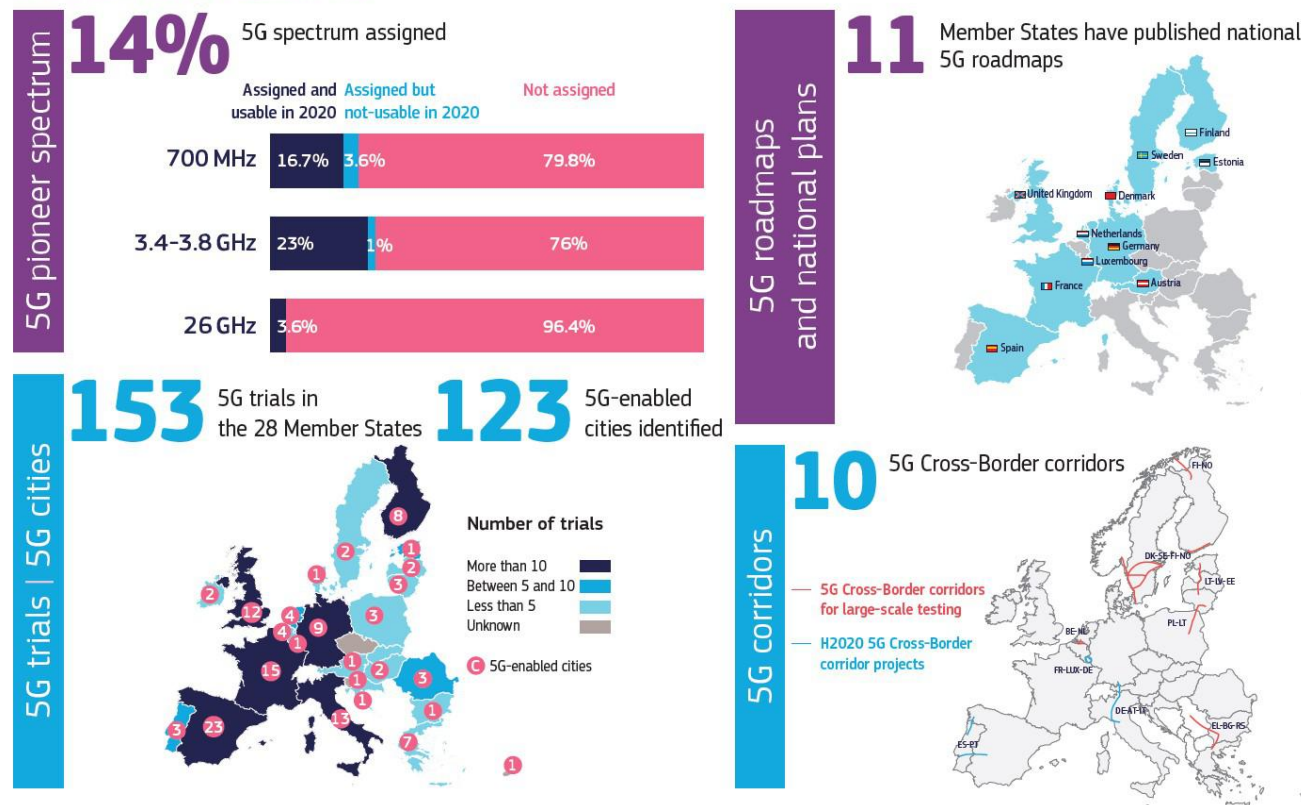
## 2.3. 5G scoreboard

### 2.3.1. 5G scoreboard – EU-28

The 5G scoreboard summarises the status of 5G trials, spectrum assignments, and measures on coverage, roadmaps and national plans in EU-28.

Figure 1: 5G scoreboard – EU-28 (June 2019)

#### 5G SCOREBOARD: EU-28



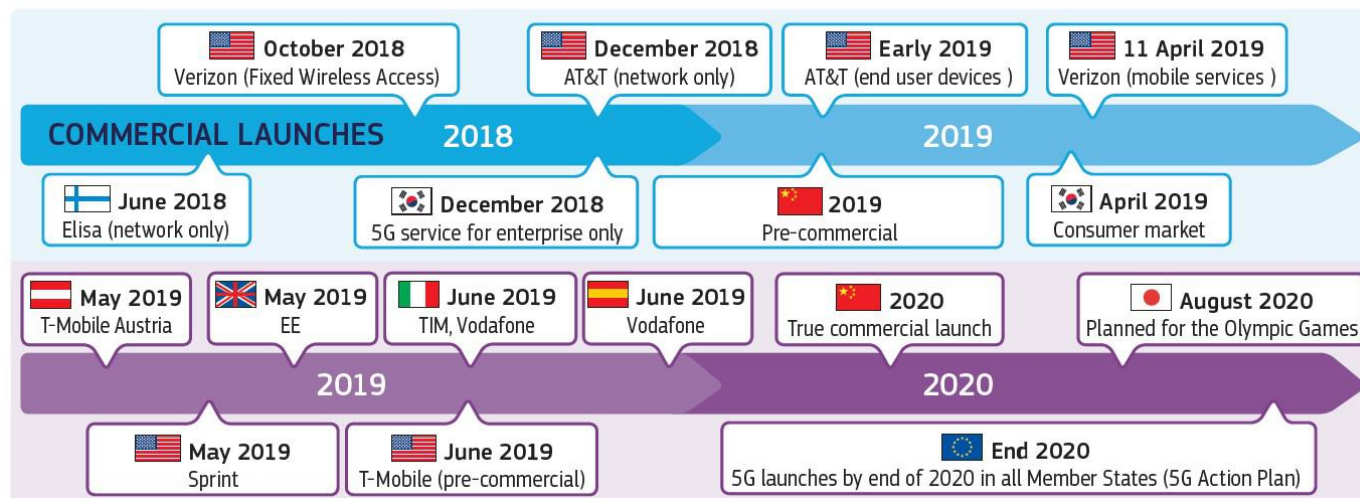
Source: IDATE DigiWorld

### 2.3.2. 5G scoreboard – International

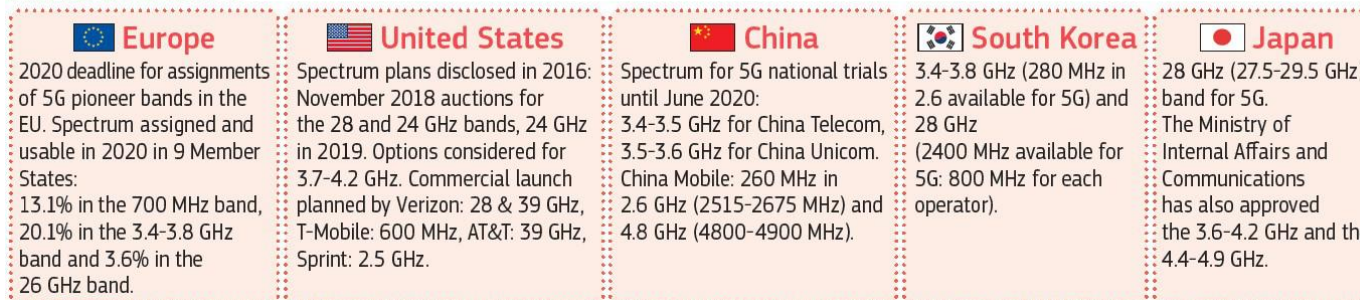
The international version of the scoreboard details trials and timelines for 5G commercial launches and spectrum plans worldwide.

Figure 2: 5G Scoreboard – International markets (June 2019)

#### 5G SCOREBOARD: INTERNATIONAL



#### 5G SPECTRUM



Source: IDATE DigiWorld



## 2.4. Announcements of first commercial launches

5G is heating up in the world. Verizon launched a Fixed Wireless Access commercial service on October 1<sup>st</sup>, 2018. Some players have already announced their plans, whereas Elisa, EE, T-Mobile Austria, Vodafone in Spain, Sunrise and Swisscom in Switzerland, Verizon, AT&T, the South Korean operators and Ooredoo in Qatar claim they have commercially launched 5G.

### 2.4.1. Europe

#### **Elisa (Finland and Estonia)**

Elisa reported its 5G network carried a 5G phone call on 27 June 2018 between the Estonian minister of Economy and her Finnish colleague in Finland. Tests performed showed data speeds of 2.2 Gbps. That said, the first 5G licences were made available in the 3.6 GHz band frequencies in autumn 2018.

#### **T-Mobile (Austria)**

In Austria, T-Mobile announced in March 2019 commercial launch with friendly customers using the 3.6 GHz band. The operator announced it had deployed 25 base stations for this launch in rural areas. The terminals used are 5G routers, which allow connection in WiFi mode for households. The first 5G smartphones are expected by the end of 2019. A greater variety of models and larger numbers of 5G-enabled smartphones and tablet PCs will likely hit the market in 2020.

T-Mobile Austria received usage rights in the 3.4-3.8 GHz band on 7th March 2019, which provided the company the foundation to expand the 5G communications standard throughout Austria. In this auction, T-Mobile Austria acquired 110 MHz of spectrum throughout the country (11 packages of 10 MHz each in 12 regions), for a total price of €57 million.

#### **Switzerland**

In Switzerland, Sunrise announced 5G commercial launch in March 2019 and Swisscom in April 2019. At launch, Swisscom's network will encompass 100 sites in 50 cities and villages. The Swiss operator is targeting more than 90 per cent population coverage by the end of the year.

#### **EE in the UK**

EE in the UK launched 5G services on May 30 across six cities, including some areas of London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Birmingham, and Manchester. EE is launching its services with the OnePlus 7 Pro 5G. Samsung's S10 5G, Oppo's Reno 5G, and the LG V50 ThinQ will also be available in June. Prices for EE's 5G plans start at GBP 54 (EUR 61) a month for 10GB of data, rising to GBP 74 (EUR 83) a month for 120GB. The operator said it expects customers to experience an increase in speeds of around 100-150Mbps. EE is using a Non-Standalone 5G New Radio deployment; from 2022, it will introduce the full 5G core network (5G StandAlone version).

#### **Vodafone in Spain**

Vodafone Spain launched its commercial 3.7 GHz 5G services in 15 cities on June 15 with initial speeds of up to 1 Gbps (and 2 Gbps at YE2019): Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia, Seville, Malaga, Zaragoza, Bilbao, Vitoria, San Sebastian, La Coruna, Vigo, Gijon, Pamplona, Logrono and Santander. At launch, the service is reaching approximately 50% coverage in each of the 15 cities.

### **Vodafone in Italy**

Vodafone Italy has launched its commercial 5G services in 5 cities on June 6 (Milan, Rome, Turin, Bologna and Naples). In Turin, the Vodafone network covers 80% of the city with 120 cell sites. The number of cities covered will increase up to 50 by YE2019 and to 100 by 2021. Vodafone offers three 5G smartphones: the Xiaomi Mi Mix 3 5G, the LG V50 ThinQ 5G and the Samsung Galaxy S10 5G.

Vodafone inked a network sharing 5G deal with Telecom Italia early 2019.

### **Telecom Italia in Italy**

TIM launched its 5G service on June 24, 2019 in parts of Rome and Turin. Additional cities will gradually be lighted. TIM offers three new dedicated 5G-ready plans of which 2 are marketed as true 5G. TIM Advance 4.5G offers speeds of up to 700 Mbps and costs 19.99 EUR per month and comes with unlimited calls and SMS plus 40 GB of data at speeds of up to 700 Mbps. By contrast, TIM Advance 5G is a true 5G plan. It costs 29.99 EUR per month and comes with unlimited calls and SMS plus 50 GB of data at speeds of up to 2Gbps. Finally, TIM Advance 5G Top plan costs 49.99 EUR for unlimited calls and SMS plus 100 GB of data at speeds of up to 2 GBps. Customers on existing plans can sign up to a “5G ON” option at a cost of 10 EUR per month, with the first month free. Two 5G-capable smartphones are being offered by the company: The Samsung Galaxy S10 5G and the Xiaomi MIX 3 5G from Xiaomi. The Oppo Reno 5G will follow shortly.

#### **2.4.2. Ooredoo (Qatar)**

Ooredoo in Qatar claimed in May 2018 to be the first world player to launch 5G nationally with 50 sites registered late in July 2018 and 50 additional base stations to be added in August 2018 (see [here](#) the 5G launch event). Ooredoo seems to be providing 5G wTTH (wireless To The Home) services on 3.5 GHz spectrum domestically with the very few compatible devices available (25 devices according to Gulf times). Ooredoo showcased its device. Considering 5G mobile devices are not ready yet, it states it is waiting for manufacturers to produce 5G capable devices (June 2019).

#### **2.4.3. South Korea**

3.5 GHz and 28 GHz spectrum were auctioned off in South Korea in June 2018.

The February 2018 Winter Olympics in PyeongChang provided a stage for displaying 5G innovation. KT was very active. Samsung and KT provided a 4K streaming video service via a 5G network using 28 GHz spectrum. KT provided the 5G data network through a collaboration led by Intel with partners including Ericsson, Nokia and Alibaba, while Samsung unveiled its 5G mobile tablet device to deliver a 4K streaming video via Intel’s base stations. KT demonstrated on its 5G network four types of data-heavy video streaming services: Sync view, Timeslice, 360 VR and Omnipoint view. KT also showed a 5G Connect Bus using 5G, capable of autonomous driving using Lidar sensors and the V2X technology. Hyundai demonstrated five Level4 autonomous cars on a 196 km trip to PyeongChang; the cars were connected to the KT 5G net for entertaining the passengers.

SK Telecom, LGU+ and KT launched their 5G service in a number of cities on 1 December 2018 for business customers. The launches came earlier than previously announced and thus expected. In fact, all MNOs



announced in July 2018 their intention to jointly launch 5G in March 2019. This intention arrived one year after a first agreement signed in April 2018 on a shared 5G deployment and network. This first agreement's intention aimed at avoiding a very costly launch campaign when 4G came to reality back in 2011 and generating heavy cost savings of nearly 1 trillion KRW over the next ten years.

In early March 2019, the commercial launch was delayed following the rejection by the government of proposed 5G pricing plans submitted by operators.

SK Telecom indicated in March 2019 that the 5G rate plan is expected to cost KRW 55,000 (48 USD) per month for eight gigabytes (GB) of data.

It is expected that the deployment of nationwide 5G networks will be fully completed in 2022 or 2023.

Commercial launch of the 5G services by the three South Korean operators took place on April 5, 2019.

#### **2.4.4. Japan**

Historically, Japan has been at the forefront of mobile technology. Japan targets the Tokyo summer Olympic Games to launch 5G. However, NTT DoCoMo announced it could pre-launch 5G in September 2019 with plans to deploy commercial 5G services across Japan by mid-2020.

In March 2019 MIC is going to award six blocks of 100 MHz in the more desirable lower bands (3.7 GHz and 4.5 GHz), and four blocks of 400 MHz at 28 GHz.

#### **NTT DoCoMo**

A few months ago, NTT DoCoMo executives indicated that the Tokyo Summer Olympics were a target for 5G launch. This has been confirmed in June 2018 by Ms. Lan Chen, CEO of NTT DoCoMo Beijing Labs speaking at the MWC'18 in Shanghai. She announced a 5G "within 800 days", which should be in summer 2020. Assignment of 5G spectrum in Japan is expected by end of March 2019.

NTT DoCoMo carried out a number of 5G trials with multiple vendors. For example, they cooperated with Tobu Railway to trial a 5G system at Tokyo Skytree Town using 28 GHz spectrum in March 2018. Earlier in November 2016, they carried out a large-scale field trial using 200 MHz of spectrum in the 4.5 GHz band in Yokohama, Japan. This trial, aimed at testing Ultra Reliable and Low Latency Communications (URLLC), resulted in network speeds up to 11.29 Gbps total and less than half-a-millisecond latency. NTT DoCoMo also completed 5G integrated access backhaul trials using the 39 GHz frequencies. With Nokia, NTT DoCoMo tested 5G on the 90 GHz band.

In May 2018, NTT DoCoMo achieved a 5G field trial at 28 GHz, involving a 5G base station and a car travelling at around 293 km/h. In November 2018, NTT DoCoMo and Mitsubishi Electric achieved peak data speeds of up to 27 Gbps during 5G trials, using a single mobile terminal and 500 MHz of spectrum in the 28 GHz band.

NTT DoCoMo, in partnership with Metawave Corp, demonstrated 5G technology in December 2018 using the 28 GHz band. The trial took place in Koto-ku, Tokyo and achieved data transmission speeds of 560 Mbps with Metawave's meta-structures reflect-array in place, compared to 60 Mbps with no reflector.

In December 2018, NTT DoCoMo and Mitsubishi ran 5G trials in Kanagawa. Tests used a single terminal and 500 MHz of 28 GHz spectrum. By using a 16-beam spatial multiplexing in LOS (line of Sight) conditions

with massive MIMO antennas, tests hit a peak speed of 27 Gbps at a distance of 10 metres. At a distance of 100 metres, tests achieved 25 Gbps.

### **Softbank**

SoftBank has been performing many 5G trials with Huawei or Ericsson since 2017, notably using 4.5 GHz frequencies. SoftBank is working with Huawei to demonstrate 5G. A demonstration included real-time UHD video transmission (throughput of over 800 Mbps) using ultra-high throughput, remote control of a robotic arm and ultra-low latency transmission as well as remote rendering via a GPU server using edge computing. With ZTE, Softbank achieved DL speeds of 956 Mbps in Nagasaki in October 2017. Commercial launch of 5G service is expected in 2020.

### **KDDI**

In December 2017, KDDI and Samsung completed a successful 5G demo on a train moving at over 100 km/h. The distance between two stations was approximately 1.5 km. Companies achieved a successful DL and UL handover as well as a peak speed of 1.7 Gbps.

KDDI has also performed 5G trials, mainly with Ericsson and Samsung Electronics. Between September 2017 and March 2018, KDDI and Ericsson tested a PoC in the 4.5 GHz frequency band in a many cities across Japan.

In November 2018, KDDI outlined plans to start offering 5G services in selected areas by 2019, with full-scale development coming in 2020. It reportedly aims to implement its 5G core in 2021, planning to launch various services using network slicing.

### **Rakuten Mobile**

Rakuten Mobile is the fourth mobile operator in Japan, planning to launch its service in 2019 starting with 4G, with 5G following a few months later. The operator intends to launch a fully virtualized cloud-native mobile network.

#### **2.4.5. USA: 3 out of the 4 main players have already launched 5G services**

In the USA, Verizon 5G Home service was launched on October 1<sup>st</sup>, 2018, in limited areas of four US cities. AT&T turned off 5G mobile services in December 2018 on a limited scale, Verizon Wireless launched 5G mobiles services early April 2019, and Sprint in June 2019.

### **Verizon**

Since 2017, Verizon has been testing mm-wave 5G services in 11 cities (in Ann Arbor, Atlanta, Bernardsville, Brockton, Dallas, Denver, Houston, Miami, Sacramento, Seattle, and Washington, DC.). Verizon demonstrated a video 5G call at the 2018 Super Bowl and a NR data lab transmission with Nokia and Qualcomm in February 2018. In June 2018, Verizon tested two-way data transmission and multi-carrier aggregation and very high speeds outdoors. In August 2018, Verizon succeeded in transmitting a 5G signal to a moving vehicle.

In August 2018, Verizon and Nokia achieved a transmission of 5G NR signal to a receiver situated in a moving vehicle using spectrum in the 28 GHz band, in a trial carried out in New Jersey. In September 2018, Verizon, in partnership with Nokia, completed the transmission of a 5G mobile signal to a test van in Washington. The test was carried out with Verizon's mm-wave spectrum and 5G network core, along with Nokia's 5G radio equipment.

In September 2018, Verizon successfully transmitted a 5G signal on a commercial 5G NR network in Washington DC and Minneapolis on prototype devices.

Verizon 5G Home service was launched on 1 October 2018 in limited areas of four US cities (Houston, Sacramento, Indianapolis, Los Angeles). The service is charged at 70 USD per month (50 USD/month for existing customers). There are no annual contracts, no equipment charges and no data caps. For the first three months, an Apple TV or a Google Chromecast Ultra is offered for free (40 USD after the first three months). Speeds range from 300 Mbps to 1 Gbps, depending on location.

Launches in additional cities will follow.

Verizon uses CPE (Customer Premises Equipment) units and home routers from Samsung and is expected to use the Motorola Mod Z<sup>3</sup> for mobile 5G.

Verizon launched its 5G Ultra Wideband Network in Chicago and Minneapolis in April 2019. It provides download speeds that are significantly faster than 4G and carry a massive amount of data for a large number of simultaneous users. This launch coincides with the offering of the new 5G moto mod, which is exclusive to Verizon. Since March 14, customers anywhere in the U.S. could pre-order the 5G moto mod. When paired with the moto z3, the 5G moto mod creates the world's first 5G-enabled smartphone. Select areas of Chicago and Minneapolis are the first to experience Verizon's 5G Ultra Wideband mobile service using the NR standard developed by the 3GPP. Verizon announced that it intends to launch its 5G Ultra Wideband network in more than 30 U.S. cities in 2019. The company's 5G service plan comes with unlimited data, available for just 10 USD a month (with the first three months free) with any Verizon unlimited plan. Verizon will be the first U.S. wireless provider to offer Samsung's new 5G smartphone – the Galaxy S10 5G – in the first half of 2019.

## **AT&T**

Since early 2017, AT&T has been performing fixed wireless & mobile 5G trials. The company works with partners such as Ericsson, Samsung, Nokia, and Intel. After Austin, TX, AT&T extended trials to Waco, TX, Kalamazoo, MI and South Bend, IN.

In November 2018, AT&T showcased its first mobile 5G device using mm-wave spectrum as well as the 'first mm-wave mobile 5G browsing session' in Waco, Texas. The described device is a NETGEAR Nighthawk based on Qualcomm Snapdragon X50 5G modem and AT&T's mm-wave 5G network for connectivity.

AT&T also achieved tests of wireless 5G data transfer over mm-wave spectrum bands, via a mobile form factor device. The trial was carried out in Waco, Texas.

AT&T was the first in the U.S. to announce the launch of a commercial standard-based mobile 5G network on 21 December 2018. 5G hotspots will be deployed in the dense urban areas of 12 cities: Atlanta, Charlotte, N.C., Dallas, Houston, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Fla., Louisville, Ky., Oklahoma City, New Orleans, Raleigh, N.C., San Antonio and Waco, Texas. The service will extend in parts of 7 other cities in 2019: Las Vegas, Los Angeles, Nashville, Orlando, San Diego, San Francisco and San Jose, Calif.

The NETGEAR Nighthawk 5G Mobile Hotspot device runs on AT&T's 5G+ network over mm-wave spectrum. Customers outside of 5G+ network coverage will be able to use the device to access the best performing network in the country as well as AT&T's 5G Evolution networks (equipped with 256 QAM, 4x4 MIMO, and Multiple LTE Carrier Aggregation) available in 385 markets. The Nighthawk hotspot device

will be available to customers for 499 USD upfront and a monthly 70 USD payment for 15 GB of data. This device requires an AT&T data plan compatible with 5G.

After launch of the AT&T 5G service late in December 2018, the roll-out will be extended to 19 additional cities including Las Vegas, NV, Los Angeles, Nashville, TN, Orlando FL, San Diego, CA and San Jose, CA.

AT&T announced plans to grow its mobile 5G device lineup with a 5G smartphone from Samsung later in 2019.

## **Sprint**

Sprint, which merger with T-Mobile USA is still pending, disclosed a number of target markets ahead of its planned commercial launch in the first half of 2019. In February 2018, it named Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Houston, Los Angeles, and Washington DC as its initial wave of mm-wave 5G markets. Additional markets were revealed in May 2018, including New York City; Phoenix, AZ and Kansas City.

