

**INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION  
“FORUM ON INTERNET OF THINGS (IoT): SMARTER  
LIVING IN THE CARIBBEAN”**

**SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT ISSUES  
FOR CARIBBEAN IoT DEPLOYMENT**

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**THE SPECTRUM  
MANAGEMENT  
ISSUES AFFECTING  
IoTS**

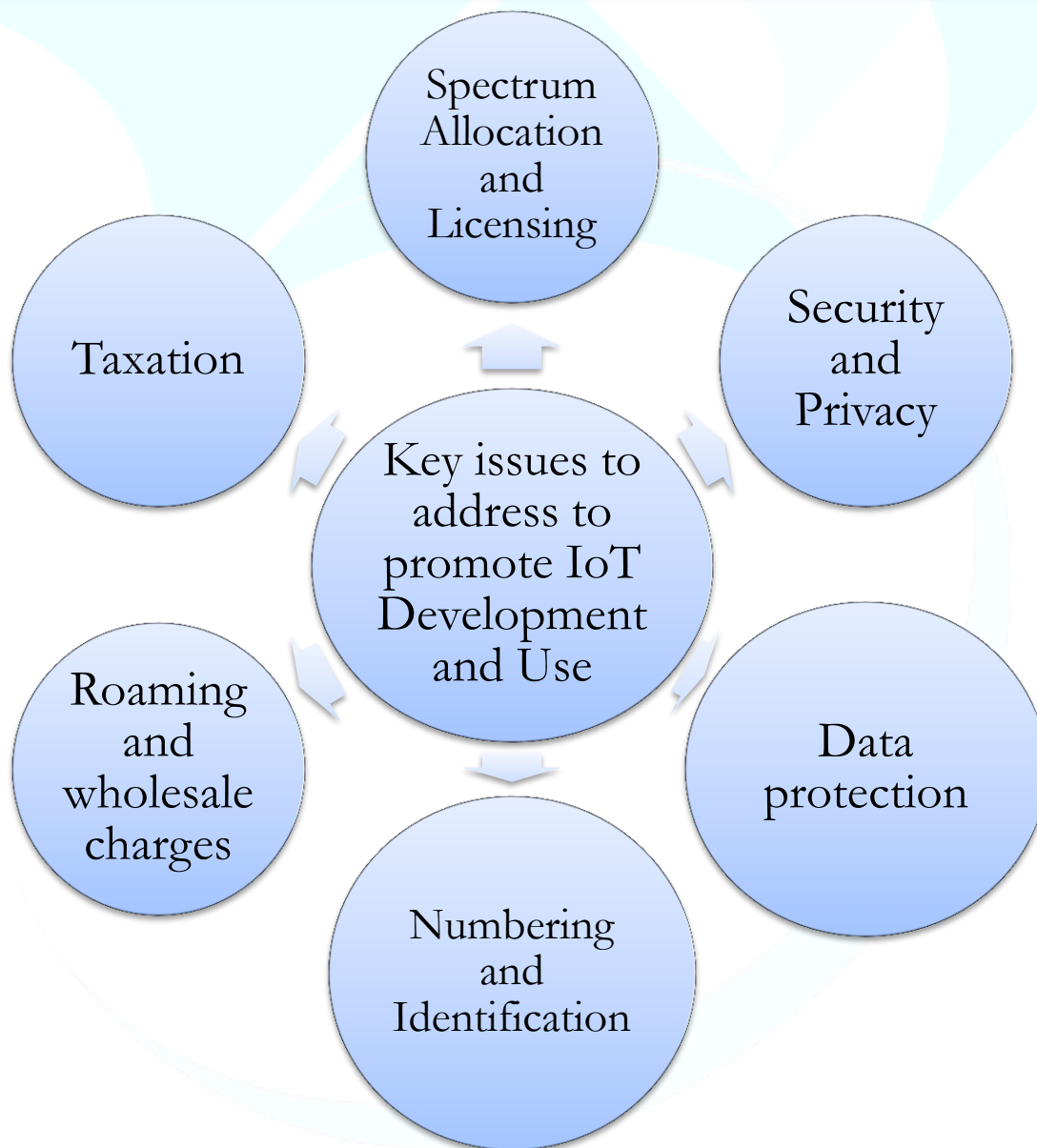


# Outline

- Key Issues to promote IoT development for a Policymaker/ Regulator/ Spectrum Manager
- A closer look at the Spectrum Management Issues
- A Trinidad and Tobago Perspective
- Embracing IoTs

