

How will 5G change the way we live

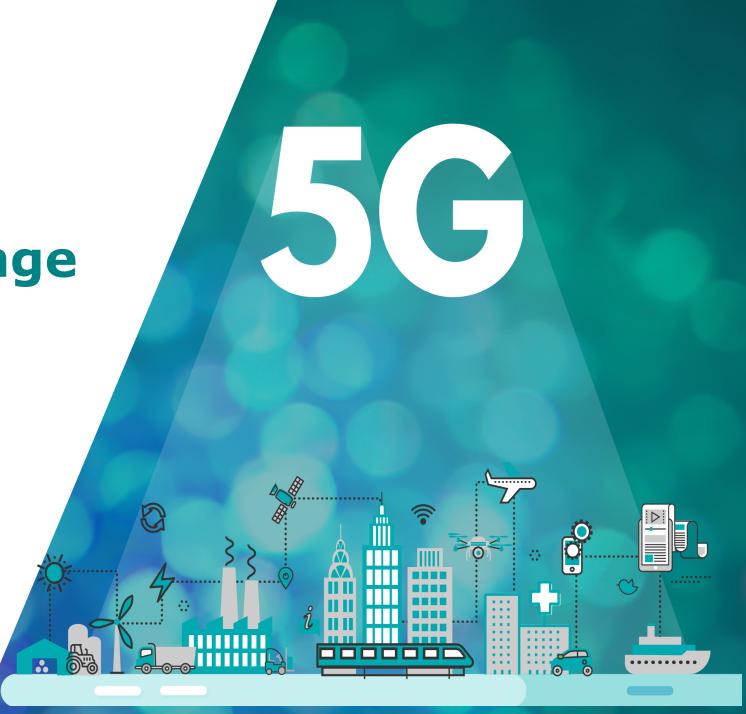
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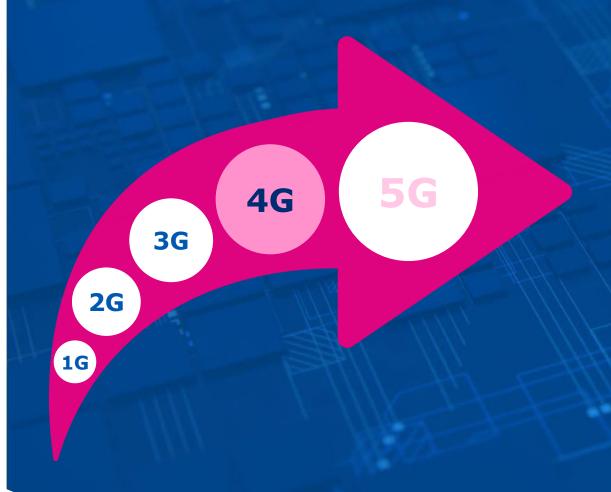
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Wireless generations



- **1G** 1980s Analog voice calls, mobile connectivity (NMT)
- 2G 1990s, digital voice calls, text messaging (160 characters), encryption possible, 'slow' data services ~ 500 kbit/s (GSM)
- **3G** 2000s, mobile broadband (10 Mbit/s), smartphones, better voice quality (UMTS)
- **4G** 2010s, fast mobile broadband (100 Mbits/s), IP-based (LTE)
- **5G** 2020s, enhanced mobile broadband 1Gbit/s, virtualisation, cloud services, IoT, URLLC