Sprint finally launched 5G service early June 2019, a few days late, in four cities (Atlanta, Dallas Forth Worth, Houston and Kansas City). It announced its plan to turn on 5G in additional cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New York City, Phoenix and Washington DC in the coming weeks. The service is initially available on two devices, the LG V50 ThinQ and the HTC 5G Hub. Samsung's Galaxy S10 5G will be available in the coming months. For USD 80 per month, Sprint's Unlimited Premium tariff will give customers access to the 5G network. The service is initially available on two devices, the LG V50 ThinQ and the HTC 5G Hub.

The Sprint 5G Non-Standalone network is using 2.5 GHz spectrum and massive 128-antenna MIMO equipment to be able to operate 4G at the same time. The 5G networks of AT&T and Verizon have been operating on millimetre wave spectrum since Q3 2018. The use of lower frequencies will allow Sprint to increase faster its coverage and at lower costs.

## **T-Mobile USA**

T-Mobile USA signed in August 2018 two 3.5bn USD contracts with Ericsson and Nokia to support its nationwide 5G network deployment. Under the terms of the contract, Ericsson will provide T-Mobile with its 5G NR hardware and software, as well as Ericsson's digital services solutions. The mobile operator is targeting early 2019 for its commercial launch. It also expects that its fixed-wireless access service based on 5G networks will deliver speeds of 100 Mbps for up to two-thirds of the population in the coming years and will be reaching 90% of the country by 2024.

T-Mobile announced to target mobile 5G launch by 2020 in Dallas, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, CA, New York City and in a number of other cities. It announced it will use its 600 MHz spectrum primarily and 28 and 39 GHz frequencies in the second stage. The idea behind is to be able to get high speeds with a broad coverage.

T-Mobile will launch 5G in the 600 MHz band in the second half of the year once compatible devices become available, and indicated it could deploy mm-wave 5G in urban centres as soon as the second quarter 2019.

### **2.4.6. China**

5G deployment in China is strongly backed by the government. 5G ranks among the strategic priorities for the whole country (13<sup>th</sup> 5-year plan 2015-2020 and "Made In China" 2025 Initiative launched in 2013). In January 2017, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) of the Chinese government

published a report on “Development Planning for Information and Communication Industry (2016-2020) in which it sets the objective of becoming one of the global leaders of 5G.

The “Made in China 2025” initiative aims for a commercial 5G launch by 2020. As part of the country plan and initiative, the authorities awarded grants to local 5G oriented companies including ZTE and Huawei. ZTE and Huawei received 72 million USD for 5G.

In October 2017, the Chinese government kicked off the 3rd phase of 5G technology research and development tests. This phase aims to get pre-commercial products ready for when the first version of 5G standard comes out in June 2019.

In December 2018, the Chinese government allocated spectrum to players for 5G national trials until June 2020. China Telecom and China Unicom received 100 MHz of spectrum in 3.5 GHz frequencies (3.4-3.5 GHz for China Telecom, 3.5-3.6 GHz for China Unicom). China Mobile obtained 260 MHz in 2.6 GHz (2515-2675 MHz) and 4.8 GHz (4800-4900 MHz) frequencies. Under the arrangement, China Telecom and China Unicom will stop using 2.6 GHz frequencies by end March 2019.

China awarded four 5G licenses to China Mobile, China Unicom, China Telecom and China Broadcasting Network early June 2019, faster than anticipated.

According to the China Academy of Information and Communications Technology (CAICT), China is expected to invest CNY900 billion - 1.5 trillion (USD134 – 223 billion) in 5G networks during the 2020-2025 period.

### **China Mobile**

China Mobile started to conduct 5G trials during the second half of 2016. China Mobile plans to start offering 5G services in September 2019 in 40 cities, which is a year earlier than originally planned (2020). China Mobile was issued a 5G licence by the Chinese Government early June 2019.

In 2018, China Mobile announced large-scale trials in five cities including Shanghai and Hangzhou by the third quarter of 2018 with about 500 base stations (100 first base stations by end June 2018). Trials will be extended to 20 cities early 2019 with another 500 base stations, to test out business applications. The trial network will use 3.5 GHz spectrum and some of the 4.9 GHz band.

China Mobile appears to be the fastest player in China towards 5G. In November 2018, China Mobile presented its ‘5G Terminal Pioneer Programme’, through which it plans to launch 5G-compatible devices by 2019. The company announced that first 5G devices will be launched by H1 2019. Under the government’s current plans for 5G development, the new technology will see pre-commercial use in 2019 while full commercial launch will occur by 2020.

In February 2019, China Mobile announced it plans to deploy 5G at scale in four cities this year in non-standalone (NSA) mode. The operator is collaborating on developing equipment running on the 2.6 GHz and 4.9 GHz bands to increase capacity and reduce power consumption of 5G base stations.

### **China Unicom**

China Unicom announced in August 2018 that 300 5G base stations will be implemented in Beijing this year, via its 'Next 5G' initiative. China Unicom has been trialling 5G in 600 labs of 16 cities including Beijing,

Tianjin, Qingdao, Hangzhou, Nanjing, Wuhan, Guiyang, Chengdu, Shenzhen, Fuzhou, Zhengzhou, and Shenyang. In 2019, application experiments and large-scale trials are scheduled.

In January 2019, China Unicom announced it completed a 5G call with a ZTE 5G prototype smartphone in a commercial field trial in Shenzhen.

China Unicom received a 5G license from the Chinese Government early June 2019. It plans to launch 5G services in 40 cities by the end of September 2019.

#### **China Telecom**

China Telecom started testing 5G in six cities including Xiong'an, Shenzhen, Shanghai, Suzhou, Chengdu and Lanzhou in a view to test 5G in 12 cities in the end.

#### **2.4.7. Australia**

Telstra in Australia launched its 5G service at the end of May 2019 as it had switched on over 200 5G sites since August 2018. The 5G service covers 10 cities to date, including parts of Melbourne, Sydney, Canberra, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart, Launceston, Toowoomba, and the Gold Coast. 25 additional cities will be lighted in the next 12 months including the major regional cities in Australia.

Telstra is launching its services with the HTC 5G Hub hotspot and the Samsung Galaxy S10 5G. These devices will be followed by the OPPO Reno 5G, expected on June 11. The 5G service will initially be available as a free trial but the company plans to charge an extra AUD 15 per month. After the trial at the end of June new mobile plans will be introduced.

The operator previously acquired 3.6GHz spectrum for AUD 386 million (EUR 240 million), giving it 60MHz of contiguous 5G spectrum in all major capital cities and between 50MHz and 80MHz in regional areas.

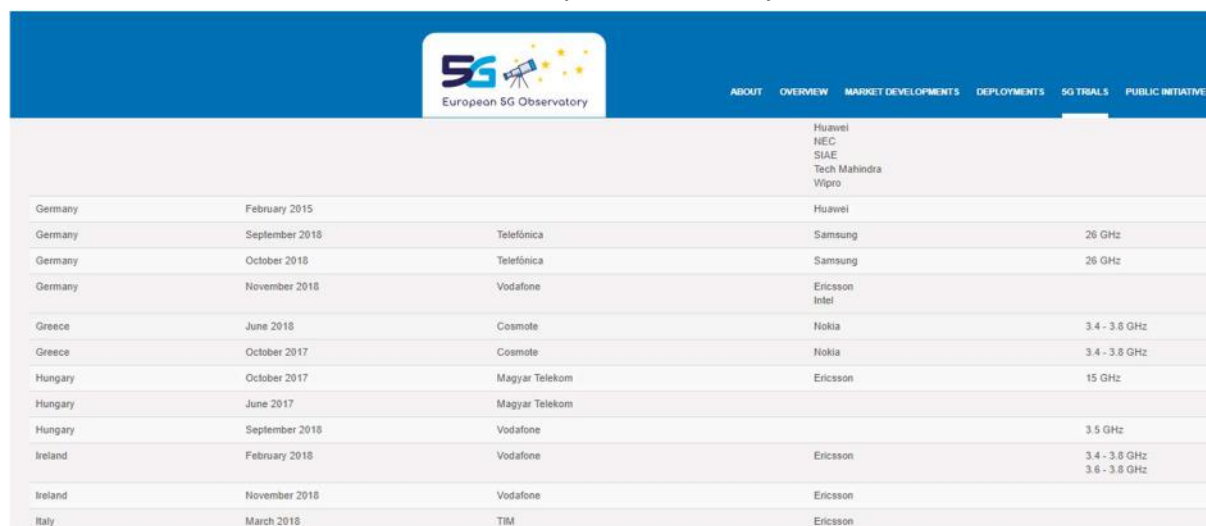
## 2.5. 5G pre-commercial trials

153 5G trials in the 28 MSs of the European Union and 187 trials including Russia, San Marino, Norway, Turkey and Switzerland

### 2.5.1. Analysis of the 186 trials registered so far<sup>5</sup>

5G trials are presented in the European 5G Observatory as shown in the figure below:

**Table 3: Screen shot of the trials base in the European 5G Observatory**



Country	Date	Operator	Equipment/Partners	Frequency
			Huawei NEC SIAE Tech Mahindra Wipro	
Germany	February 2015		Huawei	
Germany	September 2018	Telefónica	Samsung	26 GHz
Germany	October 2018	Telefónica	Samsung	26 GHz
Germany	November 2018	Vodafone	Ericsson Intel	
Greece	June 2018	Cosmote	Nokia	3.4 - 3.8 GHz
Greece	October 2017	Cosmote	Nokia	3.4 - 3.8 GHz
Hungary	October 2017	Magyar Telekom	Ericsson	15 GHz
Hungary	June 2017	Magyar Telekom		
Hungary	September 2018	Vodafone		3.5 GHz
Ireland	February 2018	Vodafone	Ericsson	3.4 - 3.8 GHz 3.6 - 3.8 GHz
Ireland	November 2018	Vodafone	Ericsson	
Italy	March 2018	TIM	Ericsson	

Source: IDATE DigiWorld, June 2019

As many as 186 trials have been listed so far. The share of technical tests dropped significantly in the past six months.

Significant decrease as mobile operators are now planning 5G network deployment

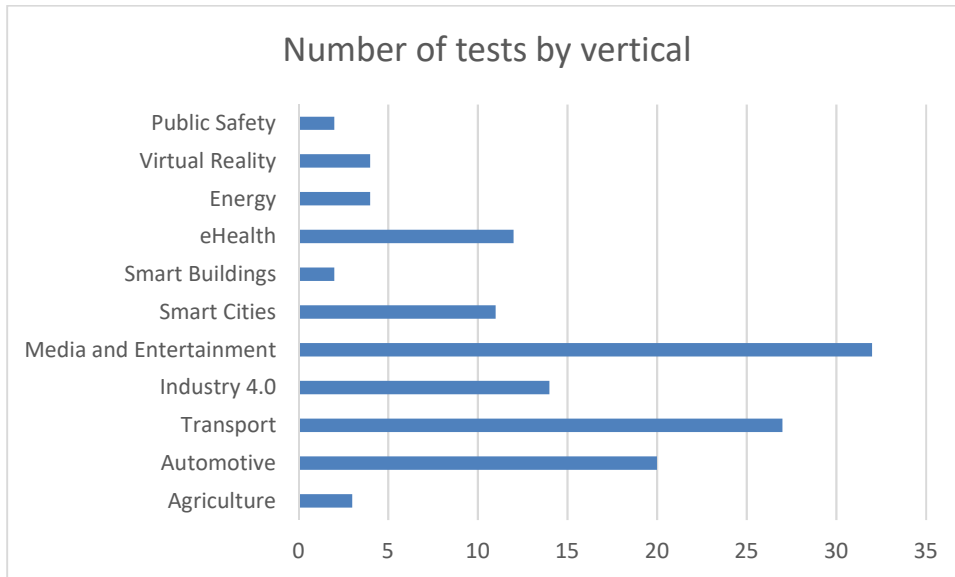
### Media and automotive are the verticals majorly driving trials

The most trialled verticals are media and entertainment (32 trials) followed by transport (25 trials) and automotive (18 trials).

The 186 trials were organised in 28 countries (153 in 23 of the 28 MSs of the European Union and 33 in Russia, San Marino, Norway, Turkey and Switzerland). No trials have been registered so far in the following MSs: Czech Republic, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, Slovakia and Slovenia.

<sup>5</sup> The analysis was made with the data available on the 5G Observatory on 12 December 2018

**Figure 3: Verticals tested in 5G trials**

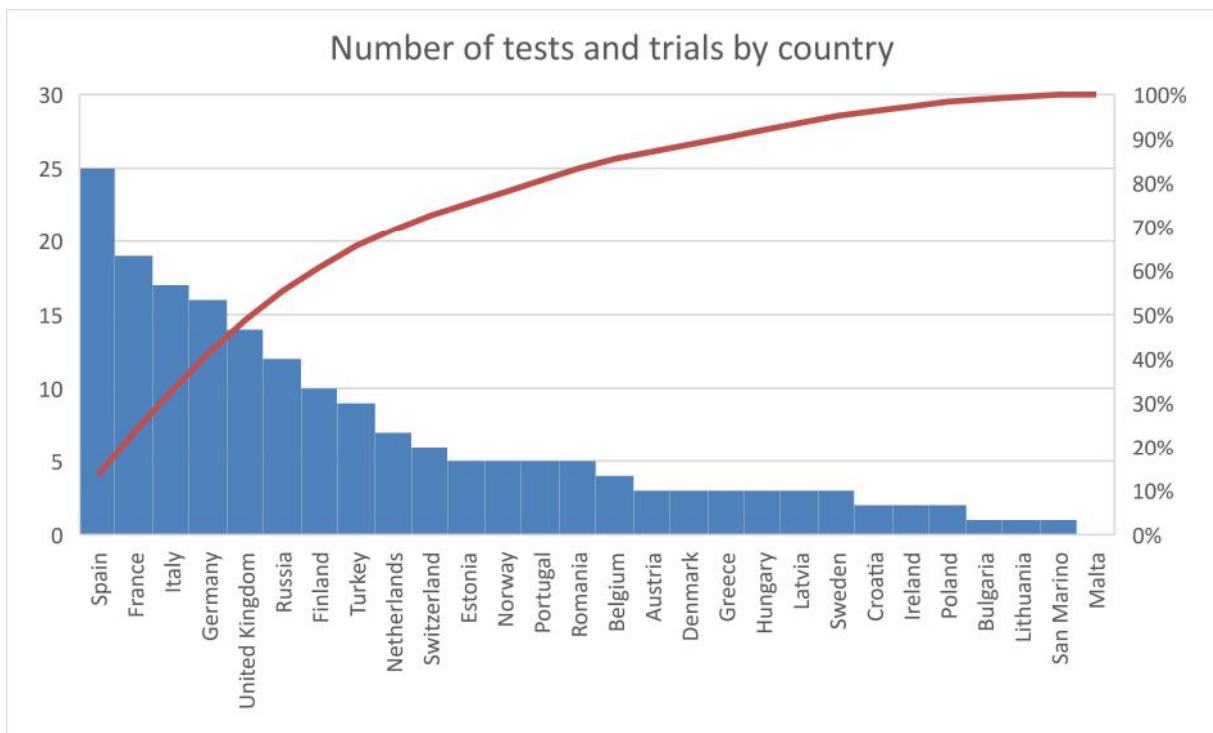


Source: IDATE DigiWorld, June 2019

**The most numerous trials performed in Spain, France and Italy**

Trials are the most numerous in Spain, France, Germany and Italy. These top four countries are totalling 40% of trials, reaching 50% when the UK is included. Spain remains the first and France the second, however Italy has overtaken Germany in number of tests lately, pushing Germany to the 4<sup>th</sup> position.

**Figure 4: 5G trials by country**



Source: IDATE DigiWorld, June 2019

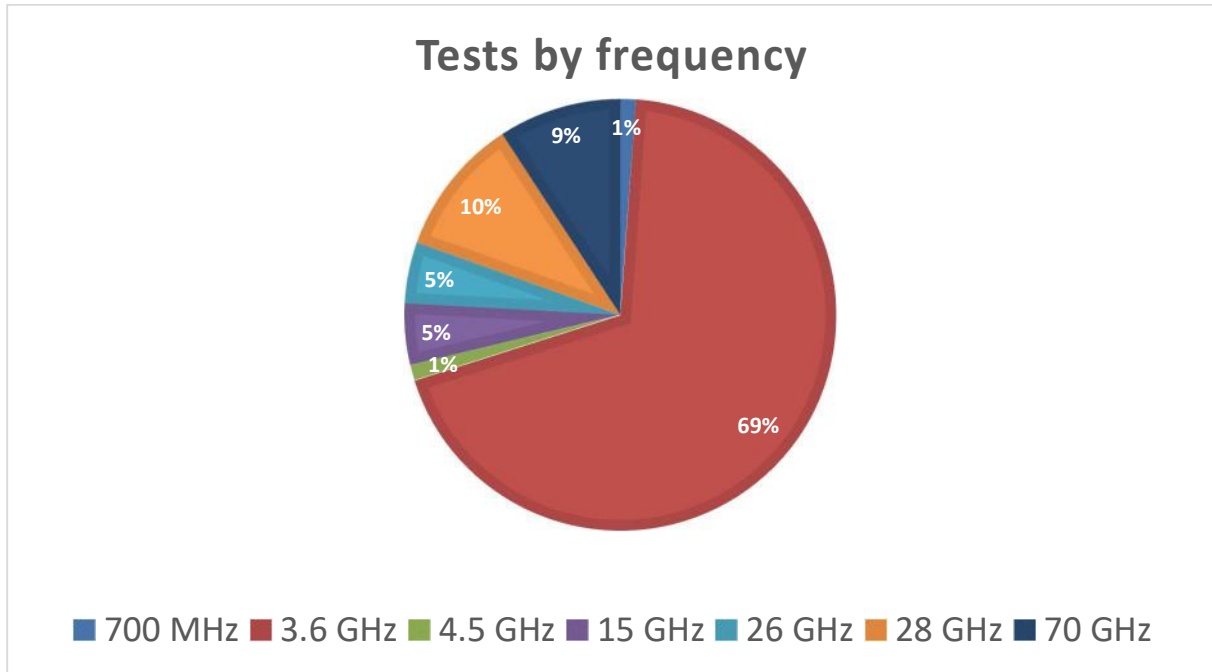
On average, more than six trials per country have been listed so far.



### The 3.4-3.8 GHz is again the most tested frequency band

When indicated (frequency bands tested are available only in selected trials, representing 47.7% of all trials listed), the most used frequency band for trials is by far the 3.4-3.8 GHz (59 trials tested the 3.4-3.8 GHz frequencies out of 86 trials mentioning which band was considered). The 26 GHz band which has been tested 4 times in Europe.

Figure 5: Frequency bands tested

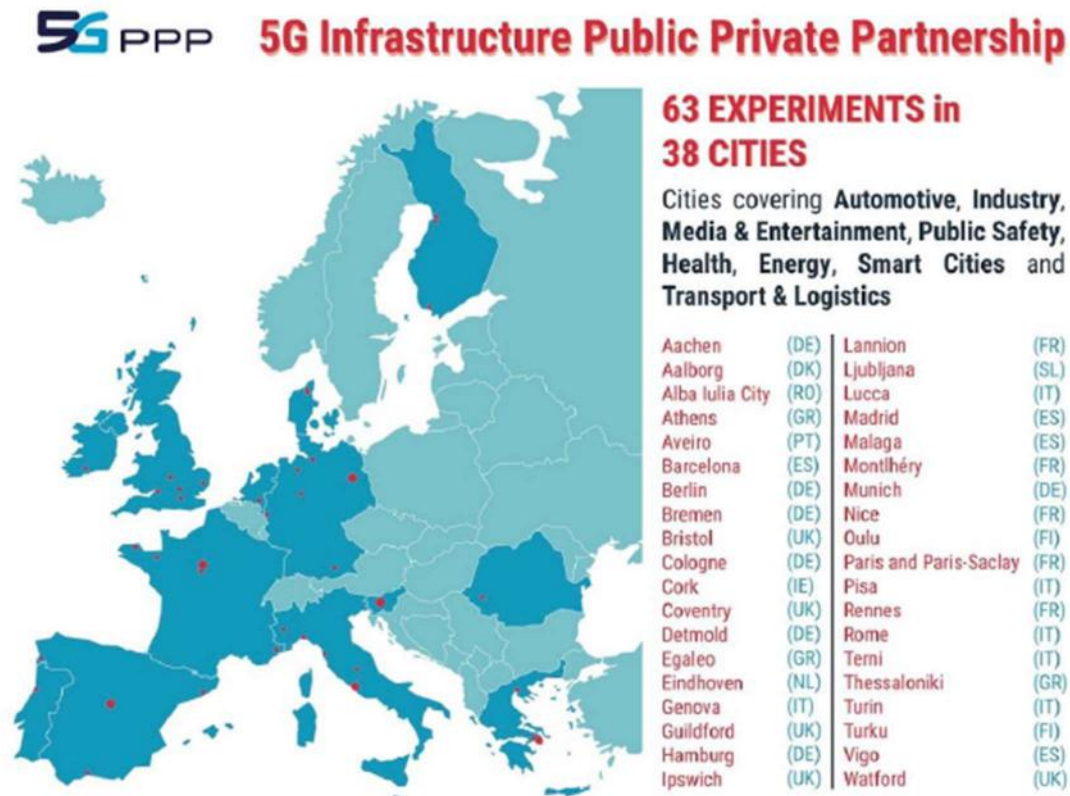


Source: IDATE DigiWorld, April 2019

### The majority of the trials are completed

Almost 70% of the tests are completed to date. Less than 1/3 (30%) of trials have been announced or planned. The rest is still in progress. This shows that the testing phase for 5G is reaching its end in Europe.

## 2.5.2. Trial cities



The European Commission's action plan of September 2016 confirmed by the EU Council in December 2017 targets the commercial rollout of 5G in one major city in every MS by 2020.

Specific cities in Europe announced their plans to become 5G Trials Cities, at the forefront of 5G trials and pilots. At the end of 2017, seventeen Trial Cities had been announced in 9 Member States: Amsterdam, Barcelona, Bari, Berlin, Espoo, L'Aquila, London, Madrid, Malaga, Matera, Milan, Oulu, Patras, Prato, Stockholm, Tallinn and Turin.

Three additional cities in 2 additional MS committed themselves to the target: Aveiro, Bristol and Ghent. In France, nine major regional cities were selected for 5G trials (Belfort, Bordeaux, Douai, Grenoble, Lannion, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Nantes, Sophia-Antipolis et Toulouse) alongside eleven cities in Paris's suburbs (including Paris, Châtillon, Linas-Monthléry and Saclay). Major trials are taking place in Paris, Bordeaux and Lille. In Italy, the city of Lucca is involved in the H2020 project 5G City by offering the city's network infrastructure to test the possibilities that the new 5G technology can offer to the Public Administrations in the development of digital services.

### 2.5.3. Digital cross-border corridors

Ten "digital cross-border corridors" established inter alia accommodating live tests of 5G for Cooperative Connected and Automated Mobility

Within the European 5G vertical strategy, Connected and Automated Mobility (CAM) is considered as a flagship use case for 5G deployment along European transport paths, in view of creating complete ecosystems around vehicles, beyond the safety services targeted by the Cooperative-Intelligent Transport System (CITS) roadmap of Europe. In order to prepare for the deployment of 5G cross-border corridors for CAM, the MSs signed, in March 2017 in Rome, a Letter of Intent (LoI) with the view to intensify cross-border cooperation for large-scale testing and pre-deployment. This agreement was preceded by bilateral initiatives between Luxembourg, France and Germany, and among the Nordic countries, and was followed in 2018 by a number of agreements between Spain and Portugal, between Bulgaria, Greece and Serbia, and between Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania over the "Via Baltica", with an extension between Lithuania and Poland. The table below presents the situation regarding the on going initiatives.

