



Introduction

- Spectrum Management
- Administrative Approaches
- ◆ Spectrum Management Reform



Spectrum Management

- Spectrum Management
 - is a combination of administrative & technical procedures to ensure the efficient operation of radiocommunications without causing interference and,
 - ensures interference-free access to as many users & as many uses as possible
 - may provide an economic return to the government.



Spectrum Management

 These activities allocate portions of the radio spectrum to different uses, assign frequencies to different transmitters in a way that minimizes interference, maintain standards to ensure that systems make optimum use of the radio spectrum and implement measures to control unauthorized use.



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Administrative Approach

- Primarily a technically based system exercised through licensing requirements focused on eliminating or minimizing interference while facilitating access to spectrum by the greatest number of users and uses
- Facing tremendous pressures on the resource due to growth in number of users, number of uses and amount of capacity required per user



Spectrum Management Reform

- Vigorous debate on spectrum management reform is underway in an attempt to overcome persistent shortcomings:
 - Scarcity due to real congestion, inefficient use, underutilization and artificial scarcity.
 - Administrative adjustment mechanisms assignment, licensing, re-alignment.
- ◆ Economic costs due to inefficient use are claimed to be enormous (Economist 2004).



Spectrum Management Reform

- Spectrum managers need to address:
 - Current procedural emphasis should become more policy focused.
 - Regulatory frameworks and organizational functions need to adapt more quickly
 - Traditional administrative approaches can be improved
 - Strengthen organizational and technical capacity



Spectrum Management Reform

Criticisms of the Administrative Approach

- Excessive rigidity administrative scarcity
- Technology and service innovation may be stifled
- Incentives for efficient use of the resource are not sufficient
- Reinforces barriers to voluntary and involuntary sharing
- Erects barriers to other beneficial transactions



Spectrum Management Reform

- Ideas for Reforming the Traditional System
 - Move toward the Use of Market
 Mechanisms and Forces in the
 Management and Licensing of Spectrum
 - Property-rights, exclusive rights
 - Flexibility of use/unified licensing
 - Spectrum trading and secondary markets
 - Examples Australia, Guatemala, and New Zealand and, partially, the U.S.



Spectrum Management Reform

- Ideas for Reforming the Traditional System
 - Unlicensed or Spectrum Commons Approach
 - No exclusive rights anyone can use certain blocks of spectrum subject only to certain basic rules (e.g., maximum power) and for any lawful purpose using any technology
 - Examples of commons approach include early examples from radio (e.g., amateur radio service)



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ICT Regulation Toolkit

- An online tool to aid Regulators in review of the issues and determination of suitable best practices.
- http://www.ictregulationtoolkit.org
- Seven Modules
 - Regulating the telecommunication sector overview
 - Competition and Price Regulation
 - Authorization of Telecommunication Services
 - Universal Service
 - Radio Spectrum Management
 - Legal and Institutional Framework
 - New Technologies and Impact on Regulation



Toolkit Topics

- ◆ Seven Sections in the Module Each module has further 3-5 subsections
 - Spectrum Management Overview
 - Spectrum Policy and Planning
 - Authorization
 - Spectrum Pricing
 - Spectrum Monitoring and Compliance
 - International Affairs
 - Developing Spectrum Management Capacity



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Toolkit Demo

- At GSR two Sections of the online module are demonstrated:
 - 1) Section II Spectrum Policy and Planning
 - 2) Section IV Spectrum Pricing
 - Each Section contains subsections which are further broken down into topics.
 - Each Section, subsection and topic have related Practice Notes and Reference Materials which are available for viewing through a hyperlink.



Section II – Spectrum Policy and Planning

- Three Subsections to Section II
 - Planning
 - Technical Standards
 - Allocating Spectrum
- Over 30 references



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Section II - Spectrum Policy and Planning

- Eight Spectrum Planning Topic Areas
 - Planning Timeframes
 - Knowledge of Current Spectrum Use
 - Forecasting Future Spectrum Use
 - National Frequency Allocation Tables
 - National Legislation and Regulations
 - Re-farming Spectrum
 - Financing Spectrum Management
 - Consultation with Stakeholders



Section II - Spectrum Policy and Planning

- ◆ Seven <u>Technical Standards</u> Topics
 - Objectives
 - Spectrum Use Standards
 - Equipment Standards
 - Radiation Standards
 - Other Standards
 - Standards Development and Application
 - Certification



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Section IV - Spectrum Pricing

- ◆ Three <u>Allocating Spectrum</u> Topic Areas:
 - Radio Services
 - Tables of Frequency Allocations
 - Designations of Spectrum Use



Section IV – Spectrum Pricing

- Six Subsections to Section IV
 - Cost Recovery
 - Administrative Incentive Prices
 - Spectrum Royalties
 - Auctions
 - Secondary Markets
 - Lotteries
- ◆ Over 20 references



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Section IV - Spectrum Pricing

- ◆ Two <u>Cost Recovery</u> Topic Areas:
 - Spectrum Management Agency Cost Structure
 - Setting Prices to Recover Cost
- ◆ Two <u>Administrative Incentive Price</u> Topic Areas:
 - Opportunity Cost of Spectrum
 - Setting Administrative Incentive Prices in Practice



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Section IV – Spectrum Pricing

- ◆ One <u>Spectrum Royalty</u> Topic Area
- ◆ Four <u>Auction</u> Topic Areas:
 - Types of Auctions
 - Specifying what is to be Auctioned
 - Rules and Procedures for Auctions
 - Auctions in Practice



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Section IV - Spectrum Pricing

- ◆ Five <u>Secondary Market</u> Topic Areas:
 - Defining Property Rights
 - The Interference Model
 - Combating Market Power
 - Procedures for transfer of Spectrum
 - Secondary Trading in Practice
- ◆ One Lottery Topic Area



Demonstration Navigation of Sections II and IV



