0.21 0.29 eSIM Technology The New Frontier in IoT Connectivity, avoiding Permanent Roaming Building a future we can all trust Have you ever wondered how a shipment can be tracked seamlessly across continents or how an autonomous vehicle can communicate across borders without a glitch?

Welcome to the world of permanent roaming in the Internet of Things (IoT), the invisible but crucial force keeping devices connected globally.

However, maintaining this uninterrupted connectivity faces its hurdles, with permanent roaming restrictions leading to challenges such as high costs and complex management.

Enter eSIM technology, the game-changer for global IoT deployments.

Imagine the ability for IoT devices to effortlessly switch network operators without needing to change SIM cards physically.

This step is not just about operational efficiency; it's a strategic manoeuvre to outsmart the complexities of international data regulations and roaming constraints.

Yet, this innovation comes with its own puzzles to solve, as the global landscape of permanent roaming is far from uniform.

We'll see how advanced systems like Thales Adaptive Connect offer a streamlined approach to global IoT connectivity by automating network profile selection and ensuring devices stay online, compliant, and cost-effective.

Understand the potential of eSIM for your global IoT solutions.

Understanding Permanent Roaming in a Hyper-Connected World

Global connectivity is dramatically transforming as the IoT becomes increasingly prevalent.

Today, roaming has evolved from being a convenient feature for short-term travellers to a key aspect of the seamless operation of IoT devices.

What is permanent roaming?

In the context of IoT, permanent roaming is a situation when a device maintains its connection to a network in a country that isn't its 'home' region for a specified duration.

These devices, often with lifespans spanning several years, require consistent and reliable connectivity regardless of their geographic location.

As they traverse borders and operate across different network territories, the reliance on a stable and uninterrupted network connection becomes a pivotal aspect of their functionality.

THE EVOLUTION OF ROAMING FROM SHORT-TERM TRAVEL CONVENIENCE TO ITS CHALLENGING APPLICATION TO IOT DEVICES

Historically, roaming services were <u>designed</u> to provide temporary mobile network access to travellers.

With the advent of IoT, this service has become indispensable for the uninterrupted functioning of devices deployed globally.

The traditional roaming model, with its time-bound constraints, is no longer sufficient to cater to devices that operate perpetually outside their home networks.

loT devices such as <u>connected vehicles</u>, shipping containers, and <u>health monitors</u> rely on permanent roaming to transmit critical data in real time, making it essential for them to connect to the best available network wherever they are.

And with the patchwork of rules and policies affecting roaming worldwide, it takes some doing.

THE COMPLEXITY OF INTERNATIONAL TELECOM REGULATIONS AFFECTING IOT DEVICES.

International telecom regulations present a labyrinthine challenge for IoT devices operating across borders.

Each country has unique rules, from spectrum use to data privacy, creating a formidable barrier for IoT devices aiming for global reach.



The <u>complex matrix</u> of these regulations can impede deployment, restrict functionality, and increase the administrative burden on businesses striving for international presence.

Some countries impose restrictions on permanent roaming, which can lead to high data costs, poor connectivity quality, complex management, or even the barring of devices from networks.

According to existing norms and regulatory guidelines, a SIM card is generally allowed to operate outside of its home network for 30 to 45 days before it is categorised as "permanently roaming" and mandated to "return to its home network".

Some regions like Brazil, Turkey, and Nigeria have outright bans, while Australia, Canada, and the USA have no regulatory restrictions but face <u>local resistance</u>.

Conversely, countries like China, Egypt, India, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, and the UAE prohibit large-scale deployments, whereas the <u>EU</u> imposes no restrictions.

When permanent roaming isn't feasible, enterprises must establish local connections with Mobile Network Operators (MNOs) while adhering to local laws and network operator rules. However, this presents a major hurdle for large-scale IoT deployments.

For global players, managing hundreds of thousands of connected devices requires seamless, automated connectivity to avoid complexity.

PERMANENT ROAMING ALSO CHALLENGES THE TRADITIONAL MOBILE NETWORK MODEL

The traditional mobile network model is founded on the principle of geographical boundaries, where devices are expected to return to their home network periodically.

Permanent roaming disrupts this model, as IoT devices often need to operate indefinitely in a foreign network without intending to return to their home network.

