The Impact of Set-Asides on 5G

21st June 2023

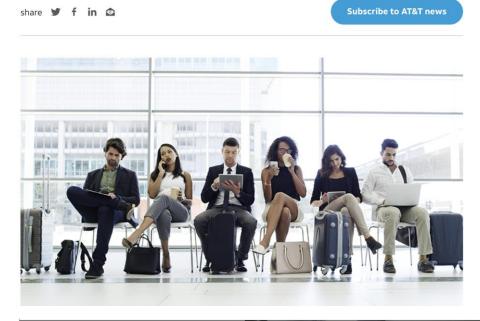


For the benefit of industry

Mobile allows people-to-machine and machine-to-machine communication on a global scale. By integrating people and IoT, it increases efficiency and drives industrial progress.

AT&T to Bring Elevated Wireless Experience to DFW Airport

We're modernizing and expanding DFW Airport network to support airport operations and provide reliable, high-capacity connectivity.



Port of Hamburg is ready for 5G

Operators and ecosystem players are vying to address private 5G opportunity

The debate over whether or not enterprises should have access to dedicated spectrum in Indi



Puerto Bahía digitalizará su terminal portuaria con soluciones de Claro y Nokia

Airtel partners Tech

Mahindra to deploy

network at Mahindra's

captive private

Chakan Facility

Sharon Durán

Reti private 5G di Tim, l'azienda salentina Ilmea tra le prime in Italia a dotarsene



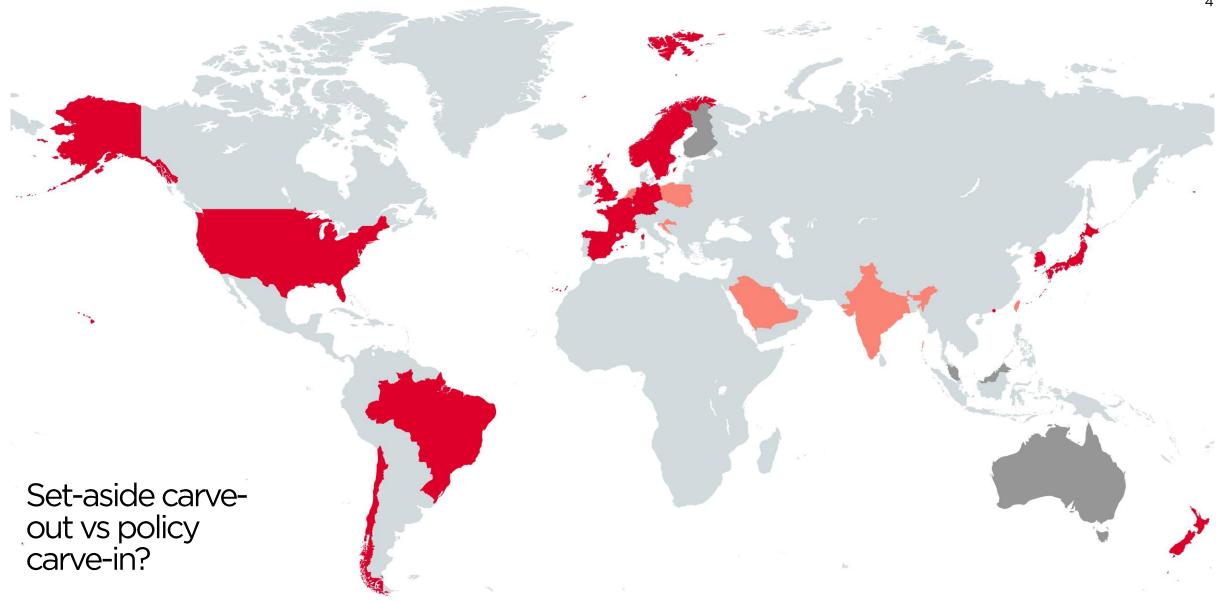
Da due anni, l'impresa con sede nel piccolo villaggio di Boncore, frazione di Nardò, invest sistemi di efficientamento della produzione in ottica Industria 4.0















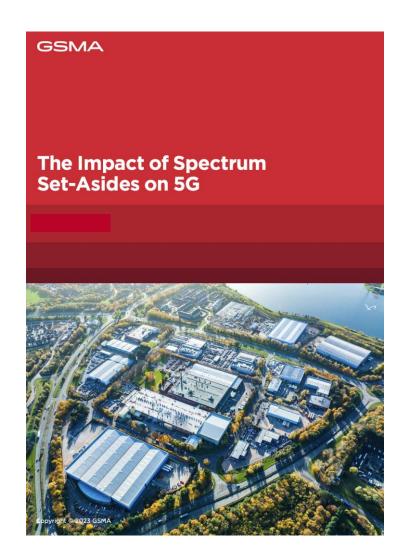
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Questions

The Impact of Set-Asides on 5G

https://www.gsma.com/sp ectrum/resources/theimpact-of-spectrum-setasides-on-5g/



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The impact of spectrum set-asides for industry users on 5G

LinkedIn Live

21 June 2023

Background to report





Industry users

Want to benefit from mobile ecosystem

Want access to core mobile bands

Want exclusivity / spectrum sharing



Regulators

How to best enable industry user spectrum access without harming the mobile industry?



