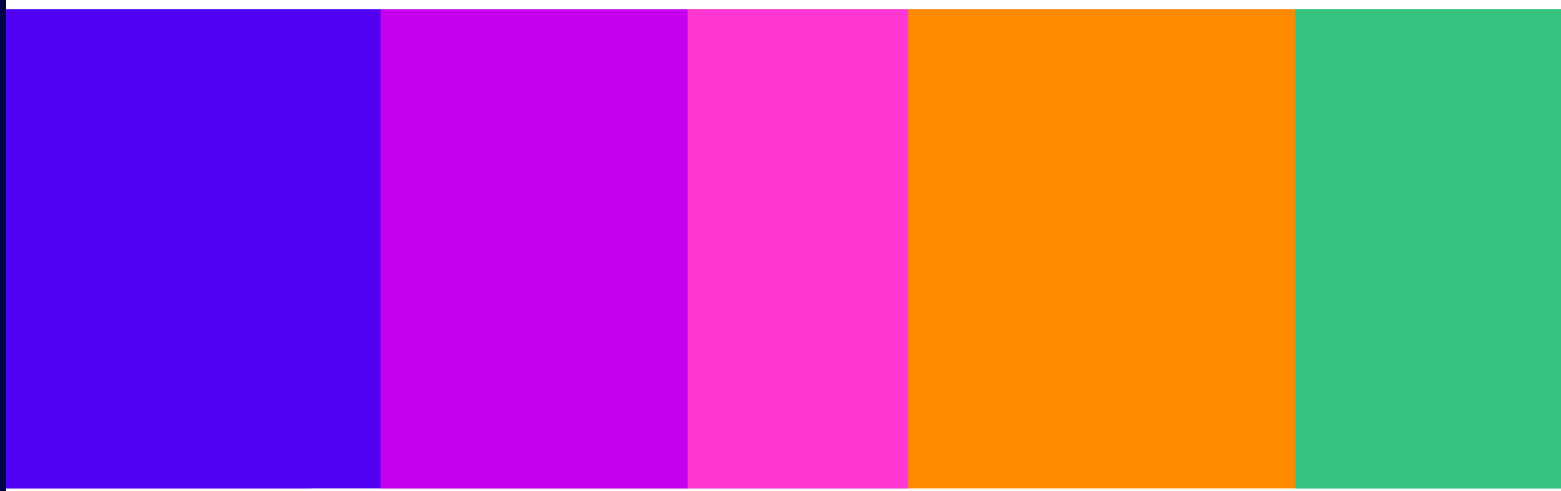


Improving mobile connectivity from the sky and space

Summary of responses and next steps

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1. Overview

Introduction

- 1.1 In July 2024 we published a Call for Input (CFI) seeking stakeholder views on the potential supply and demand for direct to device (“D2D”) satellite services to mobile handsets¹ and mobile-satellite services² (MSS) in the UK, and the associated spectrum requirements.
- 1.2 In the CFI we:
- (a) set out industry developments, including how new D2D services have evolved from the growth of the MSS market and new technology solutions, and how D2D applications have expanded from specific use cases to mass market offerings;
 - (b) noted the potential for High Altitude Platform systems (HAPs) to support similar services;
 - (c) discussed the potential benefits of D2D services, including the extension of mobile coverage beyond that provided by the current terrestrial networks, greater network resilience, and innovation across several sectors, including providing connectivity for Internet of Things (IoT) devices;
 - (d) set out the existing, and growing, use of MSS spectrum for a range of communications services and sought views on whether Ofcom’s existing authorisations remain suitable;
 - (e) discussed the current utilisation of 2 GHz MSS spectrum, noting that we will be reviewing the current use of this spectrum as existing authorisations are due to expire in 2027;
 - (f) set out our early thinking regarding potential spectrum management and authorisation approaches for the above.
- 1.3 We received 29 responses: 25 non-confidential and 4 fully confidential. Respondents included Mobile Network Operators (MNOs), satellite operators, D2D providers, various government bodies, IoT service providers, and other interested organisations.
- 1.4 This document provides a summary of the responses. The summary is intended to provide a high-level indication of the range of responses we have received. In this document, we do not provide a view on the merits or otherwise of the substance of the responses.
- 1.5 We recommend reading the full text of the [non-confidential responses](#) for the full detail of the different viewpoints and opinions from the various stakeholders.