**Table 4: 5G CAM cross-border corridors**

Corridors	Political Commitment
Metz-Merzig-Luxembourg: FR-DE-LU	LoI between FR and DE in Sept. 2016. LU joined in Sept. 2017. Industry consultation in March 2018. Agreement for test bed signed.
Rotterdam-Antwerpen-Eindhoven: NL-BE	No LoI signed yet
Porto-Vigo, Evora-Merida: PT-ES	LoI signed on Digital Day 2018, 10 April 2018
E8 "Aurora Borealis": NO-FI	C-ITS-TEN-T legacy. First 10km Aurora open in FI for testing since Nov. 2017. LoI not yet signed
Nordic Way2: NO-SE-FI-DK	Follows-on Nordic Way 1, funded under C-ITS/CEF, which demonstrated that providing C-ITS services over cellular networks works.
Brenner Corridor: IT-AT-DE	Ahead of DD2, Italy and the three presidents of Euroregion Tirolo-Südtirol-Trentino have confirmed their intention to work, in cooperation with other interested Member States, on the development of the 5G Corridor on the Brenner pass motorway. However, no LoI signed yet.
Thessaloniki, Sofia-Belgrade: EL-BG-RS	Letter of Intent signed in June 2018 during Digital Assembly in Sofia.
EE-LV-LT Via Baltica (E67) Tallinn (EE) – Riga (LV) – Kaunas (LT) – Lithuanian/Polish border	MoU to be signed on 27-28 Sept. 2018 in Riga at the 5G Techritory event. Although focused on C-V2X, elements of the Riga-Tallinn segment are ITS (Smart E67 project).
LT-PL Via Baltica Kaunas-Warsaw	LoI Signed on 5 Sept. 2018. Goal is to cooperate in V2X, C-ITS, 4G LTE, LTE Advanced and 5G with the view to promote CAD.

Source: European Commission

In addition to these initiatives, three Horizon 2020 projects were launched in November 2018 for the conduct of large-scale testing and trials of 5G connectivity for CAM over cross-border corridors, under the umbrella of 5G Public-Private Partnership (5GPPP). Benefiting from a nearly €50 million funding, for a combined total budget of €63 million, the three projects cover three 5G cross-border corridors: Metz-Merzig-Luxembourg (5GCroCo), Porto-Vigo between Spain and Portugal (5G-Mobix), and Bologna-Munich via the Brenner Path (5G-CARMEN). In addition, a small 8 km cross-border segment between Greece and Turkey will be deployed for testing as well.

The following map displays the main initiatives from the public authorities and the H2020 projects.



## 2.6. 5G cities

The European Commission's action plan of September 2016 confirmed by the EU Council in December 2017 targets the commercial rollout of 5G in at least one major city in every MS by the end of 2020.

Specific cities in Europe announced their plans to become 5G Trial Cities, at the forefront of 5G trials and pilots. At the end of 2017, seventeen Trial Cities had been announced: Amsterdam, Barcelona, Bari, Berlin, Espoo, L'Aquila, London, Madrid, Malaga, Matera, Milan, Oulu, Patras, Prato, Stockholm, Tallinn and Turin. In France, nine major regional cities were selected for 5G trials (Belfort, Bordeaux, Douai, Grenoble, Lannion, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Nantes, Sophia-Antipolis et Toulouse) alongside with eleven cities in Paris's suburbs (including Paris, Châtillon, Linas-Monthléry and Saclay). As at August 2018, three additional cities committed themselves to the target: Aveiro, Bristol and Ghent. A non-exhaustive list of 5G Trials Cities include Amsterdam, Aveiro, Barcelona, [Bari](#), [Berlin](#), Bristol, [Espoo](#), Ghent, L'Aquila, [London](#), Madrid, [Malaga](#), [Matera](#), [Milan](#), Oulu, Patras, Prato, [Stockholm](#), Tallinn and Turin.

These trial cities aim to provide support for a variety of technology and service demonstrations carried out during the 5G trialling phase, and provide valuable vertical use cases especially for Smart City concept to validate the trials in real user environments. When compared to the private sector, public entities such as cities usually have different interests even in similar use cases focusing e.g. on eHealth, energy, transport, smart buildings or digital service portals. In all of these domains, shared technology platforms, free access, open data and interfaces as well as the maximal involvement of local ecosystems and residents are common priorities.

- For example, the [city of Barcelona](#) is determined to transcend the “Smart City” concept and deploy a programme that integrates and coordinates local initiatives related to a truly digital transformation of the services the city offers to its citizens. Barcelona has just launched the 5GBarcelona strategy towards facilitating the deployment of trials and pilots across the city and so, becoming a 5G smart city. 5GBarcelona will have 5 nodes, to which more will be added until reaching a deployment of 20% of the territory in 2020.
- The [city of Berlin](#) aims to stipulate research and development of 5G technologies, and one of the city's main strategic interests is to enable an innovation-stipulating environment and technology infrastructure, which can eventually provide the 5G experience to the public on the streets of Berlin.
- The [City of Oulu](#) is challenged to modernize the city governance and processes in the framework of constrained public expenditure and demand for deploying disruptive technologies enabling digitization, automation and robotisation in public service delivery. One of the main strategic priorities is to enhance innovation led economic growth and competitiveness of the local economy and for companies to create employment outcomes for the people of Oulu, in order to ensure sustainable and healthy living environment. Arranging broadband connectivity (eMBB) and providing local free 5G network services network for mobile IoT based experiments is the first step to adopt the 5G technologies for citizens and city administration. City also targets people mobility related service trials and offers e.g. traffic-light data as open data for service development...
- Similarly, the [City of Patras](#) is aiming at organising, transforming and finally extending its current digital infrastructure into an open platform that will interconnect 5G related technologies. This digital transformation is performed in order to address e-administration issues related to the City of Patras while enhancing the quality of life of its citizens.
- [City of Bristol](#) as one of the main UK 5G Hub sites, together with University of Bristol, aims especially to demonstrate the 5G technologies for public. The Bristol target has been mainly to show the potential of 5G in shaping the future of social interaction, entertainment, urban planning and public safety. The similar events such as [“Layered Realities - Weekend”](#), arranged in March 2018, are planned for the near future. The promotional video from the event is also

available. Bristol alongside Bath will be the home of enhanced visual experiences for tourists using Augmented Reality and Virtual Reality in major local attractions as part of the 5G Smart Tourism project which was awarded GBP5 million in March 2018.

- Telecom operators have announced additional trial cities. For instance in France, nine major regional cities were selected for 5G trials (Belfort, Bordeaux, Douai, Grenoble, Lannion, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Nantes, Sophia-Antipolis et Toulouse) alongside eleven cities in Paris’s suburbs (including Paris, Châtillon, Linas-Monthléry and Saclay).

We estimate that there were 132 5G enabled cities at the end of June 2019 (123 5G enabled cities in EU-28) including 5G cities **identified by Member States** in the COCOM survey (questionnaire on action 1 of the 5G Action Plan for Europe) and identified in the 5G pan-European trials roadmap version 4.0<sup>6</sup>. Enabled cities include pilot 5G cities and 5G-live cities. The number of 5G cities has grown significantly thanks to 5G launches.

**Table 5: 5G key cities**

EU Countries / MSs	5G Activities (5G Private Trials and Pilots, 5G National Programmes (incl. Platforms), 5G test Corridors, 5G Infrastructure PPP (Vertical Trials and Pilots and Platforms) and 5G UEFA EURO 2020.	Key Cities
<b>Austria</b>	5G Private Trials & Pilots, 5G test Corridors	Innsbruck
<b>Belgium</b>	5G Private Trials & Pilots, 5G test Corridors	Antwerpen, Brussels, Ghent, Leuven
<b>Bulgaria</b>	5G Private Trials & Pilots, 5G test Corridors	Sofia
<b>Croatia</b>	5G Private Trials & Pilots	Jastrebarsko
<b>Cyprus</b>	5G Infrastructure PPP	Limassol
<b>Denmark</b>	5G Private Trials & Pilots, 5G test Corridors, 5G Aalborg Infrastructure PPP	
<b>Estonia</b>	5G Private Trials & Pilots, 5G test Corridors,	Tallinn
<b>Finland</b>	5G Private Trials & Pilots, 5G TSN, 5G Finland, 5G test Corridors, 5G Infrastructure PPP	Espoo, Helsinki, Muonio, Oulu, Sodankylä, Tampere, Turku, Ylivieska
<b>France</b>	5G Private Trials & Pilots, 5G test Corridors, 5G Infrastructure PPP	Bordeaux, Chatillon, Douai, Lannion, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Metz, Montlhery, Nantes, Paris, Paris-Saclay, Nice, Rennes, Toulouse
<b>Germany</b>	5G Private Trials & Pilots, 5G Berlin, 5G test Corridors, 5G Infrastructure PPP	Aachen, Berlin, Bremen, Cologne, Detmold, Hamburg, Merzig, Munich, Reutlingen
<b>Greece</b>	5G Private Trials & Pilots, Athens 5G link, 5G test Corridors, 5G Infrastructure PPP	Athens, Egaleo, Kalamata, Patras, Thessaloniki, Trikala, Zografou

<sup>6</sup> The Table summarizes the key cities in EU involved in 5G activities related to 5G private trials and pilots, 5G National Programmes (incl. platforms), 5G test corridors, 5G Infrastructure PPP (vertical trials and pilots and platforms) and to 5G UEFA EURO 2020. All the content is based on publicly available information and does not claim to be exhaustive.



EU Countries / MSs	5G Activities (5G Private Trials and Pilots, 5G National Programmes (incl. Platforms), 5G test Corridors, 5G Infrastructure PPP (Vertical Trials and Pilots and Platforms) and 5G UEFA EURO 2020.	Key Cities
<b>Hungary</b>	5G Private Trials & Pilots	Budapest, Zalaegerszeg
<b>Ireland</b>	5G Private Trials & Pilots, 5G Infrastructure PPP, 5G Cork, Dublin UEFA EURO 2020	
<b>Italy</b>	5G Private Trials & Pilots, 5G MiSE, ROMA5G, 5G test Corridors, 5G Infrastructure PPP, 5G UEFA EURO 2020	Bari, Bologna, Genova, L'Aquila, Lucca, Matera, Milan, Naples, Pisa, Prato, Rome, Terni, Turin
<b>Latvia</b>	5G Private Trials & Pilots	Riga, Talsi
<b>Lithuania</b>	5G Private Trials & Pilots, 5G test Corridors,	Kaunas, Riga, Vilnius
<b>Luxembourg</b>	National Programme (1Q19), 5G test Corridors	Luxembourg-City
<b>Netherlands</b>	5G Private Trials & Pilots, 5G Amsterdam, 5G Groningen, 5G test Corridors, 5G Infrastructure PPP, 5G UEFA EURO 2020	Amsterdam, Eindhoven, Groningen, Rotterdam
<b>Norway</b>	5G Private Trials & Pilots, 5G test Corridors, 5G Infrastructure PPP	Heroya, Kongsberg, Oslo, Tromso, Trondheim
<b>Poland</b>	5G Private Trials & Pilots, 5G test Corridors,	Gliwice, Krakow, Warsaw
<b>Portugal</b>	5G Private Trials & Pilots, Aveiro5GCity, 5G test Corridors, 5G Infrastructure PPP	Aveiro, Evora, Porto
<b>Romania</b>	5G Private Trials & Pilots, 5G Infrastructure PPP	Alba Iulia City, Cluj-Napoca, Bucharest
<b>Serbia</b>	5G test Corridors,	Belgrade
<b>Slovenia</b>	5G Infrastructure PPP	Ljubljana
<b>Spain</b>	5G Private Trials & Pilots, 5G Barcelona, 5G Tonic, 5G test Corridors, 5G Infrastructure PPP	Barcelona, Bilbao, Cadis, Castelldefels, Ferrol, Gijon, Huelva, Jaén, La Coruña, Logrono, Lugo, Madrid, Málaga, Merida, Pamplona, Sevilla, Talavera de la Reina, San Sebastian, Santander, Segovia, Valencia, Vigo, Vitoria, Zaragoza
<b>Sweden</b>	5G Private Trials & Pilots, 5G test Corridors, 5G Infrastructure PPP	Gothenburg, Kista/Stockholm
<b>Switzerland</b>	5G Private Trials & Pilots	Burgdorf, Renens, Zurich
<b>United Kingdom</b>	5G Private Trials & Pilots, UK5G, 5G Infrastructure PPP	Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Coventry, Edinburgh, Ipswich, Guildford/Surrey, London, Manchester, Martlesham, Watford

Source: 5G-IA

## 2.7. Spectrum assignment by public authorities

5G pioneer bands identified at EU level are the 700 MHz, the 3.6 GHz (3.4-3.8 GHz) and the 26 GHz (24.25-27.5 GHz) frequencies. Whereas the 700 MHz band has been harmonised through an EC Implementing Decision (EU) 2016(687) of 28 April 2016, a ‘5G-ready’ amendment of the 3.6 GHz implementing decision has been adopted in January 2019<sup>7</sup>. The European Commission adopted an Implementing Decision<sup>8</sup> to harmonise spectrum in the 26 GHz frequencies in May 2019.

Member States have adopted a common deadline for the effective usability of pioneer spectrum in the European Electronic Communications Code, namely the 3.6 GHz band and at least 1 GHz within the 26 GHz band have to be assigned in all Member States by end of 2020.

All Member States have recognised the need for significant harmonised spectrum for 5G. Work is on going. The review of progress towards making spectrum available to 5G shows various stages. Spectrum assignments by MSs are detailed in the Annex section.

### 2.7.1. Review of spectrum assignment progress

In 13 MSs at least one spectrum auction is complete or on going as at end June 2019.

The 700 MHz band has been assigned in six Member States: Germany (2015), France (2015), Finland (November 2016), Italy (October 2018), Sweden (December 2018) and Denmark (March 2019).

The following list shows the Member States that have assigned 3.6 GHz spectrum band so that it can be used in line with 5G technical conditions:

- Austria: 3.4-3.8 GHz, 190 MHz in 3.4-3.6 GHz and 200 MHz in 3.6-3.8 GHz, March 2019
- Czech Republic: 3.6-3.8 GHz in 2017
- Finland: 3.4-3.8 GHz (390 MHz), September 2018.
- Germany: 3.4-3.7 GHz, June 2019
- Hungary: 3.4-3.8 GHz (90 MHz), 2016
- Ireland: 3.6-3.8 GHz (360 MHz), May 2017
- Italy: 3.6-3.8 GHz (200 MHz), September/October 2018
- Latvia: 3.4-3.8 GHz (400 MHz) in November 2017 and September 2018
- Spain: 3.4-3.6 GHz (160 MHz), 2016 & 3.6-3.8 GHz (200 MHz), July 2018
- UK: 3.4-3.6 GHz (150 MHz), April 2018

In the mm-wave bands, only Italy has so far assigned spectrum in the 26 GHz band. Additional auctions in 26 GHz frequencies are expected in 2020.

### At least one spectrum auction in a specific band scheduled for 2019

The auction procedure in at least one spectrum band is scheduled for 2019 in 13 MSs:

<sup>7</sup> Commission Decision (EU) 2019/235 of 24 January 2019 on amending decision 2008/411/EC as regards an update of relevant technical conditions applicable to the 3400-3800 MHz frequency band

<sup>8</sup> Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/784 of 14 May 2019 on harmonisation of the 24,25-27,5 GHz frequency band for terrestrial systems capable of providing wireless broadband electronic communications services in the Union



- Czech Rep., 700 MHz and 3.5 GHz in November 2019
- Estonia, 3.6 GHz, Q2 2019, auction suspended in April 2019
- France, 3.6-3.8 GHz, Q4 2019/Q1 2020
- Greece, 3.4-3.8 GHz, Q4 2019. A public consultation on the 3.6 GHz band should take place in 2019 and 26 GHz in 2019/2020.
- Hungary, 700 MHz/3.5 GHz/26 GHz, Q3 2019
- Ireland, 700 MHz, 2019
- Luxembourg: 700 MHz and 3.4-3.7 GHz, H2 2019
- Netherlands, 700/1400/2100 MHz, late 2019. 700 MHz late-2019 or early-2020
- Lithuania, 3.6-3.8 GHz, 2019
- Romania, 700 MHz and 3.4-3.8 GHz, 2019

### **Spectrum auctions scheduled as from 2020**

- Austria: 700/1500/2100 MHz, Q1 2020
- Belgium, 700 MHz in 2020, 3.6-3.8 GHz in 2020, 400 MHz in 2019, 1.5 GHz in 2020
- Denmark, 700 MHz, 2020 (2x30 MHz + 20 MHz in 700 MHz frequencies, 2x30 MHz in 800-900 MHz frequencies, 100 MHz in 2300-2400 MHz frequencies, initially scheduled in September 2018, postponed). The 3.5 GHz band will be auctioned from 2020, and later on the 26 GHz band.
- Finland, 26 GHz, spring 2020
- France, 26 GHz, 2020
- Lithuania, 700 MHz before 2022
- Luxembourg, 26 GHz, 2020
- Malta, 700 MHz, mid-2021
- Netherlands: 3.5 GHz, 2021
- Poland, 700 MHz, 2020
- Poland, 3.6-3.8 GHz, June 2020
- Portugal, 700 MHz, H2 2020
- Romania, 26 GHz, 2021
- Slovakia, 700 MHz & 26 GHz, after July 7, 2021
- Slovenia, 700/1400 MHz, 2.1/2.3/3.4-3.8/26 GHz, 2021
- Spain, 700 MHz, Q1 2020
- Sweden, 2.3 and 3.5-3.7 GHz, March 2020
- UK, 700 MHz (80 MHz), 3.6-3.8 GHz (120 MHz), 2020

#### **2.7.2. Allowing spectrum use for 5G**

Allowing use of spectrum in low, mid and high bands is key for 5G. Effective usability of spectrum will highly contribute to the position of EU Member States in the 5G race.

Mid-band spectrum is defined as the baseline capacity layer, in favour of flexibility for many use cases with higher throughputs, wider spectrum and potential refarming of LTE spectrum. The 3.4-3.8 GHz band is the primary band in Europe with early availability.

High-band spectrum is known as the extreme capacity layer with large amounts of spectrum potentially available for very high capacity, very high data rates but limited coverage, partially offset by massive MIMO. The 26 GHz band (24.25 – 27.5 GHz) is the pioneer high band for 5G in Europe.

Italy was the first Member State to allow spectrum use for 5G in all pioneer bands in September 2018.

## Usability of low-band (700 MHz) spectrum

700 MHz spectrum already assigned in Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy and Sweden.

Germany was the first European country to assign 700 MHz spectrum in June 2015. To date, only six MSs have assigned 700 MHz spectrum: Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy and Sweden.

**Table 6: Availability of 700 MHz spectrum in Member States (as of end June 2019)**

Member State	Frequencies	Tentative/Expected assignment date Date of completion	Comments
Austria	703-733/758-788 MHz	Q1 2020	Dec. 2018: consultation on auction design, tender expected in Autumn 2019
Belgium	703-733/758-788 MHz	Q3-Q4 2019	
Bulgaria	703-723/758-778 MHz	Unknown	2x20 MHz release for 5G
Croatia		n/a	EC issued a decision on 8 November 2018 to initiate proceedings against Croatia
Cyprus		n/a	
Czech Rep.	703-733/758-788 MHz	November 2019	The band will be released on 30 June 2020
Denmark	703-733/758-788 MHz	March 2019	Assigned in March 2019, with use expected from April 2020
Estonia	703-733/758-788 MHz	n/a	
Finland	703-733/758-788 MHz	November 2016	5G services in 2019
France	703-733/758-788 MHz	December 2015	5G services in 2019/2020
Germany	703-733/758-788 MHz	June 2015	5G services in 2019/2020
Greece	703-733/758-788 MHz	End 2020	
Hungary	703-733/758-788 MHz	Q4 2019	Use expected from September 2020
Ireland	703-733/758-788 MHz	2019	
Italy	703-733/758-788 MHz	October 2018	5G services possible in 2022 due to TV use
Latvia	703-733/758-788 MHz	January 1, 2022	
Lithuania	703-733/758-788 MHz	Before 2022	
Luxembourg	703-733/758-788 MHz	H2 2019	Public consultation in Q3 2018 and May 2019
Malta	703-733/758-788 MHz	June 2021	Availability date for 5G commercial use
Netherlands	703-733/758-788 MHz	Late-2019 or early-2020	Final recommendations disclosed
Poland	703-733/758-788 MHz	H2 2020	
Portugal	703-733/758-788 MHz	Q4 2019	
Romania	703-733/758-788 MHz	Q4 2019	<u>"National Strategy for the Implementation of 5G in Romania"</u> between November 20th and December 21st, 2018
Slovakia	703-733/758-788 MHz	After 30 June 2020	The band will be released after 30 June 2020
Slovenia	703-733/758-788 MHz	2021	Public consultation issued in May 2019
Spain	703-733/758-788 MHz	Q1 2020	
Sweden	703-733/758-788 MHz	December 2018	40 MHz assigned
UK	703-733/758-788 MHz	2020	80 MHz

Source: IDATE DigiWorld, based on NRA information

**Usability of mid-band (3.4-3.8 GHz) spectrum**

3.4-3.8 GHz spectrum already assigned in 10 Member States: Austria, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Spain and United Kingdom.

3.4-3.8 GHz spectrum has been assigned<sup>9</sup> in 2016 in Hungary, in May 2017 in Ireland, in Czech Republic in 2017, in April 2018 in the United Kingdom, in July 2018 in Spain and (the upper half of the band) in September 2018 in Italy. Parts of 3.4-3.8 GHz spectrum were awarded in Latvia in November 2017 and September 2018. Finland assigned the 3.6 GHz band in September 2018. In March 2019, Austria assigned 3.6 GHz spectrum. The 3.6 GHz auctions ended in June 2019 in Germany raising unprecedented amounts.

Outside Europe, the USA is less advanced in this spectrum range. The FCC established a three-tier spectrum sharing system for spectrum at 3.5 GHz in 2015. In 2017, the FCC started to analyse how 3.7-4.2 GHz spectrum could be relevant for mobile broadband. Earlier in 2018, the FCC identified spectrum at 3.4 GHz as a government band for a potential reallocation for mobile broadband.

