

GSMA™

WRC-27
D2D





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58%

Of the global population is connected to mobile broadband on their own device.

66% have some access to a device

38%

Of the world's population live within the footprint of a mobile broadband network but are not using it...

... THE USAGE GAP

2/3 of these do not own a phone

4%

Of the global population is not covered by mobile broadband...

... THE COVERAGE GAP

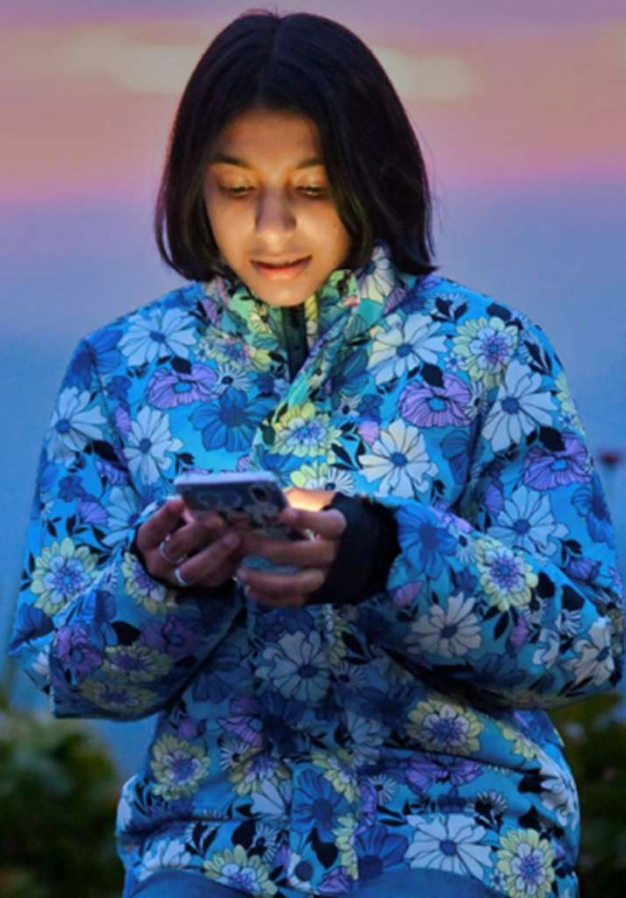
D2D

May be one part of the solution to the COVERAGE GAP. It will not impact the USAGE GAP.

The Limits of D2D

Modelling the extent of D2D connectivity

February 2026



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Further Information

The Limits of D2D



SPECTRUM for the benefit of billions



D2D using satellite spectrum

- Existing in-country spectrum regulations may allow D2D using satellite spectrum
- SNOs may provide service directly to consumers but partnerships with MNOs could be beneficial
- No current interference concerns
- Only a limited number of phones include these bands

CSL1

D2D using mobile spectrum

- Risk of interference - it must protect mobile networks from interference and not claim any protection itself
- Satellite operators must obtain agreement from MNOs to use their licensed spectrum
- Supplementary service provided by the MNO (unless SNO acquires mobile spectrum directly)
- Able to connect to existing phones

SPECTRUM for the benefit of billions

CSL1

In MSS spectrum? Why?

Carol Sosa Leguizamon, 2026-05-23T10:06:16.022

Regulatory conditions for D2D

- A secondary allocation to the mobile satellite service under Agenda Item 1.13 can support D2D development while protecting existing IMT services. No change should be made to bands under AI 1.14 because of existing IMT use.

Protection of existing services

- D2D that is enabled in mobile bands under AI 1.13 must ensure coexistence with IMT through appropriate protection limits.

Verification and compliance

- Compliance with limits to ensure coexistence by providing clear measurement and verification procedure.

Recognition of terrestrial licences

- D2D in IMT spectrum must be under control of terrestrial licence holder – this can be included as part of the resolution governing the outcome of AI 1.13.

Overlapping Agenda Items

- AI 1.13 considers overlapping spectrum bands with AI 1.12 & 1.14. These Agenda Items must treat interference consistently, while new MSS allocations need to consider the aggregate impact on IMT from all potential use cases across all three.