Overview of responses

- 1.6 The responses provided wide-ranging perspectives on all topics discussed in the CFI. In particular:

¹ Direct-to-device (D2D) services are voice, SMS and/or data services delivered from satellites or airborne platforms to mass market mobile handsets.

² Mobile satellite services (MSS) are satellite services that provide two-way voice or narrowband data communications to users on the move or in remote locations.

- We received a range of views on the introduction of D2D services in the UK. Stakeholders told us that this could improve network resilience and expand coverage of existing terrestrial networks, with positive impacts for both commercial (business) and consumer (citizen) services. However, some parties were sceptical about the commercial viability of these services. Four respondents expressed interest in providing D2D services in mobile bands in the UK, though there was no consensus on the suitable timeline for authorisation.
- Generally, two main camps emerged regarding the most appropriate timing for a national authorisation in the UK, with some respondents advocating for an authorisation prior to WRC-27, whilst others recommended waiting until after the conference.
- Several responses said there was demand for satellite-IoT services which could deliver a number of benefits across a variety of spectrum bands.
- Many responses highlighted interest in obtaining access to 2 GHz MSS spectrum in Europe for various services, once the existing licences expire in 2027. Viasat described the European Aviation Network (EAN) and urged continuation of its 2 GHz MSS spectrum licence which is used for this.
- Several respondents advocated for a ‘flexible’ and ‘pro-competition’ approach to any future authorisation for D2D, which could be technology neutral without barriers to service deployment.
- Respondents noted some of the potential challenges around spectrum sharing. MSS providers generally noted that in-band coexistence between different MSS systems is possible, provided that there are dedicated spectrum allocations to each MSS provider. Most responses highlighted that co-channel sharing in mobile spectrum is unlikely to be feasible.

Next Steps

- 1.7 Following our Call for Input and consideration of these responses, we consider that there is scope for improved connectivity from the sky and space to support economic growth and enable a number of potential citizen and consumer benefits in the UK.
- 1.8 We plan to consult on specific proposals to authorise Direct to Device satellite services in mobile bands in the UK in early 2025. Subject to consideration of stakeholder responses and our final decisions this could enable such services to be offered to consumers later in 2025.
- 1.9 We plan to review our approach to MSS authorisations (including the frequencies available for IOT services) in Financial Year 2025/2026.
- 1.10 We will also review our current authorisation of 2GHz MSS spectrum, which is due to expire in May 2027.
- 1.11 We will continue to engage in ongoing work in Europe on a draft ECC decision on satellite IoT emissions in Short Range Device (SRD) bands. We expect the ECC report to be finalised in July 2025 and will then consider the merits of implementing the recommendation in the UK.

1.12 We are not currently proposing to develop proposals to authorise HAPS in the UK, given the limited responses that we received on this topic. However, we can review this in the future, should we receive evidence of demand.

2. Summary of responses

- 2.1 In the CFI we asked a range of questions, inviting views on the potential benefits, market opportunities, authorisation frameworks and timings in relation to D2D services. We also sought input on the growing use of, and demand for, MSS spectrum. The CFI invited comments on suitable technologies and network architectures that could enable the introduction and success of these services across a range of spectrum bands.
- 2.2 We have split this summary of responses in line with the main themes that emerged from the responses received: D2D services in mobile bands; the future of MSS spectrum for D2D and other mobile satellite services; and the provision of satellite IoT services.

D2D in mobile bands

- 2.3 In the CFI, we defined D2D services as “voice, SMS and/or data services delivered from satellites or airborne platforms to mass market mobile handsets”. We asked for input on the potential for D2D services to enhance mobile connectivity for UK consumers and businesses and said that we were particularly interested in understanding the benefits these services could provide, the necessary infrastructure and authorisation framework to facilitate such services, and the spectrum required for optimal performance.