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<sup>9</sup> Parts of this frequency band are used for 4G fixed wireless access

**Table 7: Availability of 3.4-3.8 GHz spectrum in Member States (as of end June 2019)**

Member State	Frequencies	Tentative/Expected assignment date Date of completion	Comments
Austria	3410-3800 MHz	March 2019	Four months after approval of the May 2018 tender document (period of approval not limited by law)
Belgium	3400-3800 MHz	Q3-Q4 2019	700, 1400, 3600 MHz spectrum concerned Renewal of existing licences to expire in March 2021 in 900, 1800 and 2600 MHz
Bulgaria	3400-3800 MHz	Initially planned in 2018	n/a
Croatia	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cyprus	n/a	n/a	n/a
Czech Rep.	3600-3800 MHz 3400-3600 MHz	November 2019 2017	
Denmark	n/a	2020	n/a
Estonia	3400-3800 MHz	n/a	Auction expected in Q2 2019 for 390 MHz of spectrum
Finland	3400-3800 MHz	Sept. 26, 2018	
France	3600-3800 MHz	Q4 2019	Public consultation in October 2018
Germany	3400-3700 MHz 3700-3800 MHz	June 2019 Q4 2019?	Full availability in 2022, early stage in 2019 100 MHz dedicated to vertical sites
Greece	3400-3800 MHz	Q4 2019	Public consultation issued in Q1 2019
Hungary	3400-3600 MHz	June 2016 (90 MHz)	For 4G. New technical criteria to be elaborated for 5G
	3600-3800 MHz	Q4 2019	310 MHz for 5G
Ireland	3410-3435 MHz and 3475-3800 MHz	May 2017	Available from January 2019
Italy	3600-3800 MHz	September 2018	
Latvia	3400-3800 MHz	November 2017 October 2018	Remaining 50 MHz
Lithuania	3400-3800 MHz	2019	Public consultation in Q2 2018 including the 3800-4200 MHz band. New public consultation in Q3 2018
Luxembourg	3400-3700 MHz	H2 2019	Public consultation in Q3 2018 and May 2019
Malta	n/a	n/a	Public consultation in Q2 2018
Netherlands	3400-3800 MHz	n/a	Final recommendations disclosed
Poland	3400-3600 MHz 3600-3800 MHz	n/a June 2020	Public consultation in Q3 2018
Portugal	n/a	n/a	n/a
Romania	3400-3800 MHz	Q4 2019	n/a
Slovakia	3400-3600 MHz 3600-3800 MHz	July 2015 2017	Not for 5G. Licences until 2025.
Slovenia	3400-3800 MHz	2021	Public consultation issued in May 2019
Spain	3400-3600 MHz 3600-3800 MHz	2016 July 2018	160 MHz assigned for 4G (and usable for 5G) For 5G
Sweden	3400-3800 MHz	2019?	
UK	3400-3600 MHz 3600-3800 MHz	April 2018 2020	150 MHz assigned in the 3.4-3.6 GHz band 120 MHz

Source: IDATE DigiWorld, based on NRA information

## Usability of high-band (24.25-27.5 GHz) spectrum

26 GHz spectrum is assigned in Italy

Italy was the first Member State to auction 1 GHz of the 26 GHz band; at world level, it ranks second, after South Korea, which already awarded 2,400 MHz spectrum at 28 GHz in June 2018. The USA ranks third globally with 1550 MHz of such spectrum. The FCC auctioned 24 (24.25-24.45/24.75-25.25 GHz, 2x100 MHz and 5x100 MHz) and 28 GHz spectrum (27.5-27.925/27.925-28.35 GHz, 2x425 MHz) in 2018-2019, raising respectively 2.023 billion USD (1.794 billion EUR) and 703 million USD (623 million EUR).

**Table 8: Availability of 26 GHz spectrum in Member States (as of end June 2019)**

Member State	Frequencies	Tentative/Expected assignment date Date of completion	Comments
Austria	n/a	n/a	
Belgium	n/a	not before 2021	Consultation launched
Bulgaria	n/a	n/a	
Croatia	24.25-27.5 GHz	n/a	
Cyprus	n/a	n/a	
Czech Rep.	n/a	n/a	
Denmark	n/a	2020	
Estonia	n/a	n/a	
Finland	26.5-27.5 GHz	Spring 2020	Parts of the range are already available for shared use
France	26.5-27.5 GHz	2020	Public consultation in Q2 2018
Germany	26.5-27.5 GHz	2019	General authorisations
Greece	n/a	n/a	
Hungary	26.5-27.5 GHz	Q3 2019	
Ireland	n/a	n/a	Spectrum assigned in 2017 but restricted to point-to-point (P2P) links
Italy	26.5-27.5 GHz	September 2018	
Latvia	n/a	n/a	
Lithuania	n/a	n/a	
Luxembourg	24.5-27.5 GHz	H2 2020	
Malta	n/a	n/a	
Netherlands	n/a	n/a	
Poland	26.5-27.5 GHz	n/a	Band reorganisation envisioned
Portugal	n/a	n/a	
Romania	24.5-27.5 GHz	2021	
Slovakia	24.5-27.5 GHz	Will be assigned after July 7, 2021	
Slovenia	26 GHz	January 2018	Two blocks (56 and 112 MHz) awarded, but not available for 5G
	26 GHz	2021	Public consultation issued in May 2019 for 5G
Spain	n/a	2020	Potential rearrangement. 1.4 GHz of spectrum could be assigned
Sweden	26.5-27.5 GHz	2020	Auction process considered
UK	24.25-26.5 GHz	2020	Call for inputs in July 2017

Source: IDATE DigiWorld, based on NRA information

## 2.8. Product/market developments

In recent months, the 5G chipset market has evolved quite a bit with major 5G baseband vendors announcing a second generation of chipset, new players emerging, one old player leaving the 5G baseband market and another one threatening the future development of its chipset portfolio. As of end of May, 2019, around 10 5G chipsets had been announced, although it should be stated here that some of them have only been unofficially named and it is sometimes unclear whether they are a new product in development or just a renaming of an existing 5G chipset in development.

### 2.8.1. Overview of the 5G baseband market as of early June 2019

#### Two players already with a second generation 5G chipset

Table 9: Presentation of announced 5G chipsets

Vendor	Name	Announced	Availability	Throughputs	Comments
Qualcomm	X50 (baseband)	1st announced in 2016	End of 2018	Up to 5 Gbps	Discrete baseband, need to be implemented with 2G/3G/4G baseband. 18 OEM announced to use X50
Qualcomm	X55 (baseband)	February 2019		Up to 7 Gbps in the DL, 3 Gbps in the UL	Now support FDD in sub 6 GHz with up to 200 MHz bandwidth
Intel	XMM 8060	November 2017	2nd half of 2019		Multimode modem (2G/3G/4G/5G). Dell, HP and Microsoft are known to work with Intel to integrate XMM 8000 series in PCs before the end of 2019
Intel	XMM 8160	November 2018	2nd half of 2019		Dropped 5G modem business
Samsung	Exynos 5100	August 2018	End of 2018	up to 2 Gbps in sub 6 GHz and 6 Gbps in mmWaves	Integrated multimode 2G/3G/4G/5G chipset, built on 10nm process, fully compatible with 3GPP Release 15
Samsung	Exynos 9820		April 2019	up to 2 Gbps in sub 6 GHz and 6 Gbps in mmWaves	Unclear whether Exynos 5100 has been integrated within Exynos 9820 or if it is sitting alongside
Hi-Silicon	Balong 5G01	February 2018	End of 2018	Up to 2.3 Gbps	Only for Huawei products, designed for fixed 5G devices
Hi-Silicon	Balong 5000	January 2019		Up to 4,6 Gbps at sub 6GHz and 6,5 Gbps on mmWaves	Dubbed as the first single chip multi-mode modem (2G/3G/4G/5G) and first to support 2CC of 100MHz each aggregation
Hi-Silicon	Kirin 985	n.a	Q3 2019 (rumors)		Mass production thought to start in Q3 2019, along the introduction of the Huawei Mate 30 model

Vendor	Name	Announced	Availability	Throughputs	Comments
Hi-Silicon	Kirin 990	n.a.	2020	n.a.	SoC mentioned in the news but may correspond to Kirin 985 or Kirin 1020 whose naming may be uncertain
Hi-Silicon	Kirin 1020	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	SoC mentioned in the news but may correspond to Kirin 985 or Kirin 990 whose naming may be uncertain
Mediatek	Helio M70	June 2018	2019-2020	Up to 4.7 Gbps	Devices powered by Helio M70 to be available in early 2020 while being sampled in Q3 2019. Partnership with China Mobile. It will use 7 nm EUV process from TSMC
Mediatek	Unknown naming	May 2019	n.a.	n.a.	All in one chipset integrating Helio M70 5G modem
UniSOC	Makalu Ivy510	February 2019	2020	n.a.	Previous technological development agreement with Intel but the partnership is over now. To be found in mid-range smartphones in China in the future. It targets handsets and non-handsets.

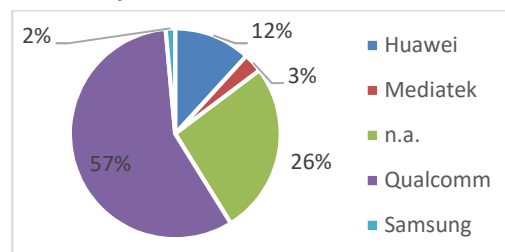
Source: IDATE DigiWorld

Those chipsets seem fairly similar, with support for 5G NR radio interface, both in Non Standalone (NSA) and SA (Standalone), up to 8 channel aggregation, 256 QAM modulation in the downlink and support for both sub-6 GHz frequency bands and mm-waves. Because more bandwidth is available in the mm-waves than in the sub-6 GHz band, possible performance differs depending on the frequency band used. In detail though, not all those chipsets are similar though with sometimes little difference, sometimes bigger difference that hint at a more complicated situation than saying that Qualcomm is simply ahead of the competition.

Unlike in the early days of 4G, the 5G baseband offering is much more interesting. Qualcomm is leading the market, being the first to announce and make its 5G baseband commercially available. In June 2019, Qualcomm said it already had 75 5G devices from more than 20 OEMs announced or in development with Qualcomm 5G silicon. Based on data from GSACOM, 39 announced 5G devices are based on Qualcomm 5G baseband (57%), while 8 (12%) are on Huawei and 1 (2%) on Samsung

**Table 10: Number of 5G devices powered by baseband vendors as of May 2019**

Baseband vendor	Number of devices
Huawei	8
Mediatek	2
n.a.	18
Qualcomm	39
Samsung	1



Source: IDATE based on gsacom



Those figures are quite logical as Huawei and Samsung current strategies are to develop their own basebands for their own devices. The fact however that those players were able to develop their own 5G baseband to be used on their flagship devices is a telling example of the progress they have made as compared to 10 years ago. Samsung is notably using its Exynos 5100 5G modem in its Galaxy S10 5G pretty much everywhere in the world except in the US where it is relying on Qualcomm Snapdragon x55 and Huawei is using its Balong 5000 5g modem in its Mate 20x 5G smartphone worldwide.

Although Qualcomm certainly has a market and technological maturity that is still to be proved for other players, both Huawei and Samsung on the paper show promising progress. Qualcomm x50 initial 5G baseband indeed was a discrete 5G only modem that has to be paired with a 2G/3G/4G modem to work and while supporting both mm-waves and sub 6 GHz spectrum with associated RF components, only TDD mode in the sub 6 GHz band was supported. Qualcomm x55 announced at MWC 2019 is in essence the first complete 5G solution from Qualcomm with integrated support for both 2G/3G/4G/5G, FDD and TDD mode in the sub 6 GHz and support for 2 Carrier Aggregation of 100MHz in the sub 6GHz. The associated RF components also come with the support for the 26 GHz mm-wave band that will be used in Europe notably. This new baseband should be available in commercial devices by the end of 2019.

Similarly, Huawei has announced its second generation of 5G baseband with similar improvement to a somewhat limited 1<sup>st</sup> generation. Announced in January 2019, one month before Qualcomm X55, Huawei boosted to be the 1<sup>st</sup> to release a full multimode 5G chipset as well as capable of supporting 2 carrier aggregation in the sub 6GHz to support up to 4.6 Gbps. Samsung with its Exynos 5100 has a multimode 5G modem but does not support 2 CA in the sub 6 GHz spectrum

### **New baseband ahead from other players**

If Qualcomm, Huawei and Samsung are the top three 5G baseband players, two other vendors (excluding Intel that dropped the 5G baseband market) have announced 5G solutions, Mediatek, whose Helio M70 was announced in June 2018 already and Unisoc which announced the Makalu Ivy510 at MWC 2019 and that is targeting the (Chinese notably) mid-tier smartphone and IoT market. Unisoc was previously known as Spreadtrum and had development partnership with Intel for LTE chipset for Chinese device but the partnership over 5G has been dropped and Unisoc is now following its own route with a commercial availability for early 2020.

Figure 6: 5G modem to be integrated in All-In-One SoCs



Source: Mediatek

### ... and Intel, quitting the 5G smartphone modem market

In April 2019, as Qualcomm and Apple announced they had dropped all litigation worldwide and reached a 6-year license agreement together with a multi-year chipset supply, Intel followed with the announcement that they would quit the 5G smartphone modem market. Intel had announced two 5G basebands in November 2017 and 2018, the second one believed to replace the first one, but although Intel stated that those products would be available during the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of 2019, there was skepticism on its ability to achieve this timeline. Reportedly, Intel had difficulties in developing its 5G smartphone baseband and faced multiple delays in the development of their 5G offering.

In a context of severe legal battle with Qualcomm over IP licensing and royalties, Apple had tried to diversify its sourcing of 5G connectivity solutions and was known as Intel's (by far) biggest customer for cellular baseband. Because of Intel delays in the development of its 5G solution and market pressure for Apple to develop a 5G iPhone, Apple saw the solving of its dispute with Qualcomm as the most relevant way of solving this issue. This, plus Intel's difficulties in its development led Intel to leave the 5G baseband market, reportedly focusing on network infrastructure instead.

This news is of particular interest in the development of the 5G device ecosystem. Despite the supply agreement with Qualcomm, Apple is believed to be continuing the development of its own 5G chipset, something that will still take time for Apple, 2023-2025 being the horizon often mentioned by analysts for an Apple modem to reach a commercial iPhone. For that matter, Apple is notably interested in purchasing Intel cellular assets. In the meantime, Apple will probably continue its multi-sourcing of cellular baseband and Samsung, as well as Mediatek, are rumored to have been considered as possible suppliers for that matter.

### The uncertain future of Huawei chipsets

As a result of the economic war between China and the US, Huawei products were banned in the US. While this interdiction will directly affect only the US and considerably disrupts Huawei's ambition to become the n°1 smartphone manufacturer in the world, it may more generally affect the development of Huawei smartphones as the sale of American technology to Huawei has also been made illegal. A direct consequence is the inability for Huawei to use Google Android and associated services (leaving Huawei with AOSP, the open source version of Android) in the short term but also more importantly more difficulties in continuing the development of its own chipset through its silicon company HiSilicon.

Indeed, Huawei, as every smartphone vendor, heavily relies on ARM IP design for the development of its chipset and while still unclear in the detail, ARM has reportedly decided to stop any contact with Huawei, some of its IP design and tool originating from the US. While Huawei will be able to leverage the IP and tools it has already got from ARM, it may have to completely rethink the design of its chipset, should this ban continue to be implemented. In the short term this is not an issue as Huawei can rely on its existing generation of chipset but this may be a sizeable issue in the future, especially for its flagship devices.

### 2.8.2. 1<sup>st</sup> 5G devices are there and not only dongles and CPEs

The release of 5G baseband and RF systems is the first step before commercial devices. Usually, when a new radio technology is released, basebands are developed and implemented in relatively simple devices such as mobile WiFi hotspots, before more complex devices such as smartphones, where integration is always more challenging. Before fully commercial devices can be made available, several steps are required.

Figure 7: The steps a device takes to market



Source: IDATE DigiWorld, September 2018

This time, with 5G, Fixed Wireless Access was one of the first use cases, rather than mobile usage and first commercial devices announced have been 5G home routers, such as the one announced by Huawei at MWC 2018 in Barcelona, or the one by Samsung. Those early devices have been more specifically designed for carrier partners Verizon in the US and in South Korea, and have already received their approval by the FCC.

**Figure 8: Huawei and Samsung 5G home routers for 5G Fixed Wireless Access**



Source: Huawei and Samsung

Those first devices are available in indoor and outdoor versions.

**Smartphones and modules, most popular form factors indicates an already relatively rich ecosystem powered by 5g basebands (mostly from Qualcomm)**

But since those early 5G devices designed for fixed wireless usage, the first mobile 5G networks have been launched in the world and the device ecosystem, thanks to the enabling basebands, has “considerably” widened. As of end of May 2019, indeed, Gsacom reported 64 5G devices announced by 33 different vendors and 9 different categories of form factors, some of which are fairly similar.

**Table 11: Simplified composition of the 5G device ecosystem as of May 2019**

Form factor	Number of devices announced
Phone (incl. 2 prototypes)	20
Module	16
Hotspot	7
CPE (all forms of CPE)	19
Snap-on dongle	2
IoT router	2
Laptop	1
USB terminal	1

Source: gsacom

The fact that smartphones are the 1<sup>st</sup> category of devices announced is a noteworthy fact, not surprisingly followed by CPEs and modules, which are usually the first devices to go to the market when a device ecosystem is building up.

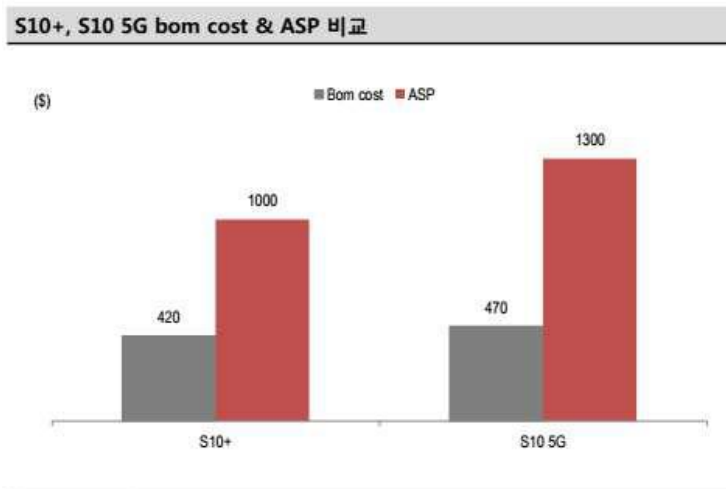
In detail most of those devices are based on Qualcomm Snapdragon 855 along an X50 modem, only the RF side changing depending on the geography devices are targeting. Indeed, the American and South Korean market require a support for the 28 GHz frequency band while the European market requires a support for sub 6 GHz frequency bands (and especially the n78 band, which is the 3.5 GHz

TDD band. At this stage, the RF and antennas add a significant toll to the total Bill of Material (BOM) of 5G devices without even talking of power consumption, time has not yet come for worldwide 5G devices supporting all the 5G frequency bands.

As a result, 5G European devices currently only support sub 6 GHz bands while for instance Samsung Galaxy S10 5G only support 28 and 39 GHz band on Verizon network. Later devices with second generation antenna modules might come with broader support for 5G specific frequency bands (both sub 6 and mm-wave).

If we look at the price of 5G smartphones, they mostly come with a premium versus not 5G smartphones as it is exemplified with the Samsung Galaxy S10 5G. It should be noted that the 5G version of the S10 does come with more additional features than just the 5G connectivity. Eventually, what the analysis of Bill of Material and Average selling price shows is that even though the cost of the components is higher for the 5G variant of the smartphone, its selling price secures a higher margin for the device manufacturer

Figure 9: Comparison of BOM and ASP (average selling price) of 5G and non 5G variant of the Galaxy S10



자료: IHS, SK증권

Source: SK Telecom and HIS

Table 12: List of 5G devices announced or presented

Vendor	Product name	Baseband	Comment
HTC	HTC 5G Hub	Qualcomm	HTC announced a partnership with Sprint in November 2018 for the provision of a 5G mobile hot-spot, which it plans to launch in H1 2019
Huawei	Huawei 5G CPE Pro	Huawei	Announced in January 2019, the 5G CPE Pro supports both sub-6 GHz and mm-wave bands.
	Huawei Mate 30 series	Huawei	Should be available in the second half of 2019
	Huawei Mate X	Huawei	This foldable smartphone was announced during MWC'19 but its release date is still unknown
	Mate 20x 5G	Huawei	This device was launched with 1st 5 network in Europe notably (EE, Vodafone, Sunrise...)

Vendor	Product name	Baseband	Comment
<b>Lenovo</b>	Z6 Pro (China 5G variant)	Qualcomm	n.a
<b>LG</b>	LG V50 ThinQ smartphone	Qualcomm	The LG V50 is available on Sprint and EE network notably
<b>Motorola</b>	Z3	Qualcomm	Mid-tier smartphone with 5G connectivity available with an additional module to be purchased separately early 2019. Sold by Verizon since March 2019 for 350 USD
<b>Netgear</b>	Nighthawk 5G mobile hotspot	Qualcomm	Announced in October 2018. Support mm-wave bands for AT&T
<b>OnePlus</b>	7 Pro 5G	Qualcomm	Launched with EE in May 2019, little details available
<b>OPPO</b>	Reno 5G	Qualcomm	Sold by EE notably since May 2019
<b>Samsung</b>	Samsung Outdoor CPE	Samsung	Indoor and outdoor Home router. 2x2 MIMO with each antenna having 32 antenna elements.
<b>Samsung</b>	Galaxy F Foldable	Samsung	This foldable smartphone was announced during MWC'19 but delayed in the face of technical issues met by early testers
<b>Samsung</b>	Galaxy S10 5G	Samsung	Available in South Korea, UK and US for Verizon. Planned for US operators AT&T and Verizon in 2019
<b>Sony</b>	Xperia X23?	Qualcomm	n.a
<b>TCL</b>	TCL Alcatel 7	Qualcomm	Planned for H1 2019
<b>VIVO</b>	Vivo Nex	Qualcomm	Planned for H1 2019
<b>Xiaomi</b>	Mi Mix 3 5G	Qualcomm	Available with Sunrise in Switzerland
<b>ZTE</b>	Axon 10 Pro 5G	Qualcomm	5G “smart terminals” to be launched end of 2018 / early 2019

Source: IDATE

### 2.8.3. Infrastructure ecosystem

Infrastructure equipment is probably even more important than devices in the early building of an ecosystem, as they are used to test the technology features and concepts, even as the technology is being standardized within 3GPP. Equipment vendors were early in announcing their effort in building 5G technology, often by announcing trials efforts with Mobile Network Operators and/or chipset manufacturers. Those demonstrations are often focused on pieces of technologies or concepts, such as Massive MIMO, the use of mm-wave in different mobility scenarios...

As industry efforts have now resulted in early (and accelerated) standardization of the technologies and as first operators have now started the launch of their 5G networks, most equipment vendors have built and presented a 5G solution so that first networks can start to be deployed, even though commercial devices are not there yet.