Spectrum Management

Recommendations Reports



Radio Regulations







Decisions, reports, recommendations

Decisions Recommendatios

EN standards Technical reports

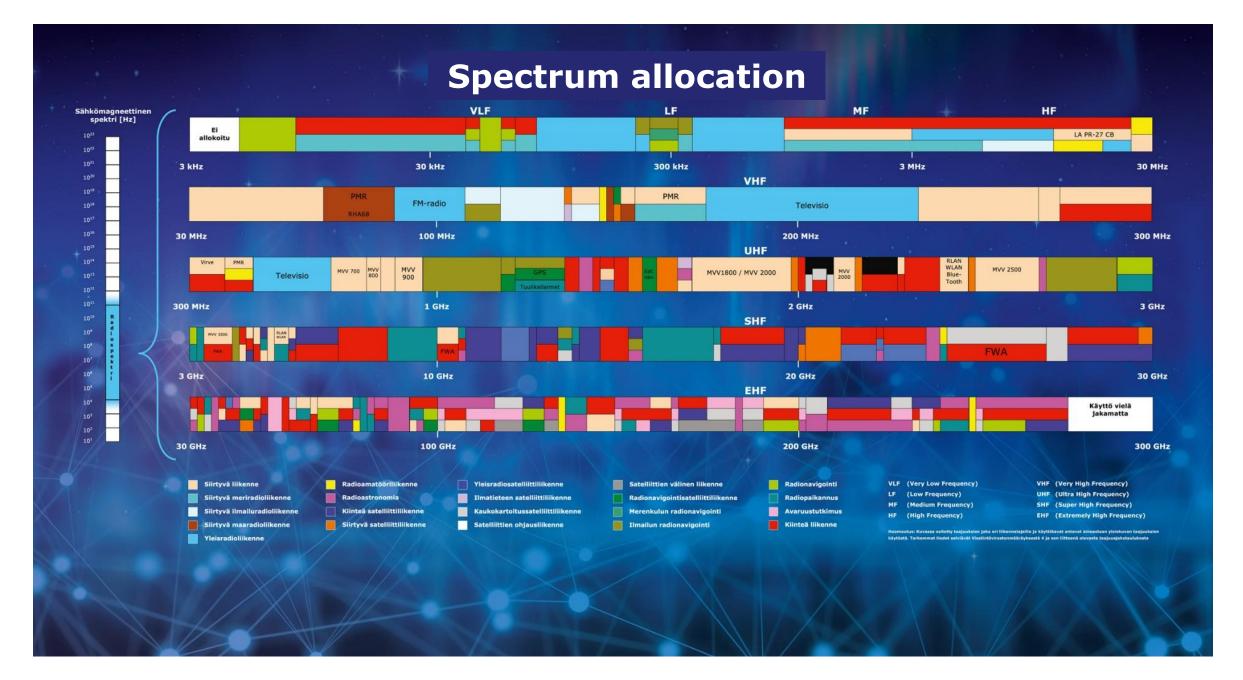
Ministry of Transport and Communications

- Communications policy
- Laws, decrees, network licences

Transport and Communications Agency Traficom

- Spectrum Management
- Radio licences, regulations, enforcement







Spectrum for mobile broadband in Finland

- **▶** GSM900 MHz beauty contest 1990, 2019, WARC79
- ▶ 1800 MHz beauty contest 199X, 2019, WARC 92
- ▶ UTMS beauty contest 1999, 2019; WRC97
- ▶ 2500-2690 MHz auctioned 2009, WRC2000
- ▶ 800 MHz auctioned 2013, WRC2007
- ▶ 700 MHz auctioned 2016, WRC2015
- ▶ 3410-3800 MHz auctioned 2018, WRC2015
- ▶ 25,1-27,5 GHz auctioned 2020, WRC2019



EU Gigabit society & 5G Action plan

► EU 2025 Connectivity objectives

- ▶ 100 Mbps networks reaching all European households by 2025, with the possibility to upgrade those networks to reach much higher speeds
- Gigabit connectivity connecting all main socio-economic drivers such as schools, universities, research centers, transport hubs, hospitals, public administrations, and enterprises relying on digital technologies - should have access to gigabit connectivity
- Uninterrupted 5G coverage should be available in all urban areas and all major terrestrial transport paths to connect people and objects
- ► Access to mobile data connectivity everywhere, in all places where people live, work, travel and gather
- ▶ 5G deployment across all EU Member states, targeting early network introduction by 2018, and moving towards commercial large scale introduction by the end of 2020 at the latest (5G Action plan)



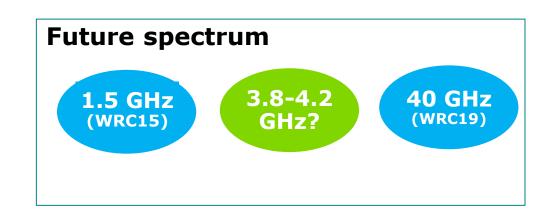
"Make it available"

Spectrum for mobile broadband in Finland

- ▶ Three operators with nationwide coverage
 - > 99% of population with 2G, 3G & 4G
 - ~70% of households with 5G (700 MHz, 3,5 GHz ja 26 GHz bands)
 - New spectrum quickly into use without fiscal goals: cheaper to build, easier to plan, less congestion, more capacity
 - Unlimited data, inexpensive prices, developed networks, good coverage
 - Coverage obligations (99%)
 - ▶ 99% population, 100 % roads/rail
 - No requirements on guality
 - Technology neutrality