Service demand and benefits

- 2.4 Four respondents, including two confidential respondents, expressed interest in offering D2D services to mass market handsets, though there was limited input on proposed commercial timelines. Operators appear to be in different phases of development. For example, Amazon Kuiper noted that it is currently exploring options for D2D services, whilst Lynk Global has been testing its services in the UK and its beta commercial service is fully operational in several countries.
- 2.5 Most responses acknowledged that the UK has extensive terrestrial networks, and D2D is likely to play a complementary role to those networks, providing coverage to remaining ‘not-spots’ in remote areas; we reported in our 2023 [Connected Nations report](#) that 4G coverage across the UK stands at 93%. This suggests that the market opportunity in the UK might be limited, in comparison to countries with large areas unserved by terrestrial networks. The GSMA highlighted that although D2D could potentially serve the 7% of the UK landmass without coverage, this represents only 0.3% of the population in the UK.³
- 2.6 Three key potential benefits of D2D services emerged from the inputs:
- Access to emergency services (‘999’):** Most respondents emphasised the benefits of improving the availability and reliability of emergency services to unserved areas, or in times of a major emergency. Nokia noted that improving the availability of 999 services and emergency SOS connectivity in remote areas could be crucial in safety of life situations and Lynk Global said that it already provides Cell Broadcast emergency alerts,

³ Whilst 7% of the UK’s landmass remains uncovered by terrestrial networks, this equates to only 0.3% of the population, as these areas are less densely populated. More information on mobile coverage statistics can be found in our [Connected Nations reports](#).

creating a common communications platform that supports emergency response across the globe.

- b) **Enhanced resilience for terrestrial networks:** A few responses, including the GSOA, noted that D2D could act as a back-up in scenarios where terrestrial networks fail, such as during a natural disaster, providing continuous connectivity to consumers in need.
- c) **Providing connectivity to those that are currently unserved:** A number of responses flagged rural connectivity as a key benefit of the provision of D2D services. The Scottish Futures Trust considered that these services would remove the technical existence of ‘not-spots’, providing coverage to sparsely populated areas. Respondents interested in providing D2D services noted plans to enable messaging, voice, and data services from satellites. Whilst it is likely that only messaging services will be available in the short term, voice and data services may become available in the future as the service and technology mature, providing similar connectivity opportunities for those in unserved areas to consumers covered by terrestrial networks.

2.7 Additionally, some respondents noted that D2D services could also support government, military and railway use cases and encourage development of innovative applications and use cases. No respondents quantified these benefits.

2.8 Whilst most responses came from service providers, the Scottish Futures Trust provided comments from a consumer perspective. It considered that D2D has the potential to help bridge the digital divide, bringing connectivity to sparsely populated areas and supporting and extending the [Shared Rural Network](#) coverage obligations. However, the Scottish Futures Trust also noted that planned D2D constellations will not initially serve areas north of 58- or 59-degrees latitude, presenting challenges for the northern territories of Scotland, where it considers connectivity is needed the most.

Spectrum requirements

2.9 There was a range of views from respondents on suitable, or preferred, spectrum for delivering D2D services in mobile bands. There was a consensus that the focus should be on FDD (Frequency Division Duplex) bands as TDD (Time Division Duplex) bands present more complexity and challenge for deployment, though one operator did suggest it could expand services to TDD bands in future phases.

2.10 Nokia suggested that the mobile bands being considered under WRC-27 Agenda Item 1.13⁴ should be the starting point for satellite based D2D services, a sentiment echoed by some other respondents, including the Mobile Satellite Services Association (MSSA) and Omnispace, who encouraged Ofcom to align future positions with the outcome of WRC-27 and highlighted risks associated with decisions made prior to WRC27. Amazon Kuiper went further and argued that Ofcom should not restrict services to specific bands but instead establish technical conditions for all mobile bands, permitting operation via a footnote in the UK Frequency Allocation Table (UKFAT). Three UK, on the other hand, recommended focusing on low- and mid-frequency bands⁵ as it suggested they can offer a balance

⁴ WRC-27 Agenda Item 1.13 considers possible new allocations to mobile-satellite services for direct connectivity between space stations and IMT user equipment to complement terrestrial IMT networks. As a consequence of the coexistence studies being undertaken in preparation for WRC-27, the Conference may decide to add MSS allocations in some mobile bands. This would introduce international regulations for D2D services.

