

Radio Spectrum Management for a Converging World

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New Initiatives Workshop on Radio-spectrum Management for a Converging World

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Overview

- Trends in spectrum demand
- Spectrum management framework
- Role of spectrum management
- New approaches to spectrum management
 - Spectrum trading
 - License-exempt use
- Cross-cutting issues
 - Non-commercial uses
 - International aspects



Spectrum Demand

- Liberalization, deregulation, privatization
- Technology and service innovation
 - Telecommunications
 - e.g. wireless LAN, mobile data, etc
 - Non-telecommunications
 - e.g. RFID, GPS, etc.
- Need for mobility
- Advantages of wireless infrastructure
 - e.g. local loop, wireless broadband, etc.



Regulatory Framework

International

- ITU
- Regional Organizations
- Bilateral Agreements

National

- Allocation
- Assignment
 - "First come, first served", beauty contest, lotteries
 - Auctions



Role of Spectrum Management

Objectives

 Technical efficiency, economic efficiency and public policy

Changing paradigm

- Rapid technological change
- Unpredictable markets
- Greater capabilities of market players
- Convergence

Strain on centralized admin. structure



New approaches

- Market-based approaches
 - Wide range of options
- Exclusive rights
 - Auctions
 - Administrative incentive pricing
 - Secondary trading
 - e.g. leasing, change of ownership, reconfiguration, change of use, etc.

Non-exclusive rights

- License-exempt spectrum
 - E.g. open access spectrum, spectrum commons, etc.



New Approaches Spectrum Trading

Modes and variations

- Change of ownership
- Reconfiguration
 - Partitioning and aggregation
- Change of use
 - Constraints
 - e.g. interference, international obligations
- Leasing / Sharing



New Approaches Spectrum Trading (con't)

Implementation

- Transition
 - e.g. Management rights (N.Z.), overlay licensing
- Dividing and packaging spectrum
 - e.g. Standard Trading Units (Aust.)
- License duration
- Institutional arrangements
 - Competition safeguards
 - Trading mechanisms
 - Windfall gains and taxation



New Approaches License-exempt spectrum

Open access spectrum

- Low power transmissions or allocated bands
- "Hostile environment" and power limitations leads to technological innovation
 - e.g. mesh networks, agile radios, intelligent antennas, etc.

Spectrum commons

- Common property management model
 - e.g. Unlicensed PCS in the United States



New Approaches A flexible framework

Exclusive vs. Non-exclusive approaches

- Interference (and spectrum scarcity)
 - Underutilization vs. overuse
- Technology and innovation
- A flexible framework?
 - e.g. different regimes in different bands, open access to spectrum underlay, etc.



Cross-cutting issues

Non-commercial users

- Administrative incentive pricing
- Spectrum leasing / sharing

International aspects

- Harmonization
- Interference management



Workshop agenda

- New approaches to spectrum management
- ITU country case studies
 - Australia, Guatemala and the United Kingdom
- Country experiences
 - Policy and regulatory challenges
- Concerns of specific categories of users
 - Broadcasting, defense, aviation, satellite, etc.
- Advanced wireless technologies
- Improving the int'l regulatory framework
- Spectrum management & development



International Telecommunication Union



http://www.itu.int/spectrum

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