



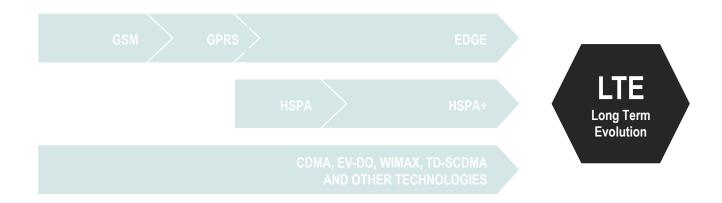
### **Definition**

Technology neutrality: any available technology to date can be employed to provide a given service in the used frequency band

Service neutrality: any service can be offered in the frequency band of interest



# 4G is built on technology neutrality and refarming







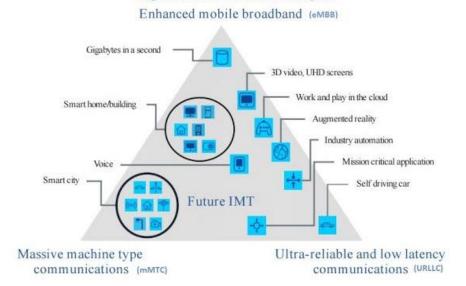
## **Technology**

- For control of interference, spectrum efficiency and other reasons, licences include technical and operational restrictions on the conditions of use of spectrum within the scope of the licence: these conditions of use as broadly as possible, with a view to ensuring technological neutrality and flexibility in future use of the spectrum.
- Without technology neutrality we would need to carry out technical studies for every change request
  - Change is user density
  - Receiver parameters



### Service

- Voice
- Data
- Telemetry
- Telecommand
- PMR
- Video ....



Usage scenarios of IMT for 2020 and beyond

On a mobile network all of these are data



### **Conclusions**

- Spectrum licences should be technology and service neutral.
- Enables spectrum to be used efficiently by mobile operators rather than being tied to declining technologies and services.
- Avoid high charges and complexity for change of use
- Encourage innovation
- They allow bands which are used for existing mobile technologies to be easily re-farmed thus ensuring spectrum is used most efficiently
- Without it we could be delaying the benefits of new technologies
- Improve the network quality / service quality