⁵ In this document, we use “low frequency bands” when referring to mobile bands below 1 GHz. We use “mid frequency bands” when referring to mobile bands above 1 GHz, but below 3 GHz.

between coverage and data capacity. However, Three UK also recognised that these bands are heavily used by terrestrial networks so adoption of these frequencies for D2D could risk interference between satellites and ground stations of MNOs, particularly in areas with dense satellite coverage.

- 2.11 MNOs generally agreed that in the UK, D2D systems would need to operate in mobile spectrum bands not yet extensively deployed in areas of the country where D2D services are of interest, notably remote areas. BT/EE explained that this is due to the interference risk of deploying D2D services in the same spectrum and geographic areas as terrestrial mobile networks. It was acknowledged by MNOs that the most suitable existing mobile bands for D2D may vary from operator to operator.
- 2.12 Some satellite operators expressed interest in D2D services in spectrum between 698 – 2600 MHz, with some constellations being capable of supporting more than one frequency band. Lynk Global said its satellites are capable of operating in spectrum between 698 – 900 MHz, operating in a partner MNO's spectrum bands. Its response claimed that Lynk can also include additional spectrum based on MNO partner requirements. Responses from satellite operators set out that the required minimum bandwidth to provide these services would be 2 x 5 MHz channels.

Authorisation

- 2.13 Comments were quite limited regarding a potential national authorisation approach to enable D2D services. Generally, respondents encouraged a technology neutral approach that enables flexibility whilst also preventing harmful interference to incumbent services. Two respondents looked to the Federal Communication Commission's (FCC) authorisation framework in the US as a suitable approach and recommended following a similar path, whilst VMO2 highlighted Ofcom's [Local Access framework](#) as a good starting place.
- 2.14 A number of respondents recognised the need for an agreement, or partnership, between the satellite operator and terrestrial spectrum licensee (usually an MNO) and one respondent considered that it is difficult to see a credible model of D2D providers operating independently of terrestrial licensees. Additionally, Lynk Global encouraged Ofcom to be open to an MNO utilising more than one D2D provider to enable flexibility and maximise the benefits that could be realised.
- 2.15 Two camps emerged regarding the timing of a national authorisation in the UK, supporting either before or after WRC-27. Some respondents expressed a preference for a UK authorisation as soon as possible and noted that some services are technically and commercially ready for launch in the UK. A couple of respondents stated that a delay is unnecessary and could result in delays to the benefits that D2D services could offer.
- 2.16 On the other hand, several respondents urged Ofcom to wait until a decision at WRC-27 is made, as this would support cross-border harmonisation and could act as a base for national regulation. The MSSA expressed the view that any decision at this stage to allow for commercial operation in mobile spectrum could force a regulatory position prior to the conference or make it complex to implement the outcome of WRC-27 without impacting previously approved schemes and potential consumers.
- 2.17 Some respondents including Nokia and GSMA recognised that services could be commercially ready prior to WRC-27 and that there may be benefits to early authorisation, but also that there are complexities and challenges associated with D2D in mobile bands

which are likely to be resolved as part of the preparatory studies for, and decisions at, WRC-27.

Interference and coexistence considerations

- 2.18 There was a consensus amongst respondents that introduction of D2D services will increase the potential for harmful interference to terrestrial networks and adjacent spectrum services. MNOs were particularly vocal about this risk; BT/EE expected that service areas will need to be frequency coordinated and typically separated by many tens of kilometres and VMO2 claimed that D2D services will require comprehensive technical coordination and management between the satellite operator and MNO to ensure that transmissions do not interfere with the terrestrial mobile networks.
- 2.19 MSSA and Omnispace expressed concern around the use of Radio Regulations Article 4.4 (Art. 4.4)⁶ to enable these services, raising the potential for enforcement challenges. The MSSA considered that operations under Art. 4.4 place other services and systems at a high risk of interference, particularly in the case of Low Earth Orbit (LEO) systems.

