



**ITU Kaleidoscope 2014**

**Living in a converged world - impossible without standards?**

**IMT Standardisation and  
Spectrum Identification:  
Regulatory and Technology  
Implications**

**Mohamed El-Moghazi  
University of Strathclyde  
mohamed-ali-elmoghazi-  
ali@strath.ac.uk**

**Saint Petersburg,  
Russian Federation**

# IMT Standardisation and Spectrum Identification: Regulatory and Technology Implications

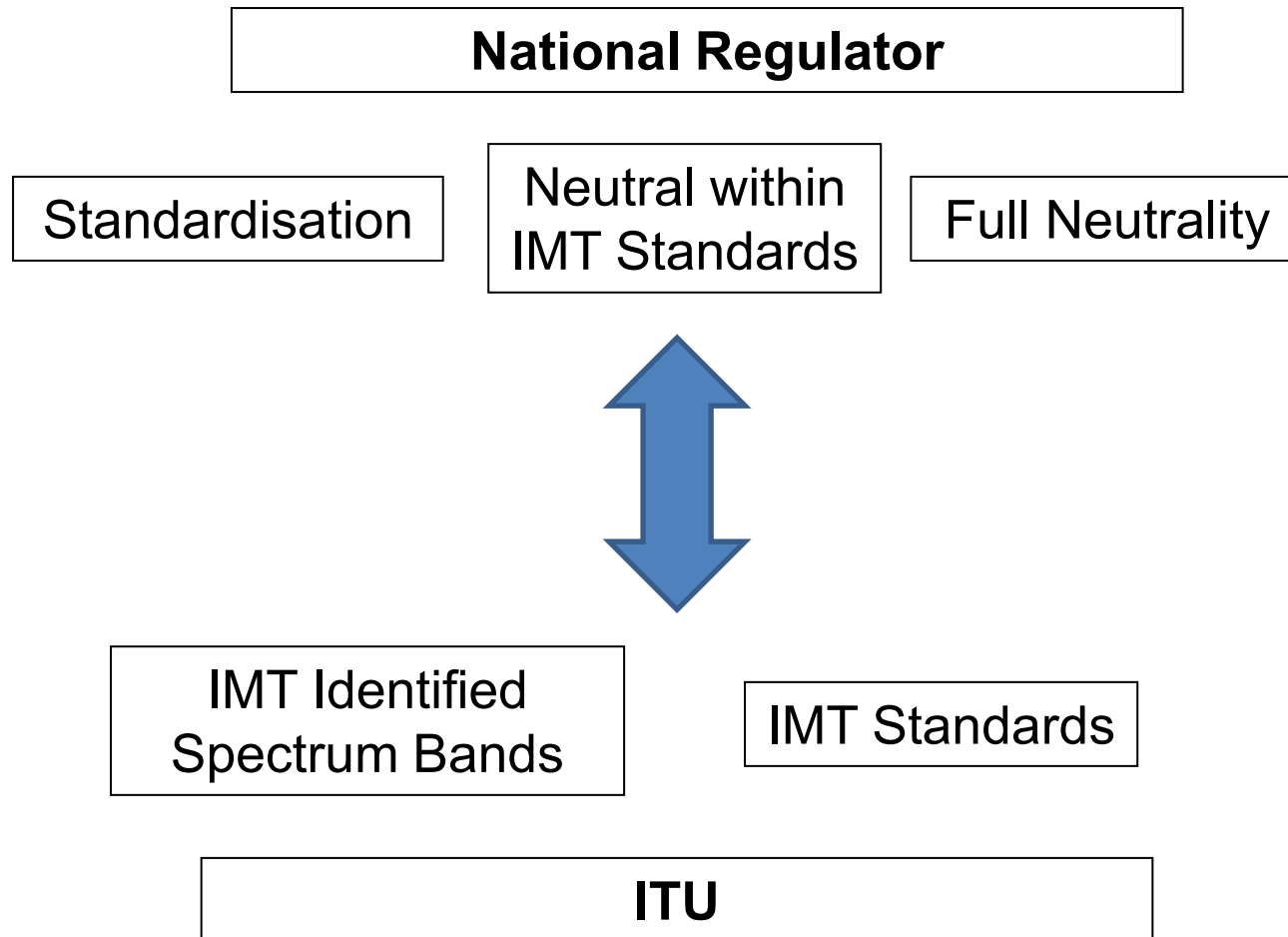
Mohamed El-Moghazi<sup>#</sup>, Jason Whalley<sup>\*</sup>, James Irvine<sup>#</sup>

