

## **Consultation response form**

Question	Your response
Question 1: Do you agree with our assess- ment of the business models that could po- tentially emerge?	GSOA broadly agrees with Ofcom's assess- ment of the potential business models for Di- rect-to-Device (D2D) services, particularly the emphasis on partnerships between Mobile Network Operators (MNOs) and satellite oper- ators to deliver seamless connectivity. The wholesale-retail model, where satellite opera- tors provide capacity to MNOs for integration into consumer offerings, is a pragmatic ap- proach that aligns with existing market struc- tures and ensures interoperability. At the same time use of terrestrial MS spectrum for satellite services introduces additional tech- nical complexities and operational risks, which need a careful study while ensuring the pro- tect incumbent services (in band and in adja- cent bands).
	GSOA agrees with Ofcom that D2D can also be provided in Mobile Satellite Service (MSS) bands, and there is an existing authorisation framework in place for these services.
<b>Question 1(a):</b> Are there any other business models that you think could deliver benefits for people and businesses in the UK?	Following from Question 1 above, we encour- age Ofcom to remain open to additional busi- ness models that may emerge as the technol- ogy and market mature.
Question 1(b): Are there any business models that could not operate under our proposed approaches?	While we support D2D in mobile spectrum, the UK's framework should avoid de facto privileging one model (MNO partnerships)
	over others (e.g. MSS-based D2D) that could

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	also deliver consumer benefits. Futureproof- ing for 3GPP-standardized bands (e.g., n256) will be critical.
	Therefore, GSOA believe Ofcom's proposed framework is a positive step toward enabling D2D services in the UK, certain business mod- els may face challenges under the current ap- proach, particularly those that rely on flexible or non-MNO-dependent deployment.
Question 2: Do you agree with our assess- ment of the benefits that could be realised through authorisation of D2D services?	GSOA supports Ofcom's assessment of the transformative benefits that D2D services can deliver to the UK, including:
	<ul> <li>Ubiquitous coverage in remote and rural areas, enhancing digital inclusion across the UK.</li> <li>Network resilience during terrestrial outages (e.g., natural disasters) as was recently observed in Iberian peninsula.</li> </ul>
	However, while Ofcom's focus on mobile IMT spectrum is practical, it should be recognized that D2D services can be already provided in MSS bands, including globally harmonized MSS bands, which are already standardized in 3GPP for seamless device compatibility. Many of these bands are being actively used for D2D services in other markets, enabling comple- mentary coverage alongside terrestrial net- works. By ensuring the UK's regulatory ap- proach remains open to these allocations, Ofcom can avoid fragmentation, leverage ex- isting handset capabilities, and future-proof the ecosystem for emerging satellite-to-device technologies.
Question 2(a): Are there any other benefits for UK citizens and businesses that could be realised?	Beyond Ofcom's identified benefits, D2D ser- vices could deliver additional advantages in- cluding enhanced global connectivity through

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	seamless international roaming, cost efficien- cies in rural deployments by reducing terres- trial infrastructure needs, and enabling inno- vation in critical sectors like agriculture, logis- tics and emergency response. The technology could also foster competition in wholesale markets through alternative satellite backhaul solutions while supporting the UK's space strategy leadership. A flexible regulatory ap- proach accommodating both mobile and sat- ellite spectrum would maximize these oppor- tunities while ensuring interoperability and fu- ture scalability.
<b>Question 3:</b> Do you have comments on how emerging D2D technology should support 999 service provision?	GSOA strongly supports leveraging D2D tech- nology to enhance emergency ("999") services in the UK. To maximize this critical benefit, we recommend D2D networks should be required to implement pre-emptive prioritization for emergency calls, ensuring guaranteed connec- tivity even during network congestion. Emergency calls should automatically switch between terrestrial and satellite networks based on availability, with D2D serving as a fail-safe backup in coverage gap. Ofcom is recommended to take appropriate measure to ensure availability of emergency services.
Question 4: Are there any mobile spectrum bands not in scope of our proposals that you think we should consider?	GSOA commends Ofcom's focus on sub-3 GHz mobile service bands for initial D2D deploy- ment. As the implementation of D2D in MS bands requires careful studies in the ITU, GSOA would recommend to limit the MS bands based on Resolution 253 (WRC-23). Should Ofcom consider mobile spectrum in higher bands in future consultations, it will be critical to ensure that the authorisation frame-