D2D and other services using MSS spectrum⁷

- 2.20 Our CFI identified the developing landscape of MSS allocated spectrum, which continues to evolve to support growth of existing services and enable a wider range of new services. We asked for input on the potential changes in demand for MSS spectrum, for both D2D and other non-D2D mobile satellite services. We invited views on any potential authorisation and regulatory frameworks, and whether MSS spectrum is suitable for sharing between new and existing services. We also asked for input on any technological developments to offer more efficient use of MSS spectrum.

Benefits and demand

D2D in MSS Spectrum

- 2.21 Several respondents discussed the benefits associated with D2D in MSS spectrum. It was widely acknowledged that D2D emergency messaging services are already available via MSS, however these remain limited to certain (newer) handsets and voice and data services are – for now – only available on specially built satellite phones.
- 2.22 Omnispace and Skylo discussed their existing services that utilise MSS spectrum, with Skylo providing D2D services to consumers in the UK through its partnerships with Geostationary (GSO) satellite operators. Omnispace expressed the view that D2D could be most effectively deployed in MSS bands because MSS D2D services can enable seamless satellite and wireless integration to support voice and connectivity needs. Amazon Kuiper noted

⁶ Article 4.4 sets out that administrations of the Member States shall not assign to a station any frequency in derogation of either the Table of Frequency Allocations in this chapter or the other provisions of these Regulations, except on the express condition that such a station, when using such a frequency assignment, shall not cause harmful interference to, and shall not claim protection from harmful interference caused by, a station operating in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the Convention and these Regulations.

⁷ MSS spectrum is spectrum allocated to the Mobile-Satellite Service (MSS) by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). In the CFI, we considered MSS spectrum between 1 GHz – 3 GHz. This includes 1518 – 1559 MHz, 1610 – 1660.5 MHz, 1668 – 1675 MHz, 1980 – 2010 MHz, 2170 – 2200 MHz, 2483.5 – 2500 MHz and 2670 – 2690 MHz.

that MSS spectrum can already be utilised to provide new D2D services but suggested that additional mobile spectrum bands should be made available for D2D applications to avoid delaying or limiting critical expanded coverage.

European Aviation Network (EAN)

- 2.23 In its response, Viasat provided details of the EAN, which it delivers using its exclusive licence in the 2 GHz MSS spectrum, which is harmonised across Europe, and urged Ofcom to ensure the EAN's continued access to the spectrum. Viasat explained that it has been using this spectrum to provide connectivity to aircraft through the EAN since 2019 and predicted that the EAN will continue to grow and provide connectivity to over 600 aircraft by the end of 2026.
- 2.24 Additionally, Viasat said it could introduce additional D2D/D2X⁸ use cases alongside its existing EAN service.

Spectrum and authorisation considerations

- 2.25 Skylo commented that its NTN service does not compete for terrestrial spectrum as its services use MSS allocated spectrum in L- and S-band. Furthermore Skylo, Omnispace and the MSSA highlighted that NTN services in MSS spectrum require no change in regulation or licensing frameworks, as these services already operate under existing authorisations.
- 2.26 A couple of satellite operators emphasised that D2D services can coexist with other MSS users. Skylo claimed it already successfully coexists with other services and operators, through techniques such as channel arrangement and frequency coordination. Its response also said that D2D MSS terminals pose a low risk to existing terrestrial mobile networks; accordingly, it considered that they should continue to operate under licence exemptions. This sentiment was supported by the MSSA, who said in-band coexistence between D2D MSS and non-D2D services can be facilitated through careful network management. Viasat said it would be able to manage any potential interference between the terrestrial and satellite components of any services it offered sharing the same band segments.
- 2.27 However, Globalstar said that co-frequency sharing of Mobile MSS bands has never been successfully implemented in real systems and that it would not be technically possible for new entrants to provide "commercially viable" MSS in the same areas and frequencies as Globalstar without meaningfully exceeding the applicable interference thresholds.
- 2.28 We also received comments from other services utilising existing MSS spectrum, such as the BBC, on this matter. The BBC indicated that it currently relies on various systems using MSS spectrum, both within the UK and overseas, and said that any additional or different MSS operations must remain compatible with both Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) and existing MSS systems. The Joint Radio Company (JRC) noted the importance of several bands for critical national infrastructure (CNI) communication systems. It urged that MSS systems should not be provided with access to the 148-149 MHz band given CNI use and highlighted a 2002 study that found the 'detect and avoid' technology used by MSS operators in that band could not reliably detect terrestrial incumbent services.