# **Key Issues to promote IoT development for a Policymaker/ Regulator/ Spectrum Manager**

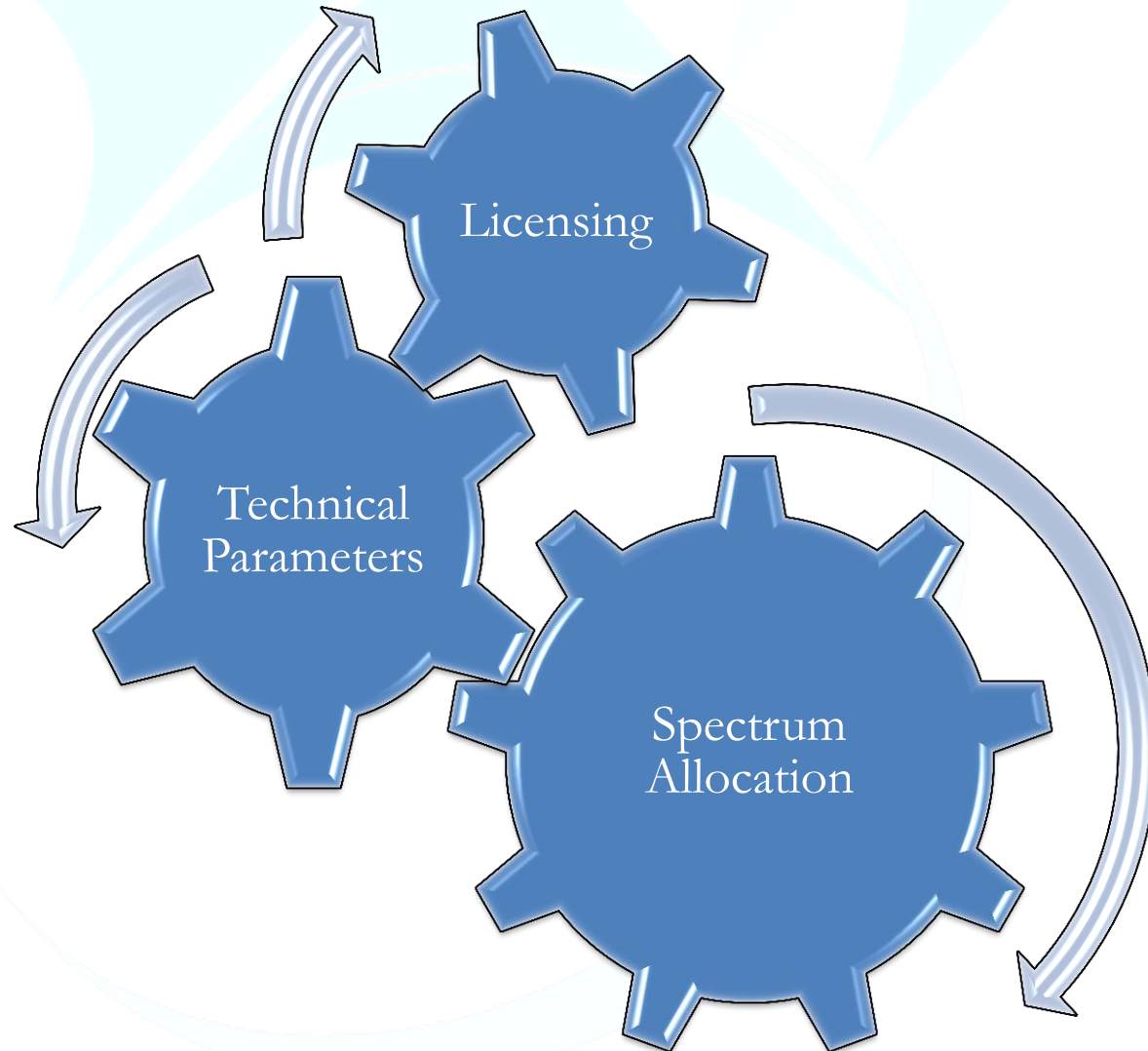
# Key Issues



# **A closer look at the Spectrum Management Issues**

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# Key Facets of Spectrum Management



# Spectrum Allocation

- For the most part...
  - IoT devices communicate wirelessly
  - IoT communication is narrowband
  - Existing wireless technologies are employed (e.g. WiFi, ISM applications, GSM, LTE)
  - Existing Spectrum Allocations are used
  - Existing networks are utilised (e.g. Cellular Mobile Operators, Satellite Systems)



# Spectrum Allocation

## ➤ However...

- Some IoT applications require the use of new technologies (e.g. 5G, Low Power WAN)
- More spectrum is needed by existing and new networks
- More spectrum needed for new short range applications
- Spectrum Harmonization critical to IoT globalization

# Technical Parameters

## ➤ For the most part...

- IoT devices utilize wireless technologies already type approved or certified (e.g. WiFi, LTE)
- The technical operating parameters of IoT devices compare with existing radiocommunication services (e.g. ISM applications)

# Technical Parameters

## ➤ However...

- New wireless technologies that can support IoTs are still being standardized for adoption (e.g. 5G, LPWAN, TV White Spaces)
- Spectrum allocation may determine the technologies and associated technical parameters available for consideration

# Licensing

## ➤ For the most part...

- IoT devices that utilize existing networks comply with the existing licensing framework that regulate those networks
- IoT devices can be grouped under existing licence classifications (e.g. licence exempt/class licence, spectrum licence)
- Licensing frameworks have evolved from apparatus licensing to licensing spectrum use

# Licensing

## ➤ However...

- A technology neutral approach to licensing the use of spectrum will allow IoTs the flexibility to develop and take advantage of new wireless technologies