Those solutions share more or less the same features, although each vendor has designed its solution around its main strength. These features are:

- **3GPP Release 15 compliance:** Release 15 is the first official release of 5G. Before that, some equipment vendors have worked around unfinalized versions of the standard, or as is the case of network operators having built a pre-standard (such as Verizon with the 5GTF). As the Release 15 of 3GPP has seen its specs frozen, infrastructure equipment now highlights their full Rel. 15 compliancy.
- **End-to-end offering:** in the race to being the most advanced vendor, it is important to show full end-to-end product portfolio, which means having a core network solution, a transport solution, a base-station adapted to different scenarios (e.g. such as indoor or outdoor), and a “front-end” solution with diverse antenna solutions
- **A (virtual) core network solution:** this is built to be deployed in the cloud for maximum flexibility and to support the deployment of certain network functions at different places in the network, in a centralized or more or less distributed (up to the edge of the network) way
- **Support for massive MIMO:** Massive MIMO, beam forming and beam tracking and beam steering are key features to attain increased spectrum efficiency in 5G. The support of this feature is thus key for equipment vendors to assert 5G ambitions
- **Support for sub 6 GHz and mm-wave:** While mm-wave has received much of the attention in the race to 5G because of all the challenges associated in operating a radio network in these frequency bands (the 26 and 28 GHz bands notably), but C band below 6 GHz has also seen traction because of its roaming capabilities for 5G. In Europe, early deployments are likely to be in this band rather than in the 26 GHz band, because of its better coverage capabilities and the feeling of operators that they are not yet running out of capacity (as compared to the U.S. for instance)

Below, we present the 5G portfolio of each equipment manufacturer. Their claim is often similar and as for device baseband, those claims can be seen through different angles. Table 13 below summarises what stands out from each vendor solution:

**Table 13: Infrastructure equipment 5G solutions from major vendors**

Equipment vendor	Most notable for	Device manufacturer
<b>Huawei</b>	FWA and end to end solution (up to the baseband for devices)	Yes
<b>Ericsson</b>	End to end solution. Indoor and outdoor solution, spectrum sharing between 4G and 5G	No
<b>Nokia</b>	End to end solution. Cloud solution. ReefShark chipsets for network solutions	No
<b>ZTE</b>	End to end solution. Massive MIMO, Ultra Dense Networks	Yes
<b>Samsung</b>	Provision of RAN equipment with mm-wave capabilities, FWA and end to end solution (up to the baseband for devices)	Yes

Source: IDATE DigiWorld, March 2019



## 5G infrastructure contracts announcements

The first significant 5G infrastructure contracts have been announced in the previous months and are summarized in the table below:

**Table 14 : 5G infrastructure contracts**

Country	MNOs	Equipment Vendors	Amount	Time period	Additional information
<b>Denmark</b>	TDC	Ericsson	n/a	5 years	TDC will start rolling out of Ericsson 5G New Radio (NR) hardware and software products in 2019
<b>Germany</b>	Deutsche Telekom	n/a	20 bEUR	2018-2021	5G launch in 2019. Target 99% pop. Coverage (90% geo. Coverage) by 2025
<b>UK/Ireland</b>	Three	n/a	>2 bGBP (2.3 bEUR)	2018-	5G launch in H2 2019. 62 MEUR in CAPEX in H1 2018/100 MEUR per year (Spectrum, fibre network, 20 new data centres, CA)
<b>France</b>	Orange	Decision in early 2019	A share of 7.4 bEUR		Orange intends to spend 7.4 bEUR in investments in 2018, a 3% increase compared to 2017. Orange will enhance its fibre deployment and the LTE coverage and prepare 5G.
<b>Outside Europe</b>					
<b>USA</b>	T-Mobile USA	Nokia	3.5 bUSD	2018-	5G launch in 2019. Building of a 3GPP 5G NR nationwide network using 600 MHz and 28 GHz spectrum and Nokia's 5G technology (AirScale radio platforms and cloud-native core, AirFrame hardware, CloudBand software, SON and 5G Acceleration Services)
<b>USA</b>	T-Mobile USA	Ericsson	3.5 bUSD	2018	5G NR equipment, digital services solutions, including dynamic orchestration, business support systems (BSS) and Cloud Core
<b>China</b>	All three MNOs (CM, CU, CT)	Nokia	>2 bEUR	2018-2019	5G launch in 2019. 1-year deal for 4G radio and fixed access equipment, IP routing and optical transport equipment. Investments dedicated to 4G networks' upgrade pave the way to 5G
<b>South Korea</b>	SKT	Mainly Samsung (5G), (o/w 5 Ericsson, Nokia	9 bUSD bUSD for 5G)	2017-2019	IoT, 5G, IA, autonomous vehicles  Ericsson announced a contract in March 2019 for 5G standalone core networks technology, implementation and operations
<b>South Korea</b>	KT		23 trillion KRW (20.5 bUSD)	2018-2023	5G R&D (5G Open Lab in Seoul), 5G tests and launch, other tech.  Ericsson announced a contract in March 2019 for 5G NR hardware and software for KT's 3.5 GHz Non-Standalone (NSA) network
<b>Japan</b>	NTT DoCoMo		1 trillion JPY (8.8 b USD)	2018-2023	1 trillion JPY on infrastructure (590 bJPY in 2018, up from 570 bJPY initial target). 10 bJPY (80 KEUR) for offering pre-commercial 5G services in limited locations by Sept. 2019 (official target for launch)
<b>Japan</b>	Rakuten	Nokia, AltioStar...	Total CAPEX of \$5bn	2019-2021?	Fully virtualized 4G network ready for 5G
<b>Japan</b>	Softbank	Nokia, Ericsson	Undisclosed		Nokia's 5G AirScale for the 5G RAN  Ericsson: primary 5G vendor for the deployment of a multi-band 5G network



Country	MNOs	Equipment Vendors	Amount	Time period	Additional information

Source: IDATE DigiWorld, June 2019

On the 3<sup>rd</sup> of June, 2019, Nokia said it had secured 42 commercial contracts for 5G network. The opportunity is especially important for Huawei competitors in the core network, which is considered more strategic than the rest of the network. As a comparison, Ericsson had publicly announced 19 5G contracts of which 8 are live.

## 3. Annexes

### 3.1. National strategies and plans by MS

#### 3.1.1. Austria

##### Main points

- Between July 2017 and September 2017, RTR launched a public consultation on 5G spectrum auctions.
- 3.4-3.8 GHz SCA (Simple Clock Auction) took place in March 2019.
- 700 MHz/1500 MHz/2100 MHz, expected in Q1 2020
- 5G Strategy for Austria, April 2018.
- All MNOs started 5G trials.
- T-Mobile Austria 5G launch in March 2019

RTR consulted three times on 5G spectrum between July 2017 and February 2018, finally opting for a SCA on 3.4-3.6 GHz bands scheduled in February 2019. On May 28<sup>th</sup>, 2018, TKK decided on the revision of the Position Paper on Infrastructure Sharing in Mobile Networks.

The Austrian Government set up a steering group for 5G in February 2017. The [“5G strategy for Austria”](#) document was approved in April 2018.

The document defines three phases:

- Pre-commercial 5G tests are expected to be held during the first phase by mid-2018
- By year-end 2020, nationwide availability of 100 Mbps connections should be almost reached. This creates the basis for a nationwide expansion of 5G. At the same time, the market launch of 5G in all provincial capitals should take place.
- In Phase 3, 5G should be accessible across the main traffic roads by year-end 2023, followed by nationwide coverage two years later.

It lists 24 actions in terms of spectrum, funding, research..., translating into ten concrete measures for 5G applications.

On Dec 20, 2018, the consultation on the product and auction design for the award 700/1500/2100 MHz started. The tender is expected in Autumn 2019 and the auction in Q1 2020.

On June 2019, RTR issued a consultation on potential assignments of the 2.3 GHz and 26 GHz bands. The 2.3 GHz band was mentioned in the 2016 Spectrum Release Plan whereas the 26 GHz was not.

#### 3.1.2. Belgium

Royal Decrees adopted in July 2018 among which draft regarding the 700 MHz, 1500 MHz and 3600 MHz bands. Plans released in September 2018.

In July 2018, Royal Decrees were adopted among which draft regarding the 700 MHz, 1500 MHz and 3600 MHz bands. In September 2018, the BIPT released its plans for the introduction of 5G in Belgium.

700 MHz, 3400-3800 MHz and 1500 MHz (SDL, or Supplementary Downlink) frequencies are expected to be auctioned in the autumn of 2019. The 26 GHz band auction will not take place before 2021. Upper frequencies (31.8-33.4 GHz and 40.5-43.5 GHz) should be auctioned as from 2022.

The BIPT provided consultations on the introduction of 5G in Belgium in September 2018, a communication regarding the introduction of 5G in Belgium (September 2018) and the national strategy for 700 MHz band in October 2018. The BIPT gave details on the 700 MHz auction in November 2018. Bids will start at a reserve price of 20 million EUR per 5 MHz block for 20-year licenses.

In May 2019, the BIPT issued a consultation on its draft decision to deny CityMesh's request to add some municipalities to its 3.5 GHz band licence.

### 3.1.3. Bulgaria

5G border corridor Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia.

The Communications Regulation Commission (CRC) of Bulgaria closed a public consultation on frequency allocations in October 2017. It proposed to sell eight blocks of 5 MHz in the 1.5 GHz band (1452-1492 MHz), three paired blocks of 5 MHz in the 2 GHz band (1920-1935 MHz/2110-2125 MHz), 14 paired 5 MHz blocks of frequency division duplex (FDD) spectrum in the 2.6 GHz band (2500-2570 MHz/2620-2690 MHz), ten blocks of 5 MHz TDD spectrum in the 2.6 GHz band (2570-2620 MHz), 34 blocks of 5 MHz in the 3.6 GHz band (3430-3600 MHz) and further 22 blocks of 5 MHz TDD in the 3.6 GHz band (3645-3700 MHz and 3745-3800 MHz).

In July 2018, Bulgaria, Greece and Serbia signed an agreement to develop an experimental 5G cross-border corridor (Thessaloniki – Sofia – Belgrade) that will test autonomous vehicles.

In December 2018, Bulgaria's telecommunications authority (CRC) opened a public consultation procedure on a draft decision to adopt an updated regulatory policy for management of radio spectrum. It includes a proposal to redistribute spectrum in the 3400-3800 MHz band for 5G use and define the conditions for use of at least 1GHz of spectrum in 24.25-27.5 GHz band.

### 3.1.4. Croatia

Strategy for Broadband Development in Croatia 2016-2020.

The [Strategy for Broadband Development](#) in Croatia for 2016-2020 was adopted in July 2016. It aims at achieving full broadband deployment by a technology neutral approach. The estimated budget for the implementation of the Strategy measures is circa 770 MEUR.

A round table on "introduction of the 5G network in Croatia" was held in May 2018. On January 25, 2019, HAKOM issued a public consultation for allocating spectrum in 2.5-2.69 GHz for the period of May 2019 until October 2024. The frequencies could be used for 5G.

According to HAKOM, at the 3400-3590 MHz band 90 MHz is now available and after 4 November 2023 the whole band will be available countrywide. The 3590-3800 MHz band will be available countrywide after 31 December 2020. The 24.25-27.5 GHz band is available countrywide.

In March 2019, Croatia adopted a new plan with 5G as a priority.

### 3.1.5. Cyprus

Updated Cyprus Broadband Plan 2016-2020<sup>10</sup>

In 2016, the Cyprus Broadband Plan 2016-2020 was published and updated in December 2018, in order to be aligned with the targets of the European Gigabit Society and the 5G Action Plan.

The document covers the strategic objectives, the broadband actions and also the national roadmap for 5G. Actually, the Official procedure for licencing the 5G priorities bands (700 MHz, 3.6 GHz and 26 GHz) is expected in Q4 2019.

#### 700 MHz

Cyprus is working hard to resolve outstanding problems relating to the 700MHz band and include it in the auction of 5G spectrum since there is a cross-border coordination problem with a third country (Turkey).

#### 3.4 -3.8 GHz band

There is growing interest in the market for 5G, so in January 2019 the government gave three (3) pilot (trial) national licences in 3.4 -3.8 GHz band to the three (3) existing mobile operators, with 100 MHz bandwidth each, in order to test the equipment and the relevant applications.

#### 26 GHz

Cyprus is planning to also authorize this band according to the expected harmonized EU Decision.

### 3.1.6. Czech Republic

- National Plan for the Development of Next Generation Networks 2016-2020.
- 3.7 GHz spectrum auctioned off. Spectrum auctions in the 700 MHz and 3.5 GHz frequencies scheduled for November 2019.
- The Government of the Czech Republic adopted the [National Plan for the Development of Next Generation Networks](#) in October 2016.
- The Czech Telecommunication Office (CTU) auctioned off 3.7 GHz spectrum in 2017 to four bidders, including two new players:
  - Telecom 5G: two 40 MHz blocks 3720-3760 MHz and 3760-3800 MHz
  - O2 Czech Republic: one block 3680-3720 MHz
  - PODA: 3640-3680 MHz
  - Vodafone Czech Republic: one block 3600-3640 MHz
  - Each 40 MHz block was sold for CZK 203 million (9.2 million USD), for a total of CZK 1.015 billion.

This spectrum seems to be dedicated to “Geographically localised BWA with fixed, mobile or nomadic terminals” and not 5G (source: CTU - <http://spektrum.ctu.cz/en/band/3400-3600->

<sup>10</sup>

[http://www.mcw.gov.cy/mcw/dec/dec.nsf/all/46C0AB062D81E9D7C225838600407D2A/\\$file/%CE%91%CE%BD%CE%B1%CE%B8%CE%B5%CF%89%CF%81%CE%B7%CE%BC%CE%AD%CE%BD%CE%BF%20%CE%95%CF%85%CF%81%CF%85%CE%B6%CF%89%CE%BD%CE%B9%CE%BA%CF%8C%20%CE%A0%CE%BB%CE%AC%CE%BD%CE%BF%20%CF%84%CE%B7%CF%82%20%CE%9A%CF%8D%CF%80%CF%81%CE%BF%CF%85.pdf?openelement](http://www.mcw.gov.cy/mcw/dec/dec.nsf/all/46C0AB062D81E9D7C225838600407D2A/$file/%CE%91%CE%BD%CE%B1%CE%B8%CE%B5%CF%89%CF%81%CE%B7%CE%BC%CE%AD%CE%BD%CE%BF%20%CE%95%CF%85%CF%81%CF%85%CE%B6%CF%89%CE%BD%CE%B9%CE%BA%CF%8C%20%CE%A0%CE%BB%CE%AC%CE%BD%CE%BF%20%CF%84%CE%B7%CF%82%20%CE%9A%CF%8D%CF%80%CF%81%CE%BF%CF%85.pdf?openelement)

[mhz?filter%5BfrequencyFrom%5D=3&filter%5BfrequencyFromUnit%5D=GHz&filter%5BfrequencyTo%5D=4&filter%5BfrequencyToUnit%5D=GHz\).](#)

- Consultation for the 3.4-3.6 GHz band took place from June 2018 until January 2019.
- At the beginning of 2019, CTU gave more details on the 5G auction that includes the 700 MHz and the 3.4-3.6 GHz bands for consultation until 25 January 2019. CTU indicates the auction would take place in November 2019 and be completed at the beginning of 2020 at the latest.

### 3.1.7. Denmark

A public consultation for the Danish award of spectrum in the 700 MHz, 900 MHz and 2300 MHz bands took place in March 2018. An action plan has been defined early in 2018. It has to be approved by the Minister before year-end 2018.

In March 2018, the Danish Energy Agency launched a consultation (including a draft Information Memorandum) for the auction of spectrum licences in the 700 MHz, 800-900 MHz and 2300-2400 MHz bands. As a result of the consultation, the process was scheduled for 25 September 2018 and postponed until further notice at the beginning of September 2018.

The national 5G plan was published in February 2019.

The plan says 5G is expected to be introduced on the 3.5 GHz band from 2020, and later on the 26 GHz band.

In March 2019, Denmark has completed its auction of the 700, 900 and 2,300 MHz bands, raising total proceeds of DKK 2.21 billion (EUR 296 million). Use of the 700 MHz band is expected from April 2020.

### 3.1.8. Estonia

Estonia conducted a consultation on 5G in April 2018. The NRA, TJA, indicated in May 2018 that an auction would be organised for the 3.6 GHz band.

In January 2019, the Minister of Entrepreneurship and Information Technology signed a draft regulation setting the basis, so that electronic communications operators can start developing 5G networks in the 3.6 GHz band. The auction for 390 MHz of spectrum in the 3.6 GHz band was suspended in April 2019 following a complaint about the rules of the tender.

### 3.1.9. Finland

#### Main points

- The 700 MHz band frequencies assigned in November 2016.
- In May 2018, the government launched a consultation to free spectrum in the 3.6 GHz band.
- The 3.6 GHz band spectrum auctions took place in September 2018.
- Elisa, first 5G network in Europe launched in June 2018.
- Early award of trial licences to a large number of companies (October 2015-October 2017).

5G Test Network Finland (5GTNF) is a consortium of industrial partners (vendors, including Nokia, MNOs including Telia and Elisa, FICORA, Finnish universities and research institutes including Aalto,

Oulu, Turku, VTT...) aiming at providing the best and most appealing 5G test network environment and ecosystem.

At the end of 2018, the Finnish Ministry of Transport and Communications has published a new strategy for digital infrastructure. The strategy contains Finland's 5G deployment plan and deals especially with the 3.6 GHz and 26 GHz bands.

### 3.1.10. France

#### Main points

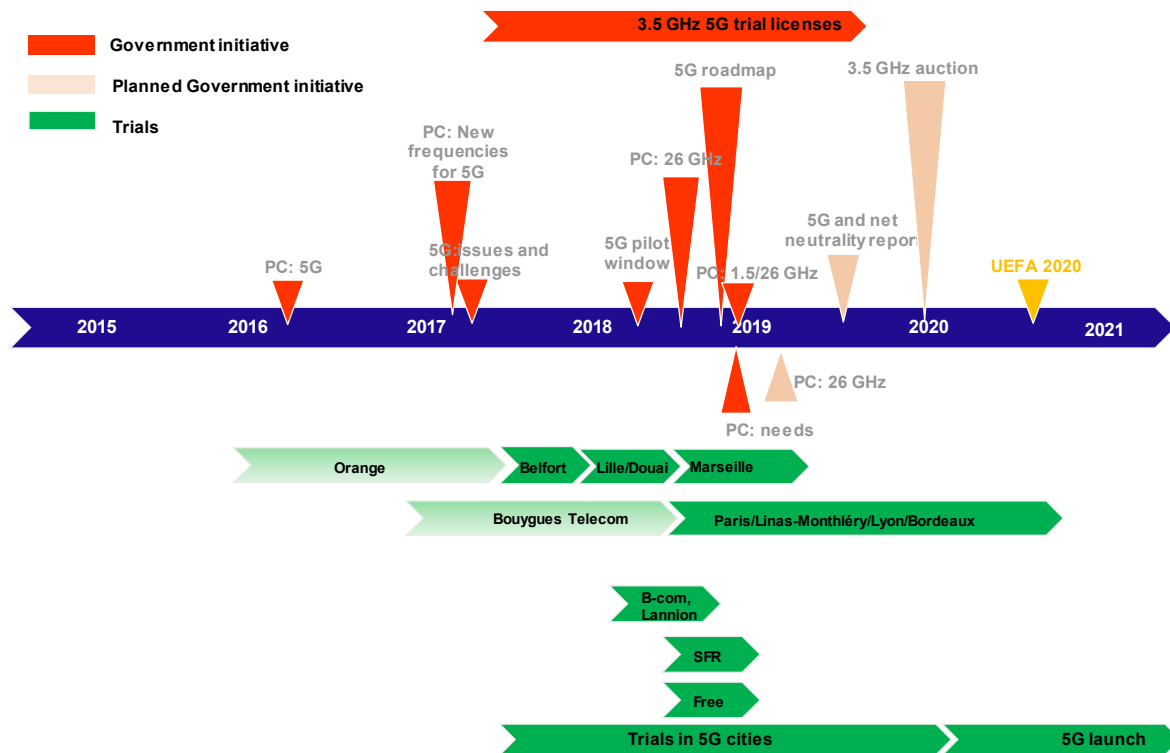
- 700 MHz frequencies assigned in December 2015.
- Consultation on 5G, 2016.
- Trials licences and trial cities, 2017.
- 5G pilot window, Jan. 2018.
- Provision of mid-band spectrum for trials in selected cities.
- Ongoing discussions and study to open up 3.4-3.8 GHz and 26 GHz spectrum to 5G.
- 5G roadmap, July 2018.
- 3.5 GHz auction expected in Q4 2019 or Q1 2020

The 5G road began in 2016 when ARCEP launched a public consultation on 5G. The process accelerated in 2017 when ARCEP consulted on its 5G roadmap and awarded trial licences.

- In March 2017, ARCEP published a report in “5G: Issues and Challenges”
- In January 2017, ARCEP launched a public consultation on “New frequencies for the regions, businesses 5G and innovation”.
- Creation of a 5G pilot window 5G@arcep.fr in January 2018. ARCEP opened a 5G pilot window for assigning frequencies to stakeholders wanting to perform full-scale 5G pilot trials (ports, hospitals, connected roadways...).
- On May 22nd, 2018, ARCEP launched a public consultation on making the pioneer 26 GHz band available to kick-start 5G rollouts. It ran until 18 June 2018.
- 5G trial authorisations in many cities. Ongoing and completed trials (when mentioned) include: Marseille (Orange), Lille/Douai (Orange), Sophia-Antipolis, Chatillon (Orange ended), Linas, Pau, Paris (Ericsson ended, SFR ended, Bouygues Telecom ended, SFR, Orange), Sophia-Antipolis (Orange-EDF-Eurecom ended), Vélizy (Bouygues Telecom ended, SFR), Linas-Monthléry (Bouygues Telecom, Orange), Bordeaux Mérignac (Bouygues Telecom ended, Bouygues Telecom), Nantes ( SFR ended), Lyon (SFR ended, Bouygues Telecom), Pau (Orange ended), Toulouse (SFF-Airbus ended), Grenoble (CEA-Leti), Saint Denis (Orange), Cesson-Sévigné (b<>com ended), Lannion (b<>comn ended), Nozay (Nokia ended), Cesson-Sévigné, Saint Maurice de Rémens (Bouygues Telecom), Toulouse-Francalzal (SFR), Ouistreham (CEA Leti).
- Mid-July 2018, ARCEP disclosed the French 5G roadmap and announced the launch of four priority areas:
  - Free up and assign 5G spectrum; ARCEP is currently working hard on future connectivity needs and on freeing-up and awarding 3.4-3.8 GHz spectrum
  - Facilitate development of new uses and applications
  - Support deployment of new infrastructures

- Ensure transparency and discussion on 5G deployments and on public exposure
- A public consultation on the 1.5 GHz band was opened between July 30th and September 30th, 2018.
- A public consultation on award procedures, procedures sequencing and on requirements was opened between October 26th and December 19th, 2018 to collect ideas and needs from operators, local authorities, vertical market players, economic stakeholders and all interested parties. ARCEP will be holding a second consultation on the call or calls to tender, which it will then propose to the Government. The call for tenders is expected by YE 2019.
  - In H2 2018, discussions are organised on verticals (connected vehicle, industry 4.0).
  - Live scale tests are awaited for early 2019.
  - In the first half 2019, the Government expects to organise a major event on 5G.
  - The call for applications is scheduled for the second half of 2019.
- ARCEP issued a consultation on planned continued use of the 3.4-3.8 GHz band for wireless local loop services in May 2019

Figure 10: 5G timeline in France



Source: IDATE DigiWorld, as of June 2019

### Other public initiatives

The other public initiatives aim to create appropriate ecosystem in the country to create a dynamic buoyant ecosystem favorable to innovation:

- The initiative “La French tech”
- The initiative “France Très Haut Débit” (Optic Fiber)
- The programme "Nouvelle France Industrielle" (New Industrial France) created in October 2013 by French government to boost productivity and investments in 34 industrial sectors. The initial budget of 3.7 billion EUR. The programme gathers industrial players, public institutions,

competition committees, operators, and well-established research organizations for 13 priority actions where fiber broadband and 5G are key elements.

In February 2019, the French government and the national regulatory authority, Arcep, issued a call for 5G trials in the 26 GHz frequency band in France.

### 3.1.11. Germany

#### Main points

- The 700 MHz frequencies assigned in June 2015.
- “5G for Germany”, autumn 2016.
- 5G spectrum roadmap, 2018.
- Final conditions for 5G Auction, November 2018.
- 3.4-3.7 GHz (300 MHz) and 2 GHz (2x60 MHz) 5G auction ended in June 2019 raising 6.55 billion EUR (of which 4.18 billion EUR for 36 GHz spectrum).

#### 5G initiatives

The Bundesnetzagentur published its “Frequency Compass” in July 2016 in a view to identify areas for regulatory action on spectrum for 5G. More detailed Points of Orientation were published in December 2016.