Current spectrum

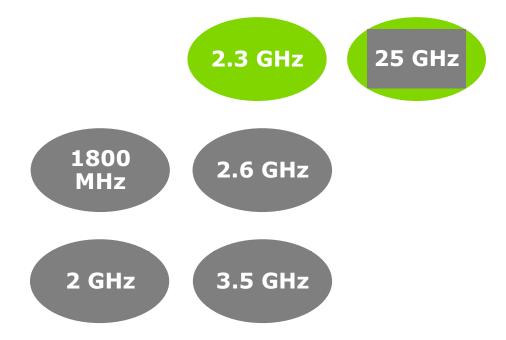


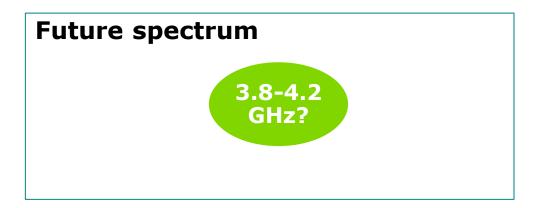


Spectrum for local mobile broadband and RDE in Finland

- Dedicated spectrum for local networks
 - ► 2300 2320 MHz (20 MHz)
 - ► 24.25 25.1 GHz (850 MHz)
- Spectrum available for Research, Development and Education (RDE) purposes
 - ▶ 1800 MHz, 2 GHz, 2.6 GHz, 3.5 GHz and 25 GHz bands

