

# Spectrum management

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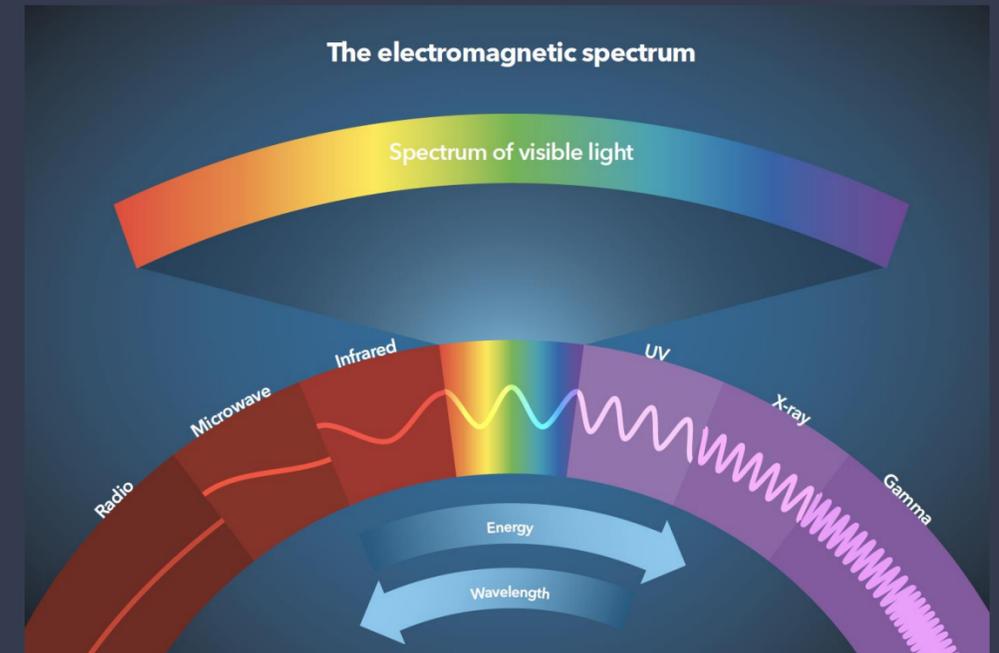
Mario Maniewicz  
Director, ITU Radiocommunication Bureau



”Ask not what your country can do for you,  
ask what you can do for your country.”

John F. Kennedy

Ask not what **spectrum** can do for us,  
ask what we can do for **spectrum** and  
orbits.



# What can spectrum do for us?

— Enable new technologies and services

— Deliver more content and applications

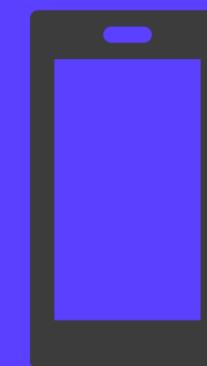
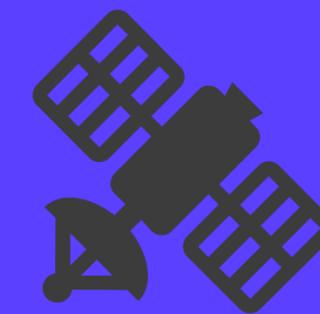
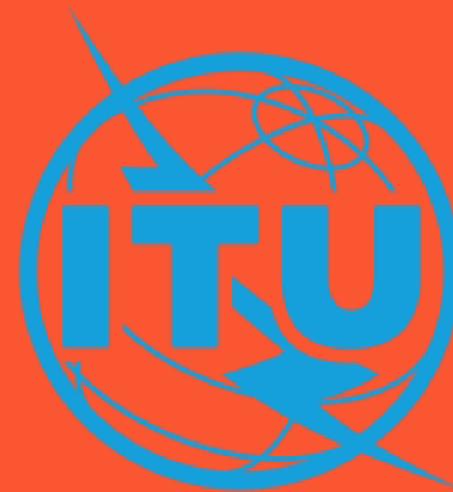
— Increase capacity  
— Improve coverage

— Increase reliability  
— Lower latency

— Connect more people and devices

— Reduce the cost of network deployment and devices

What can we do  
for spectrum  
and orbits?



“In using frequency bands for radio services, Members shall bear in mind that radio frequencies and any associated orbits, including the geostationary-satellite orbit are **limited natural resources** and that they must be used:

—  
**Rationally**

—  
**Efficiently**

—  
**Economically**

In conformity with the provisions of these **(Radio) Regulations**”

“Members shall endeavour to limit the number of frequencies and the spectrum used

to the minimum essential to provide in a satisfactory manner the necessary services.

To that end, they shall endeavour to apply the latest technical advances as soon as possible.”

# Technological Advancements

5G

Massive MIMO/  
Beamforming  
High order Modulation  
and Coding Scheme

Wi-Fi 6

Multi-user MIMO  
OFDMA  
1024-QAM

# Regulatory and licensing models

—  
Licensed  
Auction  
First-come-first-served

—  
Unlicensed  
General Authorization

—  
Ensure quality  
requirements  
Reliability  
Security

—  
Dynamic spectrum  
access  
Scalability  
Cost benefit

—  
Mobile network  
operators (MVNOs)  
Shared spectrum  
Network slicing

—  
Industries/Verticals  
Dedicated spectrum  
Private localized  
networks

# Towards WRC-23

## AI 1.2

Identification of the frequency bands 3 300-3 400 (Region 2, footnote in Region1), MHz, 3 600-3 800 MHz (Region 2), **6 425- 7 025 MHz (Region 1)**, **7 025- 7 125 MHz (globally)** and 10.0-10.5 GHz (Region 2) for IMT

## AI 1.3

Primary allocation of the band **3 600-3 800 MHz to mobile service within Region 1**

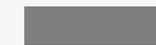
## AI 1.5

Review the spectrum use and spectrum needs of existing services in the frequency band **470-960 MHz in Region 1** and consider possible regulatory actions in the frequency band 470-694 MHz

Region 1

Region 2

Region 3





— We believe in a shared journey so that all may benefit from global regulations and standards.



Thank you

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**Mario Maniewicz**

**Director**

**ITU Radiocommunication Bureau**