The Government launched in autumn 2016 its “[5G Initiative for Germany](#)”. In a paper released in September 2017, the Federal Government describes the national 5G strategy (context, actions, rollouts) over the period to 2025. It defines five field of actions, key milestones and allocates 80 MEUR to 5G research initiatives in 5G research centres:

Figure 11: 5G strategy in 5 steps

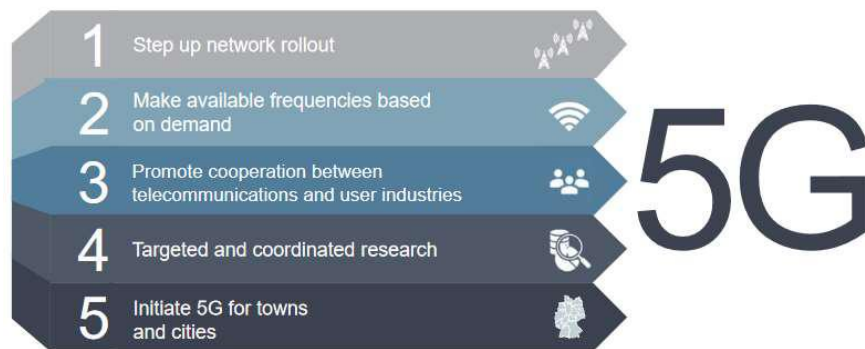


Figure 7 – Five fields of action to develop the 5G lead market in Germany  
Source: Federal Government

Source: The Federal Government, 5G Strategy for Germany, 2017



**Figure 12: Key milestones of 5G strategy for Germany**

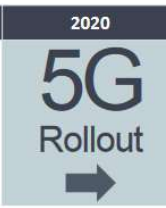
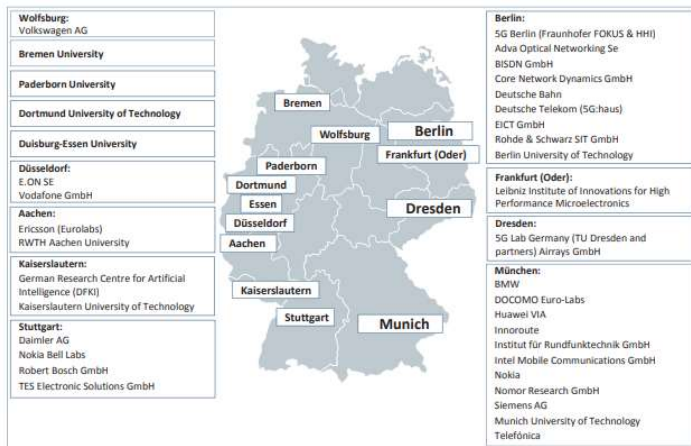
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First test beds with 5G relevance</li> <li>Working group of the Federal Government and the federal states to implement the DigiNetzG</li> <li>Start of 5G Dialogue Forum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Start of consultations on making 5G frequencies available</li> <li>Start of 5G competition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evolution of the support framework with regard to gigabit networks</li> <li>Procedure for making frequencies available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluation and, if necessary, evolution of the 5G Strategy</li> </ul>	

Figure 11 – Milestones of the 5G Strategy for Germany (as at June 2017)  
Source: Federal Government

Source: The Federal Government, 5G Strategy for Germany, as at July 2017

**Figure 13: 5G research centers in Germany**



Source: The Federal Government, 5G Strategy for Germany, as at July 2017

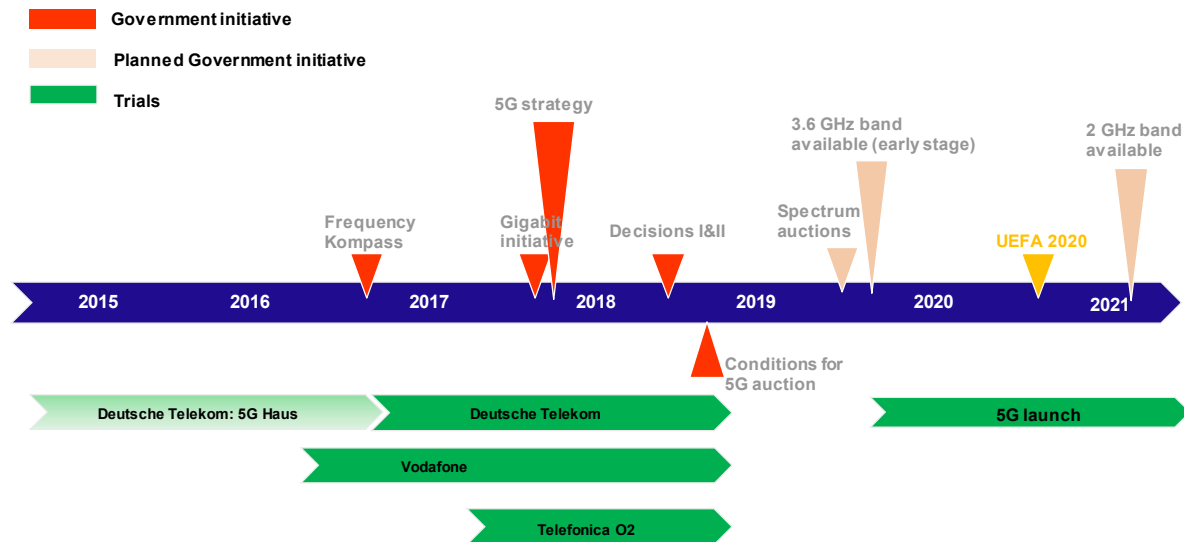
Based on the submitted views, the German NRA released key elements and launched a formal demand for nationwide assignments in the 2 GHz and 3.6 GHz bands in June 2017.

In January 2018, the German NRA released a [draft consultation](#) setting out that scarce spectrum in the 2 and 3.6 GHz bands would be auctioned. [Decisions I and II](#) were published in May 2018.

- In the 2 GHz band, 2x40 MHz will be made available as from 1<sup>st</sup>, January 2021. An additional 2x20 MHz will be available as from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2026.

In the 3.6 GHz band (3.4-3.7 GHz), some of the spectrum is assigned de facto on a nationwide basis (until 2021/2022) will be available as from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2022 (earlier stage as from 2019). Other public initiatives award conditions and auctions rules for 5G were released on November 26<sup>th</sup>, 2018.

The 5G spectrum auctions begun spring 2019. The qualification procedure was open from November 26<sup>th</sup>, 2018 until January 25<sup>th</sup>, 2019. Coverage conditions have been strengthened while the 5G timetable seems to have been softened. Conditions are set in two stages (2022 and 2024). BNetzA should now prepare the application process for the verticals (mainly industrial sites) for the upper 100 MHz of 3.6 GHz (3.7-3.8 GHz) within a few weeks.

**Figure 14: 5G timeline in Germany**

Source: IDATE DigiWorld, as of June 2019

The final draft conditions require minimum data rates of 100 Mbps available by the end of 2022 in 98% of households in each state, all federal highways, and all main roads and along the major railway routes. The regulator said that the minimum coverage rules will not be applicable to any new entrant. Bundesnetzagentur's document also includes expectation that operators would work together on providing coverage in areas not economically viable for each to install their own equipment.

Coverage requirements:

- At least 100 Mbit/s for at least 98% of households in each federal state by the end of 2022,
- At least 100 Mbit/s and a maximum latency of 10 ms for all German motorways by the end of 2022
- At least 100 Mbit/s and a maximum latency of 10 ms for all federal roads with connectivity function levels 0 or 1 by the end of 2022,
- Of at least 100 Mbit/s and a maximum latency of 10 ms for all other federal roads by the end of 2024,
- At least 50 Mbit/s for all state roads by the end of 2024
- At least 50 Mbit/s for seaports and the inland waterways core network by the end of 2024
- At least 100 Mbit/s for rail routes with more than 2,000 passengers daily by the end of 2022, at least 50 Mbit/s for all other rail routes by the end of 2024,
- And, by the end of 2022:
  - Operation of 1,000 "5G base stations", and
  - Operation of 500 base stations with a transmission rate of at least 100 Mbit/s in not-spots.

The 3.6 GHz band auctions started in March 2019. On June 5, 2019, the regulator ramped up minimum bids in an attempt to wrap up the 5G spectrum auction. The process ended on June 12, 2019 raising 6.55 billion EUR after 497 rounds. Deutsche Telekom bid 2.17 billion EUR for 130 MHz of the 420 MHz of spectrum allocated in the 2 and 3.6 GHz frequencies. Vodafone got 130 MHz for 1.88 billion EUR and Telefonica got 90 MHz for 1.42 billion EUR. Drillisch paid 1.07 billion EUR for 70 MHz. Frequencies will be available as from 2021 or 2026.

### 3.1.12. Greece

#### Main points

- Trial licences in 3.4-3.8 GHz frequencies issued in Q1 2019 with award of licences expected in Q4 2019.
- 5G cross-border corridor (Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia).
- EETT expects to see 5G trials using upcoming trial licences.
- EETT expects to award 3.4-3.8 GHz spectrum in Q4 2019.

In March 2018, the EETT announced the results of its public consultation on the award of spectrum in the 3400-3800MHz band for 4G/5G use.

In July 2018, Bulgaria, Greece and Serbia signed an agreement to develop an experimental 5G cross-border corridor (Thessaloniki – Sofia – Belgrade) that will test autonomous vehicles.

In October 2018, EETT launched a consultation on the granting of rights to use spectrum between 3400–3800 MHz and 24.25–27.5 GHz bands for 5G testing.

In January 2019, the Hellenic Telecommunications and Post Commission (EETT) issued the Technical Announcement entitled “Review of Frequency Bands for the Deployment of 5G Networks” aiming to inform all interested parties (incumbent and new providers of electronic communication networks, equipment manufacturers, radio-spectrum users in general, verticals) with respect to the radio frequency bands that are currently under review by EETT and are expected to be used for the deployment of fifth generation (5G) wireless broadband networks in the near future, taking also into consideration the relevant developments at a European level.

Late in January 2019, EETT issued a public consultation on the potential issuance of mobile licences for the 1500 MHz band.

### 3.1.13. Hungary

“Digital Success Programme 2.0”. Strategic study.

European 5G hub for 5G.

In July 2017, the domestic Government stated three major objectives for Hungary in its [“Digital Success Programme 2.0”](#). Strategic study.

- Hungary to become a European hub for 5G developments by 2018
- Hungary to play a leading regional role in testing applications based on 5G technology
- Hungary to be among the first to adopt 5G technology after 2020.

The 5G coalition with up to 50 Hungarian government institutions, companies, business chambers, universities, research institutes and professional and civic organisations was formed mid-June 2017. The 5G Coalition set goals including drawing up a 5G development strategy and creating a testing environment to give Hungary a say in setting global 5G standards, aiming for the nation to become an early 5G adopter from 2020.

The NMHH issued a public consultation in June 2019 (comments expected by July 8, 2019) on its plans to auction 700 MHz, 2.1 GHz, 2.6 GHz and 3.6 GHz. The auction is expected late in 2019.

**700 MHz**

NMHH plans to auction two lots of 2x12.5 MHz. Spectrum will be available as from September 2020.

**3.4-3.8 GHz**

In June 2016, NMHH auctioned off 3.4-3.8 GHz spectrum to Vodafone and Digi. Licenses for 60+20 MHz TDD usage at present in the lower part of the band. Vodafone: 3410-3470 MHz, Digi: 3470-3490 MHz. New technical criteria for the introduction of 5G can be implemented (under elaboration).

In June 2019, NMHH announced it expects to auction 310 MHz of 3.6 GHz spectrum.

**26 GHz band**

- Intensive fixed service use currently in 24.5-26.5 GHz sub-band.
- Expiry date of most of the licenses is 2027.
- Negotiation with present frequency users is ongoing.
- 26.5-27.5 GHz sub-band suitable for early introduction of 5G
- Strategy for implementing new technical criteria for the introduction of 5G is under elaboration and the rules for the transition period are to be developed.

**Other bands**

The June 2019 consultation also deals with 2.1 (two lots of 2x7.5 MHz) and 2.6 GHz (15 MHz) spectrum, expected to be auctioned at the end of 2019.

**3.1.14. Ireland****3.4-3.8 GHz band**

360 MHz of TDD spectrum has already been auctioned in 2017. Licenses for 5G services will start in January 2019 and will expire on 31 July 2032 (fifteen years).

“The Auction resulted in the successful assignment of all 360 MHz of TDD spectrum. The Auction offered this spectrum in 594 lots spread over nine geographic regions (four rural and five urban) and is assigned on a contiguous basis.” (Source: ComReg)

- Imagine Communications Ireland Ltd (Imagine), currently the largest Wireless Internet Service Provider (WISP) obtained spectrum rights of use for 60 MHz in each of the rural regions;
- Airspan Spectrum Holdings Ltd (Airspan), a new entrant and the UK arm of a US global provider of 4G broadband wireless systems and solutions. Airspan's products serve operators and markets such as smart utilities, transportation and public safety in both licensed and licence exempt frequency bands. Airspan obtained spectrum rights of use for 25 MHz in the rural regions and 60 MHz in the cities;
- Vodafone Ireland Ltd, a mobile network operator obtained 85 MHz in rural regions and 105 MHz in the cities;
- Three Ireland Hutchison Ltd, obtained 100 MHz nationally;
- Meteor Mobile Communications Ltd, obtained 80 MHz in the rural regions and 85 MHz in the cities.

### 700 MHz, 2.1/2.3/2.6 GHz bands

From June 2019 to July 30, 2019, ComReg issued a consultation the 700 MHz, 2.1 GHz, 2.3 GHz, and 2.6 GHz bands.

It proposes to attach “precautionary” coverage obligations to the 700 MHz band. ComReg proposes to use a combinatorial clock auction.

#### 3.1.15. Italy

##### Main points

- 5G for Italy, 2016, 5G strategy, pushed by TIM, around identified cities and application areas.
- Trial licences and trial cities, mid-2017.
- 700 MHz/3.5 GHz auctions in November 2018, 26 GHz spectrum auctions, October 2018, first in Europe.
- Launch of Vodafone and TIM 5G service in June 2019

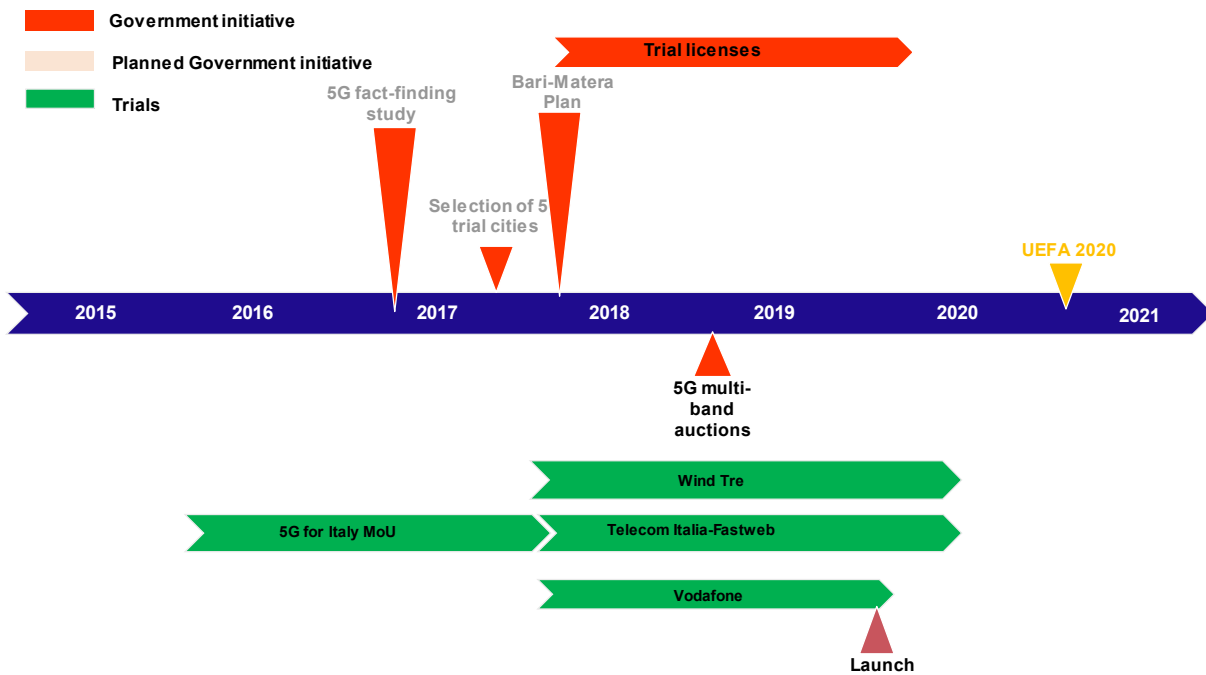
The Italian 5G strategy kick-started late in 2016 when the domestic NRA announced the start of a fact-finding survey for the development of mobile and wireless systems towards the 5G and the utilization of the spectrum above 6 GHz.

In March 2017, the Government selected five 5G trial cities, including Milan (Vodafone), Prato (Wind Tre-Open Fiber), L’Aquila (Wind Tre-Open Fiber), Bari and Matera (Telecom Italia-Fastweb-Huawei Technologies), that will use 100 MHz of 3.6-3.8 GHz spectrum. Provisional licences are valid from September 2017 to 2020.

At year-end 2017, the “[Bari-Matera plan](#)” involving MNOs, cities, research centers and equipment vendors was unveiled and began. The 60 MEUR over four years (2018-2021) plan gathers 55 partners including seven universities and research centers, public interest communities, vertical leaders, start-ups and telecom players (TIM, Fastweb, Huawei). The plan focuses on ten application areas including media/virtual reality, smart port, smart city, smart agriculture, public safety, industry 4.0, health 5.0, road safety, tourism and culture, and environmental monitoring over 70 use cases.

In May 2018, the NRA announced 5G multi-band spectrum auctions (in the 700 MHz, 3.6-3.8 GHz and 26 GHz bands). 700 MHz and 26 GHz spectrum auctions ended respectively in September and October 2018. The five 26 GHz lots of 26 GHz spectrum raised 167.3 million EUR. 700 MHz frequencies raised globally 2.04 billion EUR. The 3.6-3.8 GHz spectrum auction hit over 4 billion EUR.

Figure 15: 5G timeline in Italy



Source: IDATE DigiWorld, as of June 2019

### Coverage obligations

To ensure widespread improvements in mobile coverage across the Italy, the Ministry of Economic Development, based on the national regulatory authority (AGCOM) rules, has established **coverage obligations for the 700 MHz FDD band and 3600-3800 MHz band.**

Concerning the **700 MHz FDD band**, the coverage obligations will require winning bidders to roll out improved mobile coverage of national population, tourist locations and main national road and rail transport routes.

700 MHz FDD
<b>National population coverage</b>
Within 36 months of the nominal availability of frequencies, each winning bidder has to reach at least the coverage of 80% of the national population; the new entrant has 12 months more to achieve the same coverage goal.
<b>National road and rail transport routes coverage</b>
Within 42 months of the nominal availability of frequencies, the winning bidders have to collectively cover all the main national road and rail transport routes.
<b>Tourist locations coverage</b>

## 700 MHz FDD

Within 66 months from the creation of the lists of Italian tourist locations, each winning bidder is required to cover at least 90% of the tourist locations included in the list associated with the rights of use awarded; the new entrant has 12 months more to achieve the same coverage goal.

Concerning the **3600-3800 MHz band**, the coverage obligations require **80 MHz** winning bidders to roll out improved mobile coverage in a **mandatory list of municipalities**. Within 90 days from the date of the award, the winning bidders have to submit a list of municipalities to be covered to the Ministry of Economic Development. Then, the winning bidders have **72 months** from the date of the award to prove they are ready to provide on demand the 5G service in all municipalities of their mandatory list. The mandatory list has to include at least 10% of all Italian municipalities under 5.000 inhabitants. All Italian municipalities under 5.000 inhabitants out the mandatory lists are signed in a free list. Any subject, which is not an TLC operator, from 120 days from the award can declare to the Ministry its willingness to offer the service in a municipalities of free list, using leasing contract with 3600-3800 MHz winning bidders.

Finally concerning the **3600-3800 MHz band**, the coverage obligations require **20 MHz** winning bidders to reach the coverage of **5% of the population of each Italian region**.

In September-October 2018, the NRA auctioned 60 MHz of 700 MHz spectrum for 2 billion EUR, 200 MHz of 3.6-3.8 GHz spectrum for 4 billion EUR and 1,000 MHz of 26 GHz for 167 million EUR.

- Globally 1,275 MHz are offered for sale broken down into 700 MHz frequencies (75 MHz), all the upper part of the 3.4-3.8 GHz frequencies (200 MHz divided in two blocks of 80 MHz and two blocks of 20 MHz in 3.6-3.8 GHz) and all the upper part of 26 GHz frequencies (1 GHz divided in five 200 MHz blocks in 26.5-27.5 GHz).
- Telecom Italia, Wind, Tre, Vodafone, Iliad and Fastweb submitted bids for about 2.48 billion EUR, in line with the government's expectations (2.5 billion EUR). As a new player, Iliad was allowed to bid for a reserve package of up to three blocks in 700 MHz frequencies worth of 676.5 million EUR.
- The process started mid-September and ended on October 2nd, 2018. The whole auction ended after 14 days of intense bidding, far above expectations, reaching 6.55 billion EUR of which 4 billion EUR for the highly-coveted mid-frequencies.
- The 700 MHz auction process ended mid-September 2018. 700 MHz frequencies raised globally 2.04 billion EUR. Telecom Italia announced it had paid 680.2 million EUR for 2x10 MHz. Iliad paid 676.5 million EUR for 2x10 MHz. Vodafone spent 683.2 million EUR for 2x10 MHz. Licenses are valid 15 years, starting in 2022.
- The mi-band auction ended on October 2nd, 2018, 14 days after start and 171 rounds. Telecom Italia and Vodafone won the largest blocks of spectrum (80 MHz each) for approx. 1.7 billion EUR each. Respectively they paid 1.694 billion EUR and 1.685 billion EUR. Wind and Iliad paid 483.9 million EUR each for 20 MHz of spectrum each (483.92 million EUR for Wind and 483.9 million EUR for Iliad). Overall, the 3.7 GHz auction hit over 4 billion EUR reaching 4.3 billion EUR. The average price of spectrum closed at 18 cEUR/MHz/PoP/10 years significantly higher than in the UK or in Spain.
- The auction for 26 GHz frequencies have not shown a huge interest by players. The five lots were allocated, raising a total of 167.3 million EUR. Telecom Italia paid its lot 33 million EUR,



Illiad received another lot for a little less at 32.9 million EUR, while Fastweb, Wind and Vodafone paid 32.6 million EUR each.

- On 21 February, TIM Italy and Vodafone have agreed on a passive network sharing deal for 5G including all 22,000 antenna sites controlled by the operators.

### 3.1.16. Latvia

100 MHz of 3.4-3.8 GHz frequencies partially auctioned off in November 2017. LMT obtained the two 50 MHz blocks (3400 MHz-3450 MHz and 3650 MHz-3700 MHz) for the reserve price of 250,000 EUR apiece. The concessions are valid for 10 years, from January 2019 to December 2028.

Remaining 50 MHz of 3.5 GHz spectrum auctioned off in September 2018. SPRK auctioned off 50 MHz of spectrum for 5G services at 3550-3600 MHz to Tele2 Latvia in September 2018. The auction raised 6.5 million EUR for a 10-year licence valid from January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2019.