Current spectrum



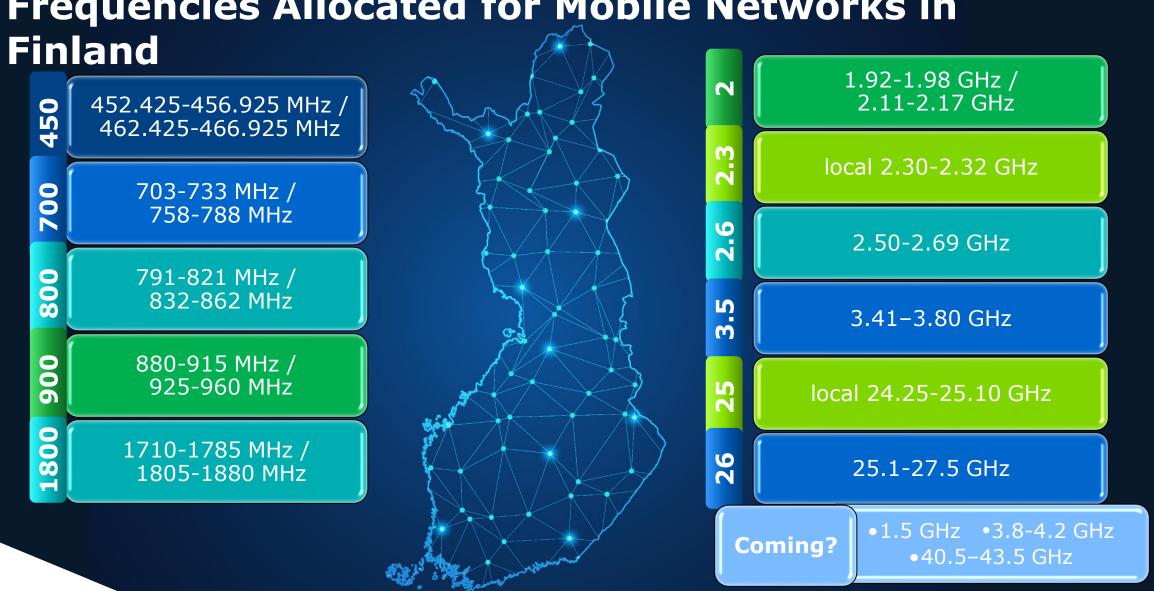


Local 4G/5G networks in Finland

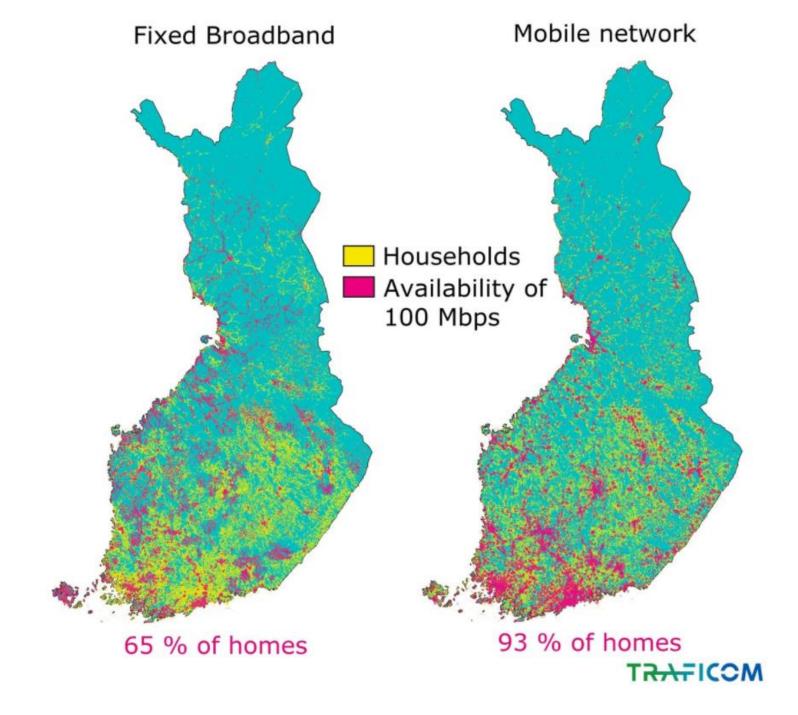
- ▶ 2300-2320 MHz and 24.25-25.1 GHz are available now for local 4G/5G networks.
 - Radio licenses are granted by Traficom.
 - ▶ 3,8-4,2 GHz (or parts of) available in future?
- ▶ The local bands can be used for
 - local private use: factories, power plants, ports, industry and university campuses
 - small-scale public networks: shopping centres, sports arenas, passenger harbors, etc.
 - Previously all public mobile networks required a network license issued by the Government.
 - ▶ Fixed wireless access: Subscriptions can only be used in the pre-defined operating location, primarily using a fixed outdoor antenna installed in the building.



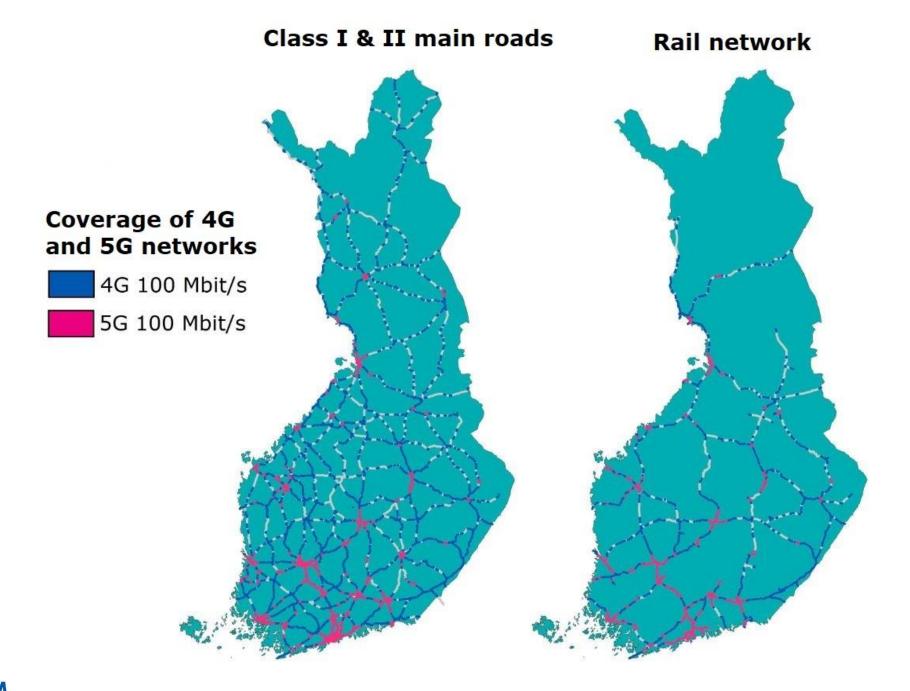
Frequencies Allocated for Mobile Networks in