<sup>#</sup>University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, UK

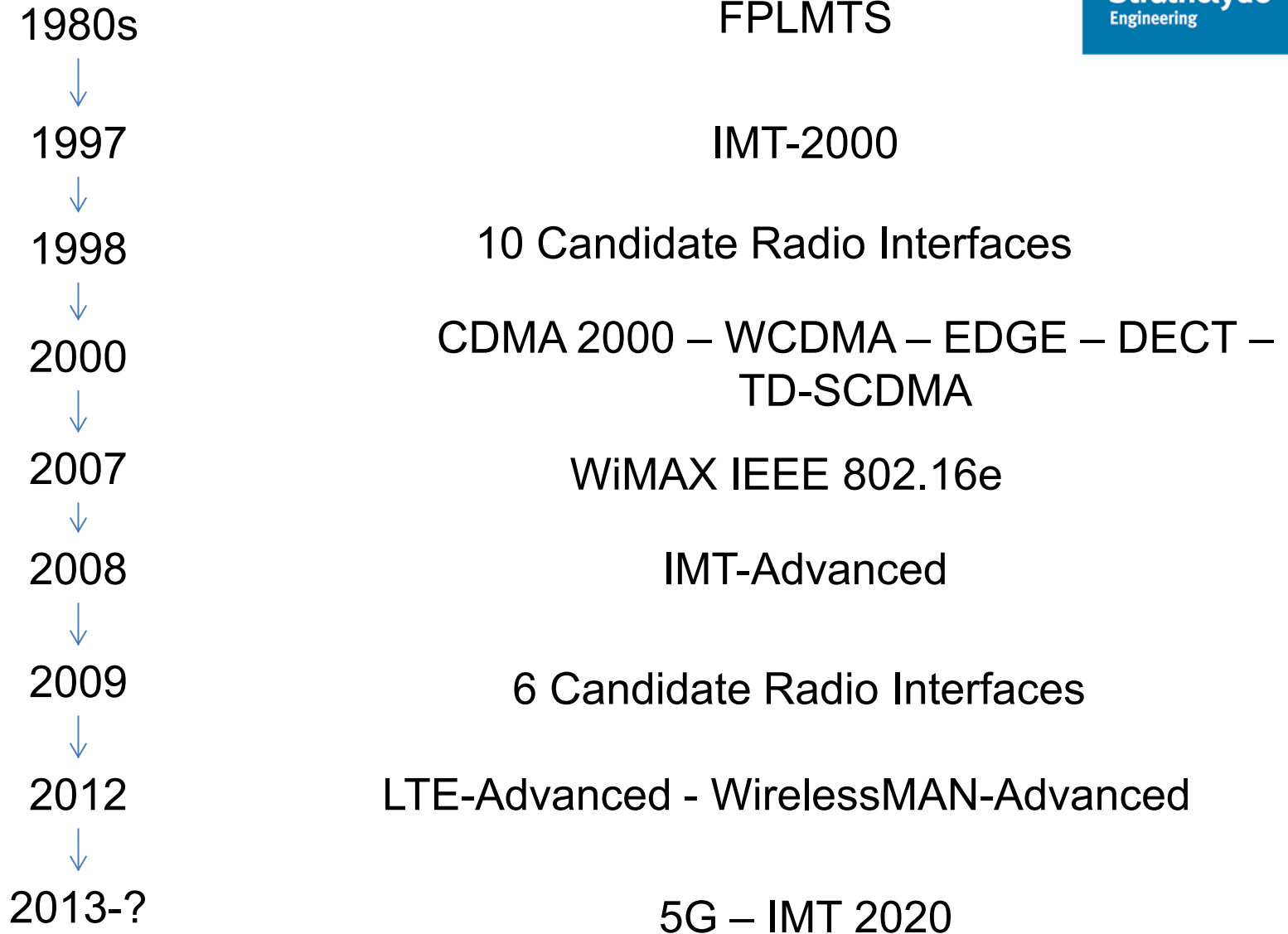
<sup>\*</sup>Northumbria University, Newcastle, UK

The authors are solely responsible for the opinions expressed in this presentation.