### 3.1.17. Lithuania

RRT opened a [public consultation on the use of 3.4-3.8 GHz and 3.8-4.2 GHz frequencies](#) from April to May 2018. A second public consultation on the use of 3.4-3.8 GHz frequencies was issued between October and November 2018. The consultation closed in April 2019.

3.4-3.8 GHz frequencies are expected to be awarded in 2019. 700 MHz frequencies are expected to be awarded before 2022.

### 3.1.18. Luxembourg

5G Strategy, September 2018.

Two public consultations have been launched on spectrum for 5G to date followed by the released of the Luxembourg 5G Strategy on September 13<sup>th</sup>, 2018.

In May 2019, a public consultation was launched on the use of 700 MHz and 3.4-3.6 GHz spectrum for 5G.

Assignment of the 700 MHz and 3.4-3.7 GHz bands is scheduled for the second half of 2019. The 26 GHz frequencies are expected to become available in the second half of 2020. Spectrum from 3.7-3.8 GHz will be considered separately. It is intended to be used by local applications.

### 3.1.19. Malta

In February 2017, the Malta Communications Authority (MCA) revised its test and trial-licensing regime to further support the carriage of technology trials such as 5G and IoT. In November 2017, the MCA released an update of its [strategy for 2018-2020](#). Main tasks include:

- Awarding the 800 MHz band and continuing process to clear the 700 MHz band.
- Publishing and commencing implementation of the National Spectrum Management Strategy.
- Continuing scoping work on spectrum earmarked for 5G. Managing information as the means to promote competition.
- Continue making the case for assumption of ex-post competition regulation powers.
- Maintaining the compliance framework set at safeguarding a competitive environment



In June 2018, the MCA released the [National Roadmap](#) for the UHF band between 470-790 MHz. The 700 MHz band will be made available for commercial wireless mobile broadband services as from June 2021. The roadmap follows a [public consultation](#) held between April 23<sup>rd</sup> and May 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2018.

In December 2018, the MCA published a draft amending decision on “the assignment process for the 1.5 GHz band for terrestrial systems capable of providing electronic communications services in Malta” (MCA\_D\_17\_2868).

### 3.1.20. Netherlands

Connectivity Action Plan, July 2018.

A multi-band spectrum (700/1400/2100 MHz) auction is scheduled for 2019/2020.

In December 2018, the Netherlands Authority for Consumers and Markets (ACM) published a 5G paper “5G and the Netherlands Authority for Consumers and Markets”.

The spectrum in the 700 MHz band will be auctioned at the next mobile spectrum auction, which is expected to be held in late-2019 or early-2020.

The Dutch Government issued a consultation on its proposed policy for the 3.5 GHz band auction scheduled for 2021 or early 2022.

Final recommendations for 700/1400/2100 and 3500 MHz processes were issued in Q2 2019 including caps for frequency possession.

### 3.1.21. Poland

#### Main points

- 5G Strategy for Poland, January 2018.
- 5G spectrum consultation, July 2018.
- A few trials to date.
- 3.6-3.8 GHz auction expected in H1 2020
- 700 MHz auction expected from 2020 to 2022

In January 2018, the Ministry of Digital Affairs opened a public consultation on the “[5G strategy for Poland](#)” until 11 February 2018. According to the document, Poland will launch 5G in 2020 with 700 MHz frequencies in at least one Polish city by year-end and transport paths will be covered by 2025. Frequencies in the 3.4-3.8 GHz and 26 GHz bands will be assigned in 2021. The 5G strategy for Poland steered by the Ministry of Digital Affairs will be funded by public and community funds until 2023. The Ministry of Digital Affairs will allocated PLN 10-15 million to digitalization until 2023. The Ministry aims at easing permission for installing parts of the networks (e.g. masts) and restrictions on electromagnetic emissions.

Between July and August 2018, The Polish Office of Electronic Communications (UKE) issued a consultation on frequencies for 5G covering 700 MHz, 3.4-3.6 GHz, 3.6-3.8 GHz and 26 GHz bands. It proposes the sale of spectrum in these bands. Parts of the bands are currently used for telecom and TV services. UKE considers reorganization and reallocation in all bands.

In December 2018, UKE asked if 700 MHz spectrum could be opened up in 2020 to 2022.

In April 2019, the UKE announced that 3.6-3.8 GHz spectrum could be awarded by June or July 2020. The income of the Polish state budget from the auction is expected to amount to PLN 3.5-5 billion.

### 3.1.22. Portugal

A public consultation on spectrum for 5G was released between March and April 2018. Frequencies studied included 450/700/900/1500/1800/2100/2600/3600 MHz and 26 GHz frequencies.

In July 2018, the Portuguese regulatory authority ANACOM approved the 700 MHz band plan for 5G services. The 700 MHz band will be freed up by June 2020. The release of the band will start in Q4 2019.

At the end of 2018, Portugal indicated that it was establishing a working group to work on the development of the Portuguese national 5G action plan. On the first half 2019, it worked on a public consultation on a proposed multiband spectrum auction (450/700/900/1500/1800 MHz, 2.1/2.6/3.6/26 GHz).

### 3.1.23. Romania

The National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications (ANCOM) launched a public consultation on 5G spectrum between May and June 2018.

ANCOM launched a public consultation on the [“National Strategy for the Implementation of 5G in Romania”](#) between November 20<sup>th</sup> and December 21<sup>st</sup>, 2018.

In December 2018, the Romanian regulator, ANCOM, has issued a consultation about its action plan for 2019. ANCOM’s President, Sorin Grindeanu, said in a press release that its main project will be the auction of the 700 MHz, 800 MHz, 1500 MHz, 2.6 GHz, and 3.4 – 3.6 GHz bands for 5G services.

Spectrum in 700 MHz and 3.4-3.8 GHz frequencies could be auctioned in 2019/2020 and 26 GHz spectrum in 2021.

### 3.1.24. Slovakia

In April 2017, the Slovakian regulator launched a public consultation on 26 GHz frequencies. As a result, 26 GHz frequencies are expected to be assigned after July 7, 2021.

At the end of 2018, the NRA indicated that 5G strategy is being prepared in Slovak Republic. At the same time, strategy on digital transformation of Slovakia is preparing where the part about infrastructure is also included.

In April 2019, the Slovakian regulator adopted a plan to use 700 MHz frequencies for 5G. It issued trial licences in this band. 700 MHz is expected to be used commercially after July 2020.

## 3.6 GHz band

(Source: [ec.europa.eu/newsroom/document.cfm?doc\\_id=44456](https://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/document.cfm?doc_id=44456))

This frequency band has been assigned for fixed wireless broadband access so it is likely to be used for 4G and not for 5G.

*RÚ completed the assignment of the 3.5 GHz frequency band (3.4-3.6 GHz) in 2016. Frequency licences were assigned through electronic auction to three operators for the whole country (O2 Slovakia, SWAN and Slovenet). These run until August 2025.*

*However, the assignment procedure for the 3.7 GHz frequency band (3.6-3.8 GHz) is still ongoing. RÚ has started the assignment process for the remaining frequencies in this band concerning two segments: the 3600-3640 MHz and the 3760-3800 MHz bands. Licences for these frequencies are granted locally at district level. The first tenders were published in August 2016 and November 2016; calls continue to be published and new licences to be issued for use of the 3.7 GHz (3.6-3.8 GHz) band throughout Slovakia. The assignment procedure is expected to be finished in 2017. The planned use of frequencies assigned in 3.4-3.8 GHz band is for fixed wireless broadband access.*

### 3.1.25. Slovenia

In January 2017, the Slovenian Government and AKOS called for project applications for testing 5G. In the call, trial licenses in 3.4-3.8 GHz frequencies were proposed. In October 2018, a controversy emerged regarding the allocation of 5G testing frequencies in the 700 MHz and 3.5 GHz spectrum. The 700 MHz frequency band was granted until January 2019. The 3.4 to 3.8 GHz band was granted until May 2021.

In July 2017, a consortium on PPDR issues (5G PPDR) was created. The following organizations are participating in the initiative: Telekom Slovenije, Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Iskratel, Ericsson, Ministry of Internal Affairs – Police, the Ministry of Defence, Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief, The Information Society Directorate of the Ministry of Public Administration, and AKOS.

Slovenia launched a public consultation for the assignment of spectrum in the 700 MHz band and in the 26 GHz for 4G and 5G services in 2017. Two blocks (56 MHz and 112 MHz) in the 26 GHz frequencies were awarded in January 2018. However they cannot be used for 5G services.

In May 2019, AKOS issued a consultation on its spectrum management strategy for the next few years. It wants to make a decision by June 2020 with respect to awarding the 700 MHz, 1400 MHz, 2.1 GHz, 2.3 GHz, 3.4-3.8 GHz, and 26 GHz bands. The document also discusses the potentially making spectrum available for local wireless broadband networks in a portion of the 3.4-3.8 GHz band, as well as critical M2M services in a 2 x 3 MHz block of spectrum within the 700 MHz band.

### 3.1.26. Spain

#### Main points

- Early spectrum assignment process in the 3.4-3.6 GHz range took place in 2016. It is likely to be used for 4G.
- The 3.6-3.8 GHz auction ended in July 2018 and will be used by 5G networks:
  - Vodafone has eighteen 5 MHz blocks (€198.1m)
  - Orange has twelve 5 MHz blocks (€132.1m)

- Telefonica has ten 5 MHz blocks (€107.4m)
  - The 700 MHz auction will be held in the first months of 2020.
  - 5G National Plan 2018-2020 – 5G Observatory in Barcelona, July 2017 consultation, release in 2018
  - The 5G process in Spain started in July 2017 when the Government opened a public consultation about the 5G National Plan consisting of 25 questions.
  - The [5G National plan 2018-2020](#) aims at “promoting the development and deployment of 5G technology” via the auction of spectrum in the 1.5 GHz and the 3.6 GHz bands in early 2018, and at “developing their infrastructures and telecommunications networks with a 5G platform”.
  - 5G launch by Vodafone

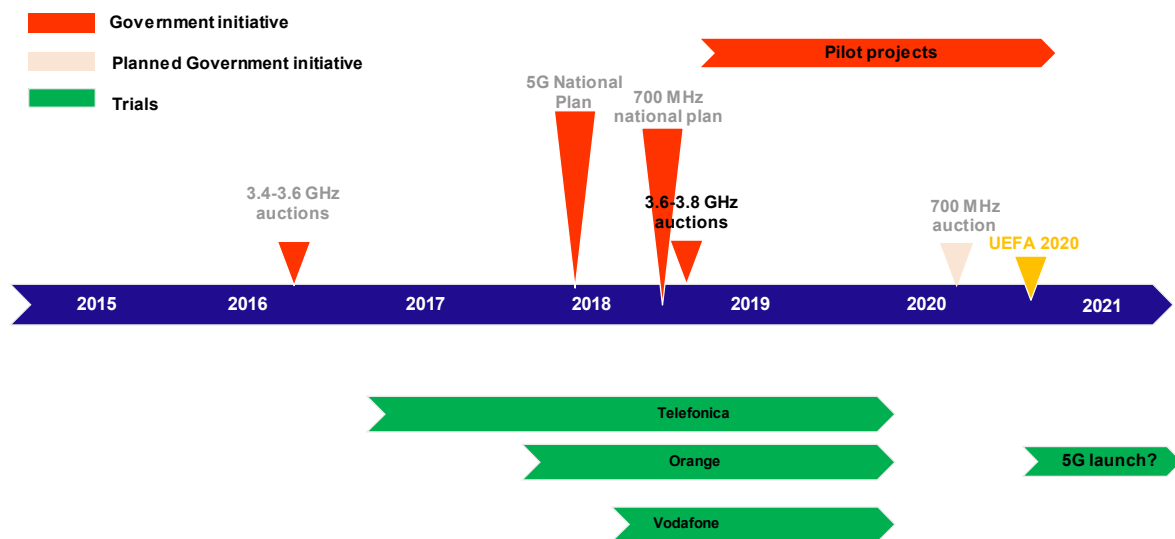
The Spanish government has allocated 1 MEUR to create a national 5G observatory in Barcelona, part of a project designed to boost the candidature of Barcelona as the European capital of 5G technological innovation. The observatory is part of the “5GBarcelona” joint initiative of the regional government of Catalonia with Barcelona City Hall, the Mobile World Capital Barcelona Foundation, the i2CAT Foundation, the CTTC (Centre Tecnologic de Telecommunication’s de Catalunya), Atos and the UPC (Universitat Politecnica de Catalunya).

5GBarcelona will develop a European 5G digital hub based on an open experimental infrastructure in the metropolitan area for validating 5G technologies and services. It will be an open innovation environment based on the collaboration between public and private institutions that will harmonize the ecosystem generated by the Mobile World Congress (MWC) and other technology fairs held in Barcelona. For this R&D&I programme, 500 kEUR were allocated during April-September 2017 to define the KPIs and challenges towards becoming an international digital hub.

The 3.6-3.8 GHz spectrum auction raised 438 MEUR in the end of July 2018.

The 700 MHz auction initially scheduled for spring 2019 was postponed late November 2018 to the first months of 2020.

Figure 16: 5G timeline in Spain



Source: IDATE DigiWorld, as of June 2019

### 3.1.27. Sweden

#### Main points

- Broadband strategy paper.
- Nordic cooperation on 5G.
- Upcoming 5G spectrum auctions: preliminary study on 3.4-3.8 GHz and 24.25-27.5 GHz, May 2018.
- The 5G strategy in Sweden is based on the paper released in March 2017 entitled [“A Completely Connected Sweden by 2025 – a Broadband Strategy”](#).
- Trial licenses have been granted on a first-come first served basis, valid from 2017 until 31st December 2019. 200 MHz of spectrum was made available in the 3.4-3.6 GHz band and 1000 Hz in the 24.5-275 GHz band.
- The Nordic countries signed a letter of intent in May 2018 to deepen cooperation on 5G.
- The 700 MHz auction took place in December 2018.
- 2.3 and 3.5 GHz auction scheduled for March 2020

In February 2019, a public consultation on upcoming award of the 2.3 and 3.5 GHz bands in Sweden was published. PTS intends to award national licenses for 80 MHz in the 2.3 GHz band and 320 MHz at 3400 – 3720 MHz. Each 10 MHz block in the 2.3 GHz band would have a minimum price of SEK 20 million, and each 20 MHz block at 3.5 GHz would be sold for at least SEK 100 million. It also proposes to make the 3720 – 3800 MHz band available on a local basis. The auction is scheduled for March 2020.

### 3.1.28. UK

#### Main points

- 5G strategy for the UK, 2016.
- Strategy paper “Next Generation Mobile Technologies: A 5G Strategy for the UK”, March 2017.
- Group of 5G research centers.
- 3.4-3.6 GHz spectrum auctioned in April 2018
- “5G Testbeds and Trials”, April 2018-March 2019.
- Statement on the review of spectrum used by fixed wireless services published in July 2018.
- Launch of EE 5G service on May 30, 2019
- Launch of Vodafone 5G service expected on July 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2019
- Plans to auction parts of 700 MHz and 3.6-3.8 GHz spectrum late in 2019 or early 2020

5G was initiated in 2016 when the Government announced its National Productivity Investment Fund (NPIF) worth in total of 23 BGBP, of which 740 MGBP funded by the government aiming at 5G trials and full fiber deployment across the UK by 2020-2021. Projects must complete all grant-funded activities by 31 March 2019.

In July 2018, Ofcom decided to change the authorization approach for fixed wireless systems in the 64-66 GHz band to license exempt and to implement common technical conditions across the 57-71 GHz band for short range wideband data transmission systems and fixed wireless systems as follows:

- 1) For short range wideband data transmission
  - a) Extension of the license exemption and technical conditions (from 57-66 GHz) up to 71 GHz
  - b) Introduce new technical conditions to allow licence exempt use of lower power equipment operation in a fixed outdoor installation in the extended 57 - 71 GHz band.

- 2) For fixed wireless systems
  - a) Extend the current license exemption (from 57.1-63.9 GHz) up to 70.875 GHz.
  - b) Extend the current technical conditions (from 57.1-63.9 GHz) up to 70.875 GHz

In November 2018, the UK Government published the [“National Infrastructure and Construction Pipeline”](#) report for 2018. It gives an overview of investment (both public and private) that is underway or expected to be put toward 5G and full fibre (FTTP) between 2018/19 and 2020/21 (financial years). 6.85 billion GBP should be devoted to full fibre and 5G upgrades by 2021.

### 700 MHz

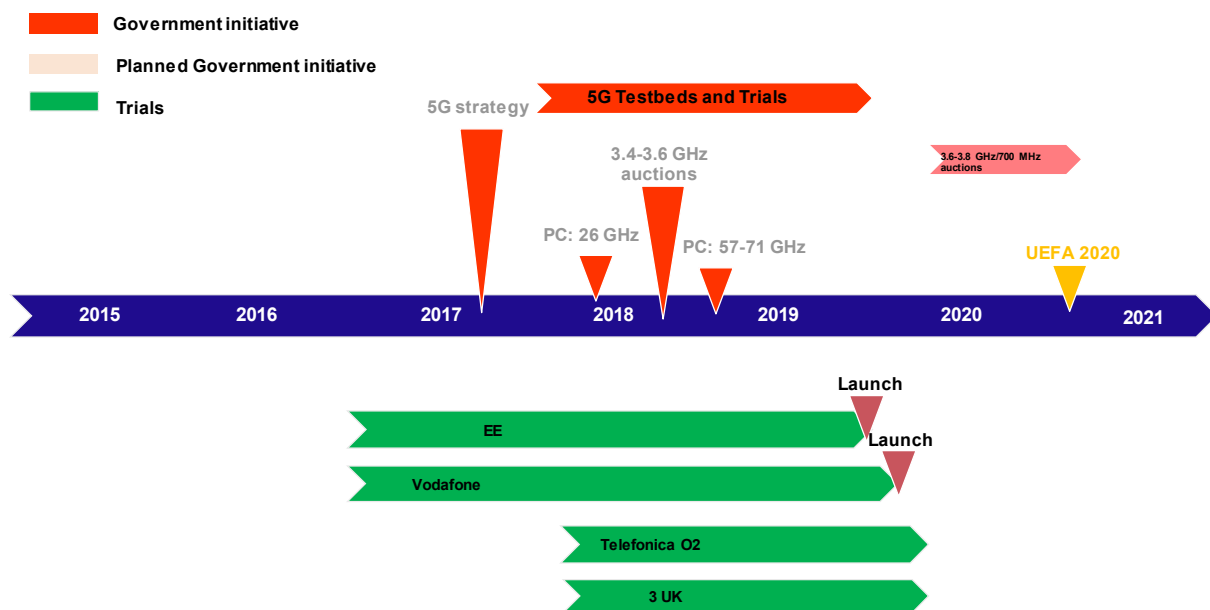
In December 2018, OfCom announced plans to auction 700 MHz (80 MHz) and 3.6-3.8 GHz (120 MHz) spectrum in late 2019 or early 2020. The related public consultation ended in March 2019.

### 3.4-3.8 GHz band

3400-3600 MHz auctioned in April 2018.

The Government plans to auction 3600-3800 MHz frequencies in 2020. A consultation on defragmenting the 3.4-3.8 GHz band was issued in June 2019. The idea is to reorganise the band so operators can have contiguous blocks of spectrum. A negotiation phase could begin before the 3600-3800 MHz auction where players could swap blocks.

Figure 17: 5G timeline in the UK



Source: IDATE DigiWorld, as of June 2019

### 3.2. 5G strategy and pioneer bands follow-up

Table 15: 5G strategy and pioneer bands follow-up for EU-28 most advanced countries

Country	Frequency band	5G strategy published	Spectrum assigned	Availability for 5G use	Channel width	Coverage obligations	License duration
<b>Finland</b>	700 MHz	✗	✓	✓			
	3.4-3.8 GHz	✗	✓	January 2019	130 MHz		15 years
<b>France</b>	26 GHz	✗	✗				
	700 MHz	✓	✓	✓	5 and 10 MHz duplex	✓	15 years
	3.4-3.8 GHz	✓	✗	✗			
<b>Germany</b>	26 GHz	✓	✗	✗			
	700 MHz	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	3.4-3.7 GHz	✓	✓	✓		✓	31/12/2040
<b>Italy</b>	26 GHz	✓	✗	?			
	700 MHz	✗	✓	✗	5 MHz duplex		15.5 years
	3.4-3.8 GHz	✗	✓	July 2022	20 MHz		19 years
	26 GHz	✗	200 MHz (3.6-3.8 GHz) 1 GHz (26.5-27.5 GHz)	✓	200 MHz	✗	19 years
<b>Spain</b>	700 MHz	✓	✗				
	3.4-3.8 GHz	✓	✓	✓			
	26 GHz	✓	✗				
<b>Sweden</b>	700 MHz	✓	✓	✓	5 and 10 MHz duplex	✓	21 years
	3.4-3.8 GHz	✓	✗				
	26 GHz	✓	✗				
<b>United Kingdom</b>	700 MHz	✓	✗				
	3.4-3.6 GHz	✓	✓	✓	20, 40 and 50 MHz		Indefinite term
	26 GHz	✓	✗				

Source: IDATE

### 3.3. International developments/trials

USA, Japan, South Korea and China are the leading countries in terms of 5G readiness. A number of Gulf countries claim to be the firsts to have launched 5G mid-2018:

- **China:** China Mobile is currently trialling 5G. It plans commercial launches by 2020. China Unicom and China Telecom are targeting 2020 for commercial services.
- **USA:** AT&T and Verizon launched mobile commercial services in early 2019. T-Mobile plans to start deployments in 2019 with a nationwide deployment by 2020. Sprint is suggesting a commercial launch late in 2019.
- **Japan:** KDDI, Softbank and NTT DoCoMo are targeting commercial launch by 2020 (Tokyo Summer Olympics).
- **South Korea:** South Korean MNOs displayed 5G at the Winter Olympic Games. KT has brought forward plans for a commercial launch to 2019. Full commercial launch took place in April 2019.
- **Europe:** Commercial large-scale introduction is targeted for 2020. 5G coverage in main urban areas and transport routes is scheduled for 2025.
- **Gulf Countries:** Qatar and UAE both claim to be the world firsts to have launched 5G. Without any 5G device available, it appears to be a 5G infrastructure green light rather than a full commercial launch.

#### 3.3.1. USA

The United States is a well advanced country in terms of 5G. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) is pursuing a comprehensive wireless strategy. Clearing 11 GHz of high-band spectrum for 5G was one of its first actions in favour of 5G as early as 2016. In 2016, it announced a 400 million USD funding dedicated to research on 5G. It now intends to make more mid-band spectrum available.

Concerns about cyberattacks from China resulted with an attempt from the Trump administration to build a secure 5G network (possibly under government control). The FCC and the wireless industry have pushed these attempts back.

5G Americas is the strong arm of 5G at regional level (partnership agreements with major standardisation bodies and wireless entities).

#### Spectrum issues

The FCC voted in 2016 for the release and development of nearly 11 GHz of high-frequency spectrum intended to be used for fixed and mobile broadband bandwidth uses: 3.85 GHz to be assigned under licenses in the bands 27.5-28.35 GHz and 37-40 GHz and 7 GHz, under general authorization, in the band 64-71 GHz.

- July 2016: the FCC made available a total of 10.85 GHz in the 28 GHz (27.5-28.35 GHz), 37 GHz (37-38.6 GHz) and 39 GHz (38.6-40 GHz) bands, and in an unlicensed band at 64-71 GHz.
- November 2017: the FCC made available an additional 1700 MHz of high band spectrum for flexible terrestrial wireless use in the 24 GHz (24.25-24.45/24.74-25.25 GHz) and 47 GHz (47.2-48.2 GHz) bands.