⁸ 'D2X' means 'direct to everything'.

Satellite-IoT

- 2.29 Our CFI considered the various uses of MSS spectrum, both new and existing. One use case we identified is satellite data services, such as IoT, which enable many applications across a range of sectors. We asked for comments on the future demand for new and existing non-D2D services, including IoT.

Benefits and demand

- 2.30 Many respondents discussed the potential benefits of and market opportunities for IoT services. Some of the key use cases that emerge include enhanced, ubiquitous connectivity in rural locations and maritime regions, continued connectivity when terrestrial networks are disrupted, such as during a natural disaster, and climate monitoring. Lacuna and Plan-S noted some of the sectors that would benefit from satellite-IoT services include agriculture, maritime transportation, forestry, logistics, tracking, and smart cities. Scottish Futures Trust also noted the benefits of “ubiquitous coverage for IoT devices”.
- 2.31 Sateliot and Lacuna space both highlighted the potential growth of the global IoT market over the next decade. Sateliot claimed that it expects worldwide IoT connections to increase from 4 million in 2021 to almost 30 million by 2030; Lacuna Space said they anticipate the global IoT market to increase at an annual growth rate of 10.5% between 2024 and 2029, although they did not indicate the anticipated share of satellite IoT services in this market.

Spectrum and authorisation considerations

- 2.32 Some respondents emphasised their view that MSS spectrum is well suited to IoT services. Plan-S stated that MSS spectrum aids satellite design, as it enables a simplified antenna design in comparison to mobile bands.
- 2.33 Lacuna space identified the 862-870 MHz short-range device (SRD) band as suitable for satellite-IoT, stating it should be authorised in a similar way to terrestrial IoT, referring to a licence exemption. Myriota said that access to the 400 MHz range is specifically important for its service deployment and urged Ofcom to adopt CEPT decision [ERC/DEC/\(99\)05](#), related to the use of personal communications systems below 1 GHz.
- 2.34 IoT respondents, including one confidential respondent, also expressed an interest in 2 GHz MSS spectrum for these services. Plan-S said that narrowband-IoT (NB-IoT), based on 3GPP Release 17 and beyond, operating in MSS spectrum provides a more suitable solution compared to other bands, due to their ability to complement mobile networks and provide seamless coverage and resilience.
- 2.35 Sateliot noted that 5 MHz of spectrum should be allocated for narrowband IoT services in 2 GHz MSS spectrum, citing increased competitiveness and end-user price benefits as a key driver. It flagged that the Saudi Arabian and Australian regulators have taken this approach and indicated that a 5 MHz bandwidth has the capability to support up to five different operators due to the minimal spectrum needs of narrowband IoT.
- 2.36 Some respondents also provided comments on the suitability of current technology to facilitate satellite-IoT services. Sateliot flagged LEO CubeSats as the most appropriate technology and network architecture, particularly for narrowband IoT.

- 2.37 Some responses discussed utilising spectrum sharing to enable the most efficient use of the spectrum available, Plan-S noted that time sharing may be a suitable solution for IoT, as these services do not require real-time data exchanges. It believes this can be managed through a centralised database-server. Plan-S and Lacuna Space both pointed to [ECC report 357](#), which addresses the feasibility of SRD bands for satellite downlinks and the ability to coexist with other services. Sateliot stressed the importance of uplink-downlink harmonisation to support this, citing MSS spectrum as a key facilitator.
- 2.38 Lacuna Space said, in their view, all space-to-Earth transmissions should be conducted under Art. 4.4, as there is currently no space allocation in the SRD band in which it operates (862 – 870 MHz), with operators committing to power limits.
- 2.39 Overall, most respondents interested in providing satellite-IoT stated a preference to make spectrum available for these services ahead of WRC-27.⁹

⁹ There is no WRC-27 agenda item related to the deployment of satellite-IoT.