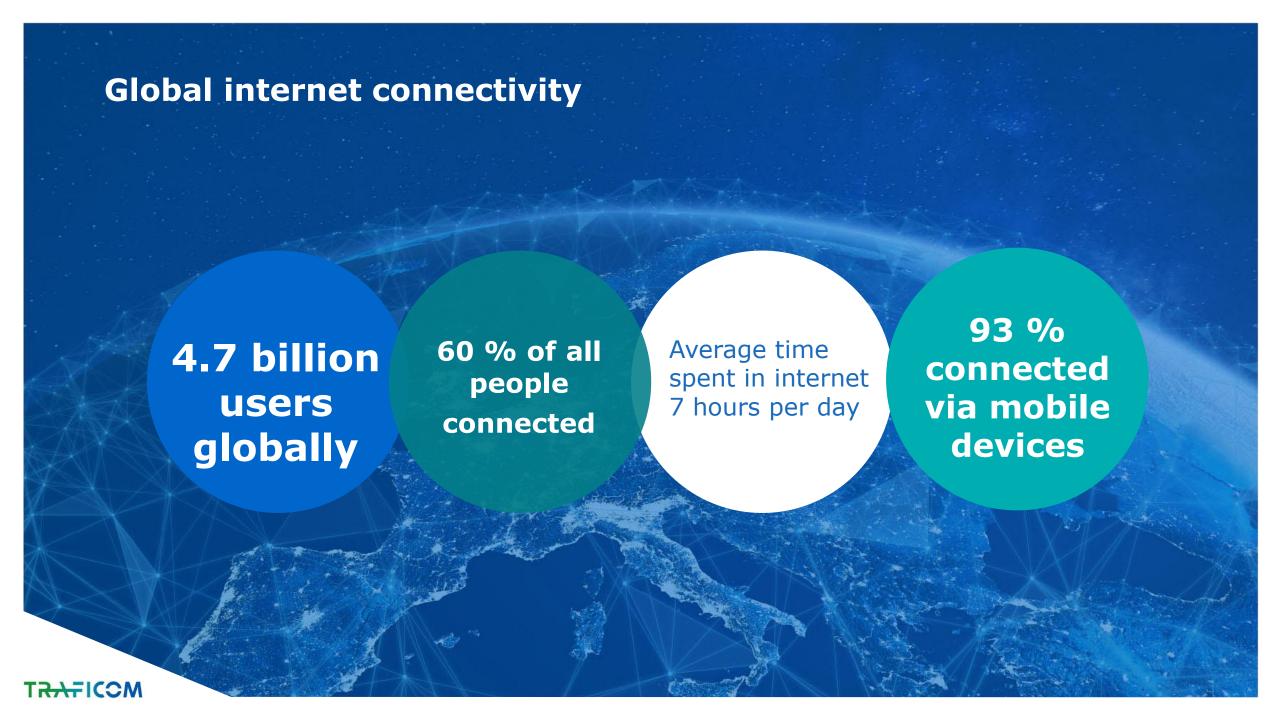
Broadband Coverage











Global internet connectivity

- Terrestrial networks have limited coverage
 - Sparsely populated areas
 - Seas
 - Arctic(polar) areas
- One (and posibbly only) possibillity for global coverage is satellite
 - ► Limited terrestrial infrastrure
 - Large number of satellites (if similar connection speeds as in terretrial networks)
 - ▶ SpaceX Starlink (~12 000/30 000), OneWeb (~700 satellites)
- ▶ 5G?





Security and trust

Technology risks

► More complex systems

Open and/or virtualised systems/platforms

Shared infra more difficult to control

Variation in skill sets and drivers among actors

- Different and/or separate network architecture
- Connectivity to public telecommunication network
- ► Physical protection of 5G-sites





Security and trust

Human factor

People are helpfull

People want to feel important and that they matter

People want positive outcomes

People are afraid to be humiliated and negative consequence

People act on the fly (and make mistakes)

People have a tendency or a skill to deceive themselves





Member States should have measures in place and powers to mitigate risks, and they should:

- strengthen security requirements for mobile network operators;
- assess the risk profile of suppliers; apply relevant restrictions for suppliers considered as high risk,
- ensure that each operator has an appropriate multi-vendor strategy to avoid or limit any major dependency on a single supplier

A Trusted and Secure 5G Enabled Digital Society

 Cyber security of 5G networks represents a global challenge that has a significant impact in the society and enterprises – and also on the daily life of 5Gbased service users