- March 2018: the FCC announced that it would like to held auctions of the 28 GHz and 24 GHz bands by the end of the year (November 2018 for the 28 GHz auction).
- June 2018: the FCC voted to proceed with making the upper 26 GHz (25.25–27.5 GHz) and 42 GHz (42–42.5 GHz) bands available for 5G services, while examining further aspects of the bands already in the 5G pipeline. The auction for the 28 GHz spectrum (27.5-28.35 GHz) and 24 GHz spectrum (24.25-24.45-24.75-25.25 GHz) is scheduled to begin on November 14, 2018.
- July 2018: the FCC is considering options for up to 500 MHz of spectrum in the 3.7-4.2 GHz frequencies. Satellite companies currently use the frequencies.
- 28 GHz auctions results:
  - The FCC’s auction of residual 28 GHz<sup>11</sup> (27.5-28.35 GHz) frequencies began on November 14th, 2018. The auction closed on January 24th, 2019 when a round ended without bids placed.
  - According to the FCC Auction Bidding System Public Reporting System (PRS), winning bids reached 702.6 MUSD on Jan. 24th, 2019, after 38 days of bidding and 176 rounds completed. The residual licenses were sold on a county basis. Two blocks of 425 MHz were available.
- 24 GHz spectrum (24.25–24.45 GHz + 24.75–25.25 GHz) auctions started in March 2019 and ended on May 28, 2019. 24 GHz frequencies were auctioned in 100 MHz blocks and sold by partial economic areas (PEAs, PEAs are larger than counties). In total, the auction raised 2.02 billion USD.
- A public notice with public results for 24 and 28 GHz auctions is expected soon.
- The FCC is already looking ahead to its upcoming December auction of spectrum in the upper 37 GHz, 39 GHz, and 47 GHz bands.

### 3.3.2. China

#### Spectrum issues

MIIT (Ministry of Industry and Information Technology) has approved/reserved a number of bands for 5G:

- The 3.3-3.6 GHz is officially reserved. Trials were approved in the band in January 2016. The 3.3-3.4 GHz part is limited to indoor use.
- The 4.8-5 GHz is also reserved for 5G service, China has also solicited opinions on the 24.75-27.5 GHz) and 37-42.5 GHz bands. Trials were approved in the mm-wave frequencies in July 2017.

MIIT identified other bands for 5G:

- MIIT will likely free up the 3.6-4.2 GHz
- Lower frequencies (below 3 GHz were also mentioned for 5G, notably the 700 MHz band which has the largest spectrum band available. However, the 700 MHz spectrum is not available to China Unicom. MIIT might make available spectrum at 1 GHz or 2.5 GHz to Unicom. China Mobile will receive spectrum in the 4.8 GHz-5.0 GHz frequencies.

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<sup>11</sup> The 28 GHz band had already been assigned. This auction is to assign residual spectrum.

- Mobile operators have to give back 2.6 GHz spectrum currently used for 4G.

MIIT (Ministry of Industry and Information Technology) issued four 5G licenses to China Mobile, China Unicom, China Telecom and China Broadcasting Network at the beginning of June 2019.

### 3.3.3. South Korea

In South Korea, the Korean Government (Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning) and the public-private partnership, 5G Forum, itself established in Seoul on 30 May 2013, defined the 5G mobile strategy as early as January 2014. For that purpose, the Government allocated 1.5 billion USD.

The program of the 5G Forum ([www.5gforum.org](http://www.5gforum.org)) runs over the seven-year period of 2014-2020 with a joint investment of 1.6 trillion KRW by both the Government and the private sector. Some 26 companies/institutions are part of the project comprised of private companies (operators, equipment vendors), research institutes and universities.

The South Korean carriers agreed mid-2018 to build single 5G network to save money and time. 5G services were jointly launched by the three MNOs on April 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2019.

#### **Spectrum issues**

The government assigned 280 MHz of the 3.4-3.7 GHz spectrum in June 2018 at 3.3 trillion KRW (2.4 billion EUR). Prices raised very high levels (more than 16 EUR per MHz per pop for 10 years).

At the same time, the South Korean government assigned 2400 MHz (800 MHz for each player) of 28 GHz spectrum. Each player paid 160 million EUR for the 28 GHz spectrum.

### 3.3.4. Japan

The Radio Policy Vision Council of the MIC (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications) held in 2014 presented the roadmap for 5G. Following this report, the 5GMF (5G Mobile Forum) was established late in September 2014. Around 300 million USD have been dedicated by the Japanese authorities to promote the Industrial IoT and related technologies such as big data, artificial intelligence, and robotics. Japanese operators target the roll out 5G in time for hosting the Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games in August 2020.

#### **Spectrum issues**

Japan mainly supports the 28 GHz (27.5-29.5 GHz) band for 5G. The MIC has also approved the 3.6-4.2 GHz and the 4.4-4.9 GHz frequencies.

### 3.3.5. Other countries

Apart from the countries described above and the EU, other countries started planning 5G deployments such as India, Australia, Canada, South Africa, and the Gulf Countries (UAE, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain).

#### **India**

The Indian government is strongly backing 5G deployment. Indian authorities established a 5G forum with a budget of approximately 76 million USD dedicated to 5G research and development.

The government launched two strategic initiatives to address these challenges: India's Smart Cities Mission and Digital India. 5G will be central in achieving these government-backed initiatives that focus on easing the stress of urban population growth and closing the digital divide among the citizens from different social backgrounds.

India has significant infrastructure challenges that will limit 5G deployment, such as the lack of a robust network to connect cellular sub-networks to a core networks. The majority of mobile subscriptions are still 2G, and MNOs have already begun considering to leapfrog from 2G/3G directly to 5G.

A reasonable target for 5G launch is 2022.

The Department of Telecom (DoT) is harmonizing spectrum in the 3.3-3.6 GHz band and 26 GHz band, along with the 71-76 GHz, the 81-86 GHz and the 57-64 GHz frequencies as 5G candidate bands.

The DoT ordered operators to vacate spectrum in the 3.3-3.4 GHz range by the end of September 2018. In August 2018, the government and the regulator TRAI suggested a reserve price of 30% of 1800 MHz FDD band for the 3.3-3.6 GHz spectrum i.e. 985 INR per MHz (12.4 EUR) considering the 1800 MHz reserve price of 3285 INR. Mid-frequencies should be put for sale in 20 MHz blocks with a spectrum cap of 100 MHz per bidder.

### **Qatar**

Ooredoo announced it launched its 5G commercial network in July 2018. Considering 5G mobile devices are not ready yet, it states it is waiting for manufacturers to produce 5G capable devices.

### **UAE**

Du announced the rollout in 2018 of a limited service of 5G. Du's announcement follows rival Etisalat's plans to roll out 5G commercial fixed devices in September 2018.

### **Saudi Arabia**

The SA Kingdom has set up a national 5G task force to prepare the foundations for a large scale 5G rollout before the end of 2019,

Since May 2017, CITC (Communications and Information Technology Commission) awarded 160 MHz of additional IMT spectrum in 700 MHz, 800 MHz, and 1800 MHz bands to mobile operators Mobily, STC and Zain.

CITC issued testing licences to all three operators in May 2018. The 3.6-3.8 GHz licences allow the MNOs to test 5G with 100 MHz of spectrum between June 2018 and year-end 2019.

### **Bahrain**

The Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunication announced in March 2019 that commercial launch of 5G services is planned for June 2019 in the country.

### 3.4. 5G commercial launch dates

Country	Operator	5G commercial launch date
<b>Austria</b>	T-Mobile Austria	03/2019
	A1 Telekom Austria	01/2020
	Hutchison 3G Austria	H2 2019
<b>Belgium</b>	Proximus	2020
	Orange Belgium	Q4 2020/H1 2021
	Telenet Belgium	2021
<b>Bulgaria</b>	A1	2020
	Telenor	2020
	Vivacom	Q4 2020/H1 2021
<b>Croatia</b>	A1 Croatia	2020
	T-Hrvatski Telekom	2020
	Tele2 Croatia	n/a
<b>Cyprus</b>	MTN	n/a
	CYTA	n/a
	PrimeTel	n/a
<b>Denmark</b>	TDC	Q4 2020
	Telenor Denmark	2020
	Telia Denmark	n/a
	3 (Hi3G)	n/a
<b>Estonia</b>	Telia Estonia	H2 2019
	Tele2 Estonia	2020
	Elisa Estonia	2020
<b>Finland</b>	Elisa Finland	06/2018
	DNA	H1 2019
	Telia Finland	03/2019
<b>France</b>	Orange France	2020
	SFR	2020
	Bouygues Telecom	2020
	Free Mobile	2020
	Deutsche Telekom	2020
<b>Germany</b>	Telefonica Germany	n/a
	Vodafone Germany	2020
	Vodafone Greece	n/a
<b>Greece</b>	Cosmote	n/a
	WIND Hellas	n/a
	Magyar (Deutsche Telekom)	2020
<b>Hungary</b>	Telenor Hungary	n/a
	Vodafone Hungary	n/a
	Vodafone Ireland	Q4 2019
<b>Ireland</b>	EIR	End 2019
	Three Ireland	H2 2019
	Virgin Mobile	n/a
	TIM	June 2019
<b>Italy</b>	Wind Tre	H2 2019
	Vodafone Italy	June 2019
	Iliad	n/a
	Tele2 Latvia	H2 2019
<b>Latvia</b>	Bite	n/a
	LMT	Q4 2019
	Bite	n/a
<b>Lithuania</b>	Tele2	n/a
	Telia (Omnitel)	H2 2019
	POST	n/a
<b>Luxembourg</b>		

Country	Operator	5G commercial launch date
	Tango	2020
	Orange	2020
<b>Malta</b>	Melita	H2 2019
	Vodafone Malta	n/a
	GO	n/a
<b>Netherlands</b>	T-Mobile	2020
	VodafoneZiggo	2020
	KPN	2020
<b>Poland</b>	T-Mobile Polska	12/2018
	Orange Poland	2020/2021
	Plus	n/a
	Play	n/a
<b>Portugal</b>	Altice (MEO)	H2 2019
	NOS	n/a
	Vodafone	End 2019
<b>Romania</b>	Orange	2020
	Telekom	2020
	Vodafone	05/2019
<b>Slovakia</b>	Orange	n/a
	T-Mobile	n/a
	O2	n/a
<b>Slovenia</b>	Telekom Slovenije	2020-2022
	A1	n/a
	Telemach	n/a
<b>Spain</b>	Orange Spain	H2 2019
	Telefonica (Movistar)	2020
	Vodafone Spain	June 2019
	Yoigo	n/a
<b>Sweden</b>	Telia	H2 2019
	Tele2	2020
	Telenor	2020
<b>Switzerland</b>	Sunrise	03/2019
	Salt	Q4 2019
	Swisscom	04/2019
<b>United Kingdom</b>	EE	05/2019
	Telefonica UK	End-2019
	Vodafone UK	July 2019
	Three UK	August 2019

### 3.5. Number of cell sites for 5G trials and commercial deployments

A number of mobile operators have already announced the number of 5G cell sites they are using or planning to use for their 5G trials and commercial deployments.

**Table 16: Number of cell sites/base stations for 5G trials and networks**

Country	Operator	Number of 5G cell sites	Announcement date
<b>Austria</b>	T-Mobile	Commercial launch with friendly customers. 25 base stations installed in rural areas.	May 2019
<b>Australia</b>	Optus	Signed a partnership with Ericsson to deploy 50 5G sites across the cities of Sydney and Melbourne	February 2019
<b>China</b>	China Mobile	China Mobile announced plans to deploy more than 50,000 5G base stations in 2019	June 2019
<b>China</b>	China Unicom	April 2019: 500 5G stations in Shanghai. Plans to construct 10,000 5G base stations by the end of 2019 and 30,000 by 2021.	

Country	Operator	Number of 5G cell sites	Announcement date
<b>Europe</b>	Vodafone	Setting up trial areas in seven cities and plans to expand to 1,000 sites by 2020	September 2018
<b>France</b>	Orange	Orange announced the installation of 80 5G antennas in Marseille, 40 of which should be installed by spring 2019, and the rest before the end of 2019.	January 2019
<b>Germany</b>	Deutsche Telekom	Deutsche Telekom currently maintains about 28,000 towers across Germany, but the operator has formerly suggested that figure could even double with the rollout of 5G technology in the 2020s	February 2018
<b>Germany</b>	Deutsche Telekom	Wants to build over 2,000 new mobile sites every year along with 10,000 smaller radio cells to improve coverage at high-demand locations or inside buildings	October 2018
<b>Italy</b>	Vodafone	The 5G network in Milan covers 80% of the city's population via 120 active sites	December 2018
<b>Kuwait</b>	Viva	Viva is rolling out a nationwide 5G network with over 1,000 NR-based radio sites in 2019	March 2019
<b>South Korea</b>	KT	Around 1500 5G base stations deployed in January 2019. 30,000 base stations by April 5, 2019 (including 15,000 in Seoul)	January 2019 March 2019
<b>South Korea</b>	LG Uplus	5,500 5G base stations deployed in January 2019 18,000 base stations deployed in March 2019. The operator plans to install 50,000 base stations within the first half of the year. 80,000 5G base stations planned for end 2019	January 2019 March 2019
<b>South Korea</b>	SK Telecom	Around 1500 5G base stations deployed in January 2019 34,000 5G base stations 54202 5G base stations	January 2019 April 2019 May 2019
<b>UK</b>	Vodafone	In 2018, tested 5G at more than 40 sites in Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, Liverpool, London and Manchester Extension to 1,000 sites by 2020	June 2018 December 2018
<b>UK</b>	EE/BT	Nine 5G trial sites are now live across East London. 1500 cell sites will be operating in 2019 covering 15% of the population (25% of total traffic)	November 2018

Source: IDATE

## 3.6. 5G network equipment –main manufacturers

### 3.6.1. Ericsson

Ericsson as well claim to offer the “Market first global 5G access and transport portfolio”, having created its Radio System as the basis for its future 5G offering including a transport and access solution. Ericsson put the stress on the smooth transition from 4G to 5G that its solution enables with notably a support for spectrum sharing between 4G and 5G. This solution brings increased flexibility for spectrum asset usage since it enables to deploy both 4G and 5G in the same spectrum, something particularly interesting at the beginning when 4G devices still account for the majority of the data traffic. With its 5G radio dot offering, Ericsson also emphasize the importance of indoor coverage and how its tiny base station fulfils the challenge of bringing 5G capacity indoor. A street macro solution and RAN compute portfolio that should be launched in the second half of 2019.

**Figure 18: Presentation of Ericsson 5G solution**



Source: Ericsson

**Table 17: Ericsson 5G portfolio**

5G product	Comments
<b>Base stations</b>	
<b>5G radio dot</b>	For indoor coverage, support 5G mid bands between 3 and 6 GHz for speeds up to 2 Gbps
<b>Hardened Radio Dot</b>	for outdoor and stadium deployments
<b>5G Indoor Radio Unit</b>	Used to aggregate 5G radio dots
<b>5G Street Macro</b>	increase capacity in urban areas across mmWave spectrum bands
<b>RAN Compute portfolio</b>	enable the easy distribution of RAN functions (centralized or distributed)
<b>baseband</b>	Baseband processing supporting 10 modes from GS% to 5G NR through massive MIMO
<b>Radio Processor</b>	For deployment close to the radio site, software upgradable

5G product	Comments
<b>Core network</b>	
<b>Cloud packet core</b>	5G EPC for NSA operation and 5G Core for SA operation, to be deployed in data center, support for centralized and distributed network function, network slicing
<b>Cloud UDM and Policy</b>	Support for dynamic network slice selection

Source: IDATE

### 3.6.2. Huawei

In February 2018 at MWC in Barcelona, Huawei presented its end-to-end 5G solution including a 5G baseband for devices. Huawei claimed to be the only vendor to offer an end-to-end 5G solution at that time, covering sub 3 GHz frequency bands, C band as well as mm-wave band. Those products have been adapted to the different types of deployment likely to be used for 5G, with tower sites, pole sites and small cells and are accompanied by Active Antenna Units with up to 64T64R antenna elements to further increase capacity.

These Active Antenna Units are particularly important for 5G network to leverage new frequency bands and face the new challenges associated with new network topologies, where beamforming and Multi User MIMO brings new capacity and flexibility in the coverage of users. In the C-Band (3,5 GHz), Huawei Massive MIMO AAUs support the aggregation of up to 200MHz total bandwidth and also support 3D beamforming. Huawei mmWave products support up to 1GHz of bandwidth.

As for baseband units (BBU) they have been designed to support both centralized and distributed RAN

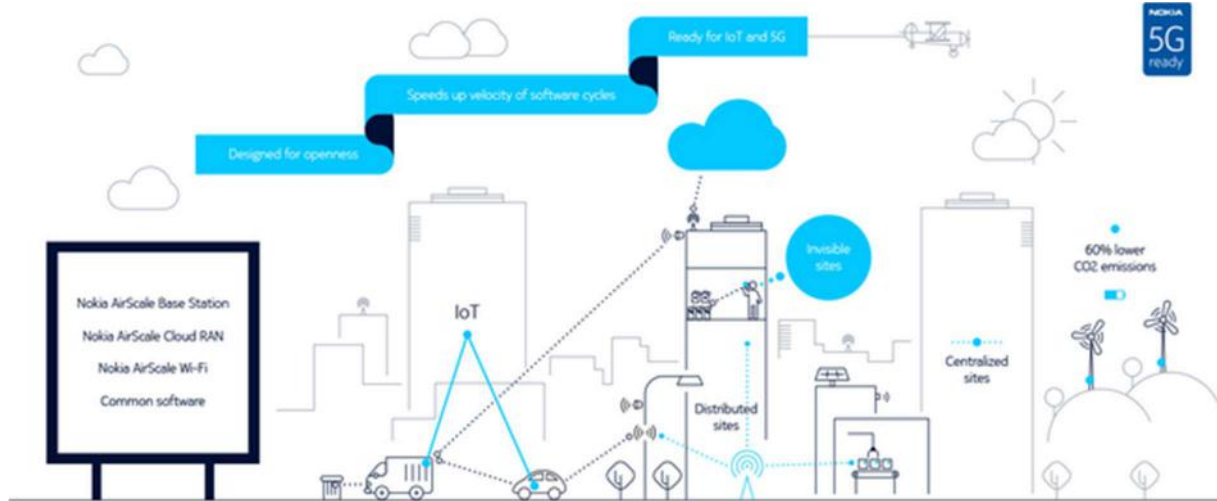
Recently, Huawei has been facing a sale ban in the US from the government over security concerns. This sale ban is accompanied with pressure on other countries to rethink their relation with Huawei, especially in the core market. As an example of collateral effect, Softbank in Japan decided to select Nokia and Ericsson instead of Huawei, with which it had been working in the past for 4G and in 5G trials.

### 3.6.3. Nokia

The AirScale Radio Access solution is the RAN equipment proposed by Nokia for 5G networks. It uses the ReefShark chipsets which decrease the size of massive MIMO antennas by 50%, and allow a 64% reduction in the power consumption of baseband units.



Figure 19: Nokia AirScale Radio Access for 5G



Source: Nokia

The Finnish manufacturer also proposes a cloud-native 5G core, the AirFrame data center solution, and mobile transport solutions.

Table 18 : Nokia 5G portfolio

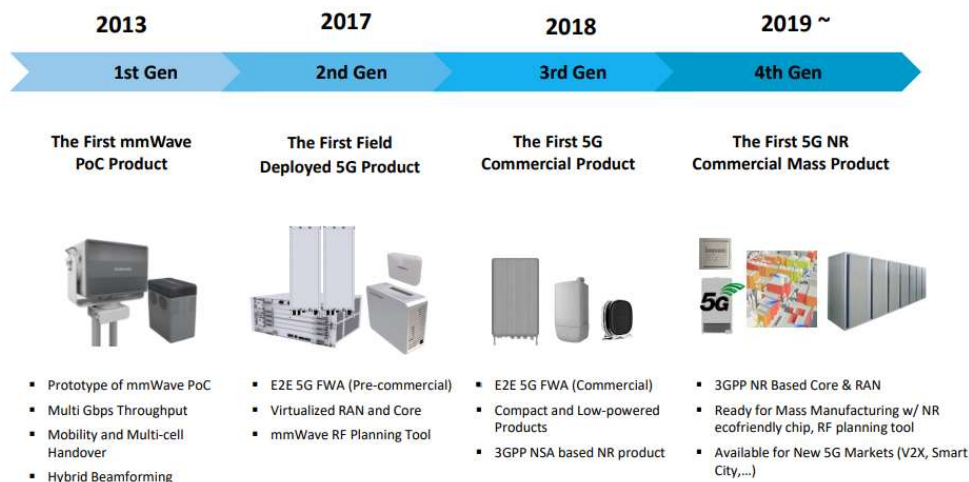
Nokia 5G product	Description
<b>RAN (AirScale Radio Access)</b>	
<i>AirScale base stations</i>	
<i>AirScale Active Antennas</i>	support Massive MIMO
<i>Airframe</i>	Nokia AirFrame Cloud infrastructure
<i>AirScale WiFi</i>	
<b>Transport (Nokia 5G Anyhaul)</b>	
<i>Microwave Anyhaul</i>	microwave solution up to 170 GHz, support network slicing
<i>IP Anyhaul</i>	
<i>Optical Anyhaul</i>	Enable deployment of centralized and distributed RAN architectures
<i>Broadband Anyhaul</i>	
<b>Core network</b>	Cloud native 5G Core network
<b>AAA</b>	Authentication, authorization and Accounting solution
<i>Cloud Packet core</i>	Cloud native and multi access packet core
<i>Cloud Signaling Director</i>	
<i>Shared Data Layer</i>	

Nokia 5G product	Description
<i>Smart Plan Suite</i>	
<i>Subscriber Data Management</i>	
<i>Telecom Application Server</i>	

Source: IDATE based on Nokia

### 3.6.4. Samsung

Figure 20: Samsung 5G products evolution



Source: Samsung

With 5G, Samsung has been much more vocal about its technological prowess than with 4G, touting a host of first with notably the first mm-wave Proof of Concept as early as in 2013 and the first field deployed 5G product in 2017. Samsung was notably involved in several demonstrations over the capabilities of mm-wave propagations in different environment (static, urban, different mobility scenario...).

If we exclude transport offering (microwave, optic fiber ...) Samsung has a complete 5G portfolio. It has notably developed a Fixed Wireless Access solution for the South Korean and American (Verizon) market.

**Figure 21: Displaying of Samsung 5G FWA solution for the American market**

Source: Samsung

### 3.6.5. ZTE

ZTE is seen as one of the leader in terms of 5G technology development, having received several awards for its pre-5G solutions notable. ZTE is notably known for working on applying 5G concepts on 4G commercial networks. This pre-5G solution support technologies such as Massive MIMO and Ultra Dense Network 5G technologies and combine them with LTE-Advanced Pro technologies such as Massive Carrier Aggregation, 256QAM, LAA, LWA and NB-IoT. This solution is also aimed at facilitating the future transition from 4G to 5G.

ZTE pre-5G solution was commercially deployed in China, in Japan but also in Japan with Softbank. Softbank became the first operator to launch commercial Massive MIMO, a solution based on 8T8R antenna system enabling the reach of 1 Gbps throughput with two Carrier Components carrier aggregation. It was followed by Telkomsel in Indonesia. Massive MIMO trials with ZTE solutions were also carried out by Telefonica, H3G in Spain and Austria.

According to ZTE, the use of Massive MIMO with 4G network enables an increase of spectral efficiency up to 8 times.

ZTE has also developed a solution for massive Machine Type Communication with MUSA.

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