- A light-handed or flexible licensing approach needed to IoTs beyond the early stages of market development towards maturity, particularly machine-to-machine devices

# A Trinidad and Tobago Perspective



# Spectrum Allocation

## Spectrum Allocation to Support IoTs

- IMT Spectrum (700 MHz Band, AWS Band)
- 2.4 and 5 GHz (WiFi) Bands (e.g. WiFi connected devices)
- 433 MHz, 902- 928 MHz and other ISM Bands (e.g. automated meter readers)
- Planning for TV White Spaces
- Integrally involved in the Caribbean Spectrum Harmonization efforts

# Technical Parameters

## Equipment Certification to Accommodate IoTs

- Certification of devices, by make and model, based on adopted Standards
- Determines type of devices that can be used in the country and the type of licensing required.
- Some IoT devices have been certified, on a case-by-case basis, based on the radiocommunications device evaluated (e.g. satellite telemetry devices for asset management, vehicle sensors)




# Licensing

Licensing to  
enable use of  
IoT's

- Licensing of spectrum use
- Class Licence / Licence-exempt / general authorisation category for mass market, low-power interference potential devices
- Technology neutral approach to licensing (e.g. IMT bands can be used by any cellular technology that conforms to frequency assignments and technical operating parameters)

# Embracing IoTs

# Key Considerations



Identification of the various modes of connectivity for IoT devices within your jurisdiction

Understanding of the nature of use and priorities for IoTs within your jurisdiction

Assessment of additional spectrum requirements to support IoT connectivity, for existing and new networks.

Licensing regime that reflects the manner in which IoT devices utilize spectrum (e.g. shared access, low power, narrowband)

# Thank you



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