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	work is underpinned by comprehensive coex- istence studies. This includes protection of in- cumbent satellite services, which operate in and adjacent to these frequency ranges. Such studies are essential to preserving the integ- rity of existing space services while enabling innovation in D2D connectivity.
<b>Question 5</b> : Does deployment in supplemen- tary downlink spectrum (SDL) present any challenges in comparison to other bands? Is there interest in deploying in this spectrum?	GSOA supports further studies before con- cluding on this issue.
<b>Question 6:</b> Do you agree with our proposal to limit this authorisation to the UK main- land and territorial waters? If not, please ex- plain why.	GSOA supports Ofcom's approach to geo- graphic scope but recommends a more nu- anced framework to balance interference risks with operational and economic benefits. While limiting authorization to UK mainland and territorial waters (12 nautical miles) is pragmatic for initial deployments.
<b>Question 7:</b> Do you agree that our proposed technical conditions for D2D satellite emis- sions will protect mobile services delivered by other operators in adjacent areas and in adjacent spectrum?	GSOA acknowledges Ofcom's approach to in- terference mitigation but recommends refine- ments to ensure robust coexistence while en- abling D2D innovation, noting that further studies in the ITU are required to confirm the proposed limits.
Question 8: Do you agree with out high-level co-existence assessment for other services in adjacent spectrum to D2D?	GSOA agrees with Ofcom's assessment identi- fying 1400 MHz and 2600 MHz as higher-risk bands and its focus on protecting critical ser- vices like aviation and radioastronomy. In ad- dition, GSOA supports coexistence studies to ensure protection of MSS systems in L (1518- 1559 MHz) and S (2170-2200 MHz and 1980- 2010 MHz) bands, which are adjacent to MS bands. Considering para 6.18 of the Consulta- tion, GSOA recommends conducting detailed coexistence assessment to ensure the protec- tion of the incumbent users.

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<b>Question 9:</b> Are there other services co- channel or in adjacent spectrum that you think we should take into account when as- sessing coexistence? If so, please provide ev- idence of the nature of interference and what level of protection you consider is nec- essary.	GSOA does not have a strong view. However GSOA recommends that Ofcom's coexistence assessment be expanded to include several additional services that could be impacted by D2D operations, either through co-channel sharing or adjacent-band interference.
Question 10: Do you agree with our pre- ferred authorisation approach (option 2)? If not, please set out your reasoning.	GSOA supports Ofcom's preferred Option 2 (li- cence variation + exemption) as a practical in- terim solution that leverages existing MNO frameworks while maintaining regulatory oversight, but recommends key enhance- ments to ensure long-term effectiveness. While the approach benefits from established enforcement mechanisms through MNO li- cences, it should be strengthened by incorpo- rating measures for interference mitigation. The framework should also explicitly facilitate wholesale access for MVNOs and emergency services, while including a sunset clause to au- tomatically review and potentially transition the authorization model post-WRC-27 based on any new potential spectrum allocations.
Question 11: Are there any alternative au- thorisation options, not discussed here, that you believe are worth considering?	GSOA would like to suggest thinking about a tiered licensing framework where basic D2D services (e.g emergency messaging) operate under a light touch general authorization, while advanced services (e.g video and voice) require full licensing. Additionally, a sandbox authorization for experimental D2D use cases in non-traditional bands (e.g. new bands such as mmWave for hotspot coverage) could fos- ter innovation while maintaining protections for incumbent users. These alternatives would complement Ofcom's existing options by providing greater flexibility for diverse use cases while ensuring robust interference man- agement through technical safeguards like AI- driven beam steering and automated power

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	adjustment. Such forward-looking approaches would position the UK as a leader in adaptive spectrum policy for converged satellite-terres- trial networks.
<b>Question 12</b> : Do you agree with the proposed conditions?	GSOA supports the core principles of Ofcom's proposed conditions. GSOA supports further studies to ensure protection of existing ser- vices, including MSS services in S and L bands.
<b>Question 13</b> : Do you have any other comments on the proposals set out in this document?	

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