3. Next Steps

- 3.1 Having reviewed the responses, we have decided to progress the subjects covered by the CFI as three separate strands of work:
- a) Authorisation of Direct to Devices services in mobile (IMT) bands;
 - b) Future use of the 2 GHz MSS spectrum and review of the authorisation of spectrum use across other MSS bands; and
 - c) Provision of satellite IoT services in spectrum used for Short Range Devices.
- 3.2 In the CFI, we asked about the role that High Altitude Platforms (HAPs) may play in delivering D2D type services in mobile bands. We received limited responses on this topic, suggesting limited interest in commercial deployment of HAPs in the short term. Therefore, we are not intending to progress work in this area at present. However, we would welcome approaches from stakeholders as and when they are ready to offer services in the UK, and can review this in the future, should evidence of demand arise.

D2D in mobile bands

- 3.3 For D2D in mobile bands we plan to consult on an authorisation framework in early 2025 with a view to securing the potential benefits of D2D in mobile bands for UK consumers and businesses and support innovation and investment.
- 3.4 As we develop consultation proposals, we would welcome early engagement with stakeholders who are planning to launch services in the UK. In particular, we would welcome input on the technical characteristics of planned systems and how they will protect existing spectrum users from harmful interference. Interested stakeholders can contact the team at mobilefromskyandpspace@ofcom.org.uk.
- 3.5 If, following consultation, we decide to proceed with our proposals we would expect to review our approach to authorisation after WRC-27 to see whether changes are necessary to secure the full benefits of any further international harmonisation agreed at this conference. As a result, we may propose to time limit any authorisations made before WRC-27.
- 3.6 For stakeholders that wish to trial services in the UK, these trials can be conducted under our Innovation and Trial licences. These licences operate on a non-interference and non-protected basis for a temporary period. A licence does not allow the deployment of a commercial and/or operational service. The application process is set out on our [website](#).

Future use of the S-Band 2 GHz MSS spectrum

- 3.7 There is clear interest in access to 2 GHz MSS spectrum from those wanting to deploy satellite IoT and D2D services across Europe. Existing licensee Viasat has also set out how it currently uses this spectrum and called for its access to this spectrum to continue post-2027, for its delivery of the European Aviation Network.
- 3.8 Responses from stakeholders suggest that potential bandwidth requirements for using this spectrum vary based on the service. IoT respondents noted a need for 1 MHz, per service, and recommended allocating a 5 MHz block to IoT to enable multiple operators. On the

other hand, confidential respondents highlighted a need for 2x15 MHz blocks to enable D2D services.

- 3.9 We plan to review the use of this spectrum prior to the expiry of the existing licences in 2027 and welcome any further information relevant to this.

Review of the authorisation of spectrum use across spectrum assigned for MSS

- 3.10 As set out in our [Space spectrum strategy](#), satellite terminals operating to MSS systems (under Interface Requirement 2016) are currently exempt from licensing. We plan to consider moving their current authorisation to a light licence basis to provide greater options for managing the sharing environment between these systems in the future, as deployments continue to grow.
- 3.11 We will also consider whether to authorise additional bands under these light licences.
- 3.12 We plan to review our approach to MSS authorisations (including the frequencies available for IoT services) in Financial Year 2025/2026.

Provision of satellite IoT services in spectrum used for Short Range Devices

- 3.13 We are actively engaged in ongoing work in Europe (CEPT, FM44) on a draft ECC Decision on satellite IoT transmissions in the 862-870 MHz Short Range Device bands and will continue to be so. This work is based on ECC Report 357.
- 3.14 We expect the ECC Decision to be finalised in July 2025. We will then consider whether to implement the recommendation in the UK.