Cyber Security Hacks

Our aim as a national Agency is to create new type of collaboration between different players in the field and to build and strengthen the 5G cyber security community

Our approach is hands-on testing of 5G technology and its use cases in collaborative hacking events aiming to improve understanding and capabilities to better secure the emerging 5G enabled digital society

We proactively want to strengthen the collective 5G security competence and make the efforts and identified development areas visible within the international 5G community and initiate new discussions



Highlights from the 5G Cyber Security Hacks

The aim is to create new type of collaboration between national agencies, international technology vendors, academia, ethical hacker community and leading security professionals around the globe

- ► The first 5G hack organized in Oulu Finland, in November 2019 was the world's first open 5G Cyber Security Hack
 - ▶ In 2019: 3 challenges provided to 70 hacker participants with 15 different nationalities
 - ► In 2021: 4 challenges provided to 130 hacker participants with 30 different nationalities
- ► => As a result the organizers, the challenge providers and hackers learned about vulnerabilities and security perspectives of 5G technology and future attack surfaces







promotes development of 5G-services and introduction of 5G by forming a novel collaboration network for 5G trials

promotes trials to enable new 5G services and innovations recognizes challenges related to the operational and regulatory environment

makes Finnish 5G knowledge visible

"Communicate and cooperate"



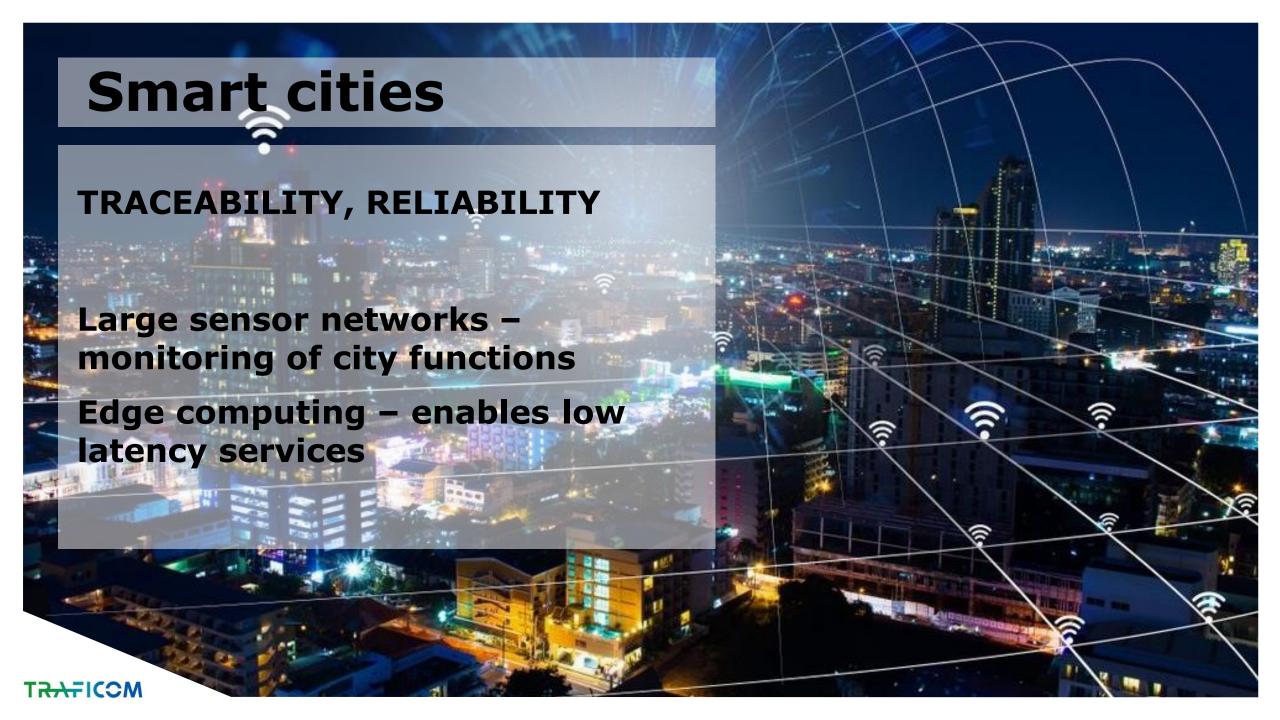
5G Momentum – enabling Finnish leadership in 5G

















We all share the drive to move and communicate. Your connections are close to our heart.



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