This creates significant challenges for network operators and regulators, who must now accommodate devices that consume resources differently from human users.

The pivotal role of eSIM in overcoming roaming restrictions

The advent of eSIM technology promises to reshape how devices stay connected globally.

Unlike traditional SIM cards, eSIMs are embedded into devices, allowing users to switch operators digitally without needing physical SIM swaps.

This technology is advantageous for IoT deployments, where devices often operate across multiple countries with different network providers.

By facilitating these changes through software updates, eSIMs efficiently navigate the complexities of permanent roaming restrictions, enabling a more seamless and uninterrupted connectivity experience.

For IoT devices, this means maintaining connectivity across different regions without the constraints imposed by traditional SIM cards, simplifying logistics and reducing costs associated with device management across borders.

CASE STUDIES ILLUSTRATING ESIM'S SOLUTION TO ROAMING CHALLENGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES

Deploying eSIM technology across multiple sectors has yielded significant benefits in addressing roaming challenges.

For example, eSIMs have streamlined communication for connected aircraft, ensuring constant, reliable flight safety and operations connectivity. The shipping industry, where container tracking is critical, has also leveraged eSIM to maintain uninterrupted global tracking despite the patchwork of international roaming regulations.

Similarly, in the utility sector, <u>smart meter deployments</u> benefit from eSIM's ability to adapt to different network environments, ensuring sustained operation and data transmission over long periods.

HOW ESIM OFFERS COMPLIANCE AND FLEXIBILITY IN THE FACE OF DIVERSE GLOBAL POLICIES

eSIM technology offers a powerful tool for compliance and adaptability amidst a landscape of diverse global telecom policies.

With the ability to remotely manage carrier profiles, eSIM allows IoT devices to conform to local regulations without physically exchanging SIM cards.

This digital flexibility ensures that devices can maintain connectivity and legal compliance, regardless of location, enhancing the global scalability of IoT solutions.

Cost-Effectiveness and Operational Efficiency with eSIM

The financial ramifications of permanent IoT roaming are substantial, particularly for businesses with a global footprint.

Traditional SIM cards can incur exorbitant roaming fees, and managing various carrier relationships across different countries can inflate operational costs.

Moreover, the unpredictability of these expenses can impede budget planning and strain resources, necessitating a more sustainable approach to global connectivity.

eSIM technology can be a blessing for the financial strain of permanent roaming, offering reduced costs and enhanced operational efficiency. By allowing remote profile management, eSIMs eliminate the need for physical SIM swaps and the associated logistics.

This cuts down on operational expenses and simplifies global deployments' management, contributing to a leaner and more agile business model.

Thales Adaptive Connect: Streamlining IoT Connectivity

Despite the benefits, eSIM technology still faces the issue of non-uniform permanent roaming environments worldwide and the need to negotiate and manage contracts with multiple local connectivity providers.

Thales Adaptive Connect offers a comprehensive solution to these challenges.

Thales Adaptive Connect simplifies the process, unlike traditional eSIM methods that require cumbersome agreements with multiple network operators.

The essence of Thales Adaptive Connect lies in its ability to automate network profile selection and switching based on business rules such as device location or other criteria, remotely. This eliminates the need for on-site manual intervention or individual contracts with local carriers. As a result, IoT devices can seamlessly navigate different countries with varying regulatory landscapes.

The benefits are substantial. Thales Adaptive Connect ensures uninterrupted connectivity and compliance with local regulations and prevents excessive roaming charges. Furthermore, it reduces the operational burden of managing multiple contracts.

This leads to cost savings, accelerates time-to-market, and enhances customer service reliability, ultimately boosting the overall efficiency and profitability of IoT projects.

Predictions for eSIM's Continued Impact on Global Telecommunications and IoT Growth

The outlook for eSIM's role in the telecommunications and IoT sectors is one of continued prominence and growth.

Projections indicate that eSIM will <u>become the norm</u> for device connectivity, fostering further innovation within the IoT space.

As the deployment of 5G networks expands and IoT devices become more sophisticated, the agility provided by eSIM will be crucial in supporting advancements in network infrastructure or shifts in regulatory frameworks that do not leave their devices behind.



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