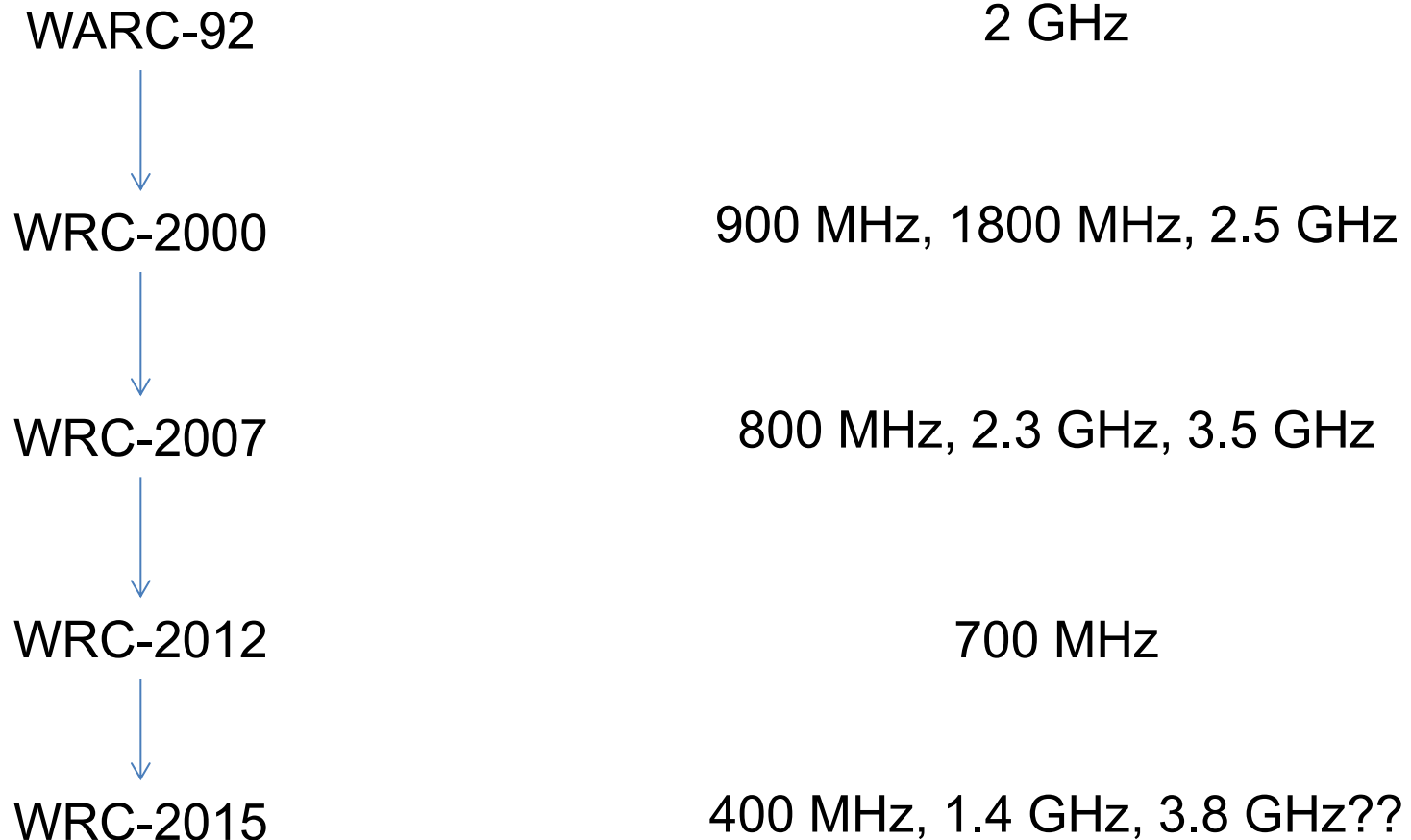
# How do National Regulators and ITU interact *with regard to Technology Selection*?