MNOs

Growing demands from users

Need for more (exclusive) spectrum



Aim of the report

- Illustrate approaches to making spectrum available for industry users
- Assess impact on mobile industry from these approaches



Based on 5 case study countries

Approaches to spectrum licensing for industry users



Spectrum set-aside

Spectrum sharing

Licence conditions







Assigning a range of spectrum to be exclusively licenced to industry users

Enabling several users to access spectrum simultaneously

Enabling or requiring public mobile operators to deploy private networks or lease spectrum to industry users

Germany – Set-aside drives high auction prices



Licensing approach

Spectrum set-aside



Background

- Aim was to create flexibility for new / developing 5G business cases
- 100MHz set aside for industry users ahead of 2019 3.5GHz auction
- Set-aside spectrum awarded on a first-come first-served basis

- Auction created scarcity for mobile operators → less than 80MHz per bidder available
- Prices increased by about 300% compared to auctions with ≥100MHz → cost of EUR3 billion
- Limited take-up of set-aside to date, only 322 campus licences as of Q2 2023

USA – Sharing model reduces market interest



Licensing approach

Spectrum sharing



Background

- Government study recommended spectrum sharing to unlock further economic value
- Three-tiered CBRS model was introduced to allow shared use in 3550-3700MHz with primary access for military users, second-tier priority licences auctioned, and third-tier unlicensed access free of charge

- 91% of licences sold but at 75% discount to next C-Band auction → economic cost of USD15-20 billion
- Uncertainty of spectrum access, interference concerns and power restrictions impair current users
- No evidence of strong take-up by unlicenced users in the CBRS band

UK – Spectrum sharing creates future uncertainty



Licensing approach

Spectrum sharing



Background

- Ofcom's aim was to enable wireless innovation through local licensing
- Shared access licences offer local access to the 3.8–4.2 GHz band and other bands
- Local access licences provide temporary access to unused operator-held frequencies in all bands

- As of Q2 2023, 1672 shared access licences have been assigned to 77 users (60% of licences held by 2 users)
- Most licences are only for (up to) 200MHz leaving parts of spectrum unused
- Ofcom has retained option to revoke licences in the future

India – Multi-pronged approach to industry licensing



Licensing approach

Licence conditions



Background

- DoT aims to encourage the roll out of private networks through different approaches
- Currently approved approaches included network slicing, development of isolated on-premise private networks using MNO spectrum or spectrum leasing from MNOs

- DoT also considered dedicated set-aside but dismissed it as existing options were deemed sufficient to enable private networks
- Companies interested in private networks are encouraged to participate in market processes to acquire spectrum (similar to 26GHz auction where Adani Group acquired spectrum)

Finland – Licence conditions stimulating cooperation



Licensing approach

Licence conditions and set-aside





Background

- Finland aims to be a 5G frontrunner through promoting innovative business solutions
- 3.5GHz auction included licence conditions requiring successful bidders to make available access to spectrum for private networks on request (either through MNO solution or spectrum leasing)
- Dedicated set-aside in 2300MHz spectrum and 26GHz

- Limited interest in set-aside spectrum
- Quick 5G rollout by Finnish operators
- Initial cooperations at operator-level are evolving (automated port operations, mission-critical networks for waste management, improving safety and operations in mining industry)

Impact of licensing approaches



	Impact on industry users				Impact on mobile users		
	Geographic access	Certainty of access	Certainty of tenure	Interference management	Efficiency of spectrum use	Spectrum availability	Limited economic cost
Set aside spectrum	✓	✓	✓	?	×	×	*
Spectrum sharing framework	✓	×	×	?	?	?	×
Licence conditions	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Main take-aways from report



Interest is more driven by spectrum properties than the licensing mechanism

- main interest is in access to 3.5GHz band
- no discernible difference in uptake / spectrum usage from set-asides / spectrum sharing compared to less intrusive mechanisms

Set-asides carry risk to economy, as seen by the example of Germany

- extra spectrum cost in range of EUR3 billion
- no operator with access to 100MHz in 3.6GHz
- limited uptake of set-aside licenses

Spectrum sharing complex and fraught with risks

- CBRS proved too difficult to implement, even in market with the scale of USA
- interest in UK shared licences today mainly focused on two licensees (both existing telecoms operators, not industry users)

Well-designed licence conditions are least intrusive and stimulate cooperation

- builds on common approach to private networks of cooperation between industry users and network operators
- best of both worlds mobile operators get access to spectrum where needed whereas industry gains access to widely used bands

Thank you!



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