# IMT Standardisation



# IMT Spectrum Identification



# Impact of IMT Standardisation on Technology

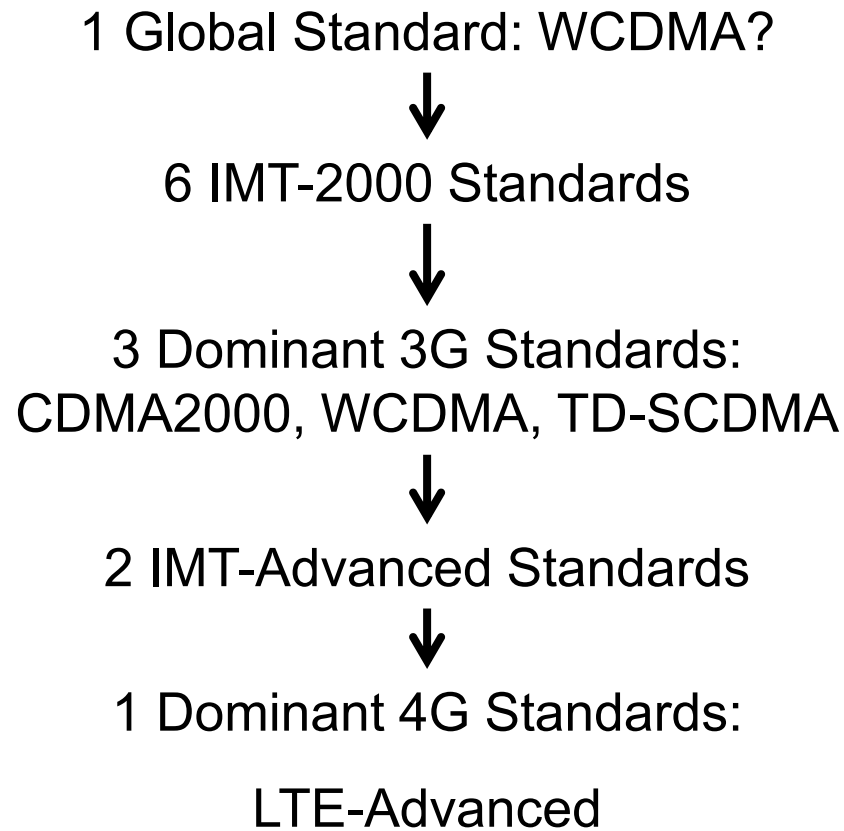


- Technology Selection:  
Neutrality vs. Standardisation vs. IMT Standards.
- Technology Generations:  
2G, 3G, 4G vs. IMT-2000, IMT- Advanced

# Impact of IMT Standardisation on Spectrum Re-Farming

- Allocation vs. Identification.
- IMT-2000: 3G in 2000 MHz?
- 900 MHz: 3G in 2G Bands.
- 700 MHz: Global Harmonisation.
- IMT: IMT-2000 & IMT-Advanced

# Impact of IMT Standardisation on Technology Development





# Impact of IMT Standardisation on Technology Development



- OHG: CDMA 2000 vs. WCDMA.
- 3GPP vs. 3GPP2
- WiMAX vs. LTE.
- IMT-2000: 2Mbit/s, IMT-Advanced: 1 Gbit/s.

# Conclusions

- The IMT standardisation process has created a new type of technology neutrality that is limited to the IMT standards.
- The IMT identification process has created an indirect link between the spectrum and the IMT standards.
- The ITU-R set the framework for both cooperation and competition between the different technologies proponents.



University of  
**Strathclyde**  
**Glasgow**