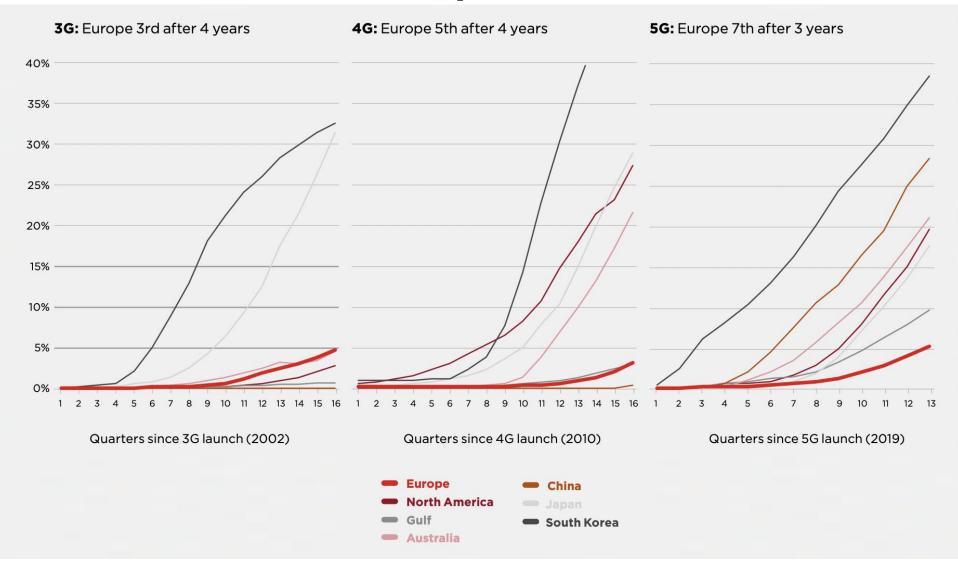


# Spectrum needs and the 5G global situation

Luiz Felippe Zoghbi Spectrum Engagement Director GSMA

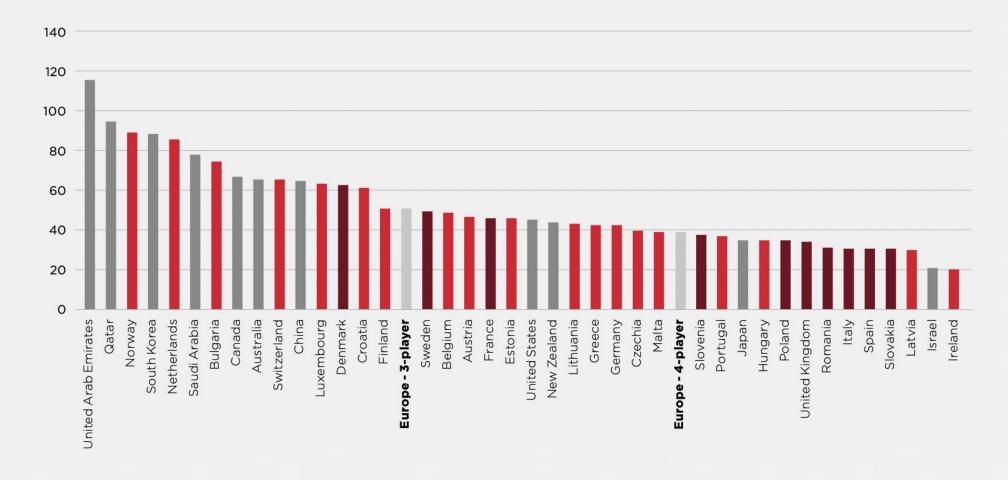
## 3G, 4G and 5G take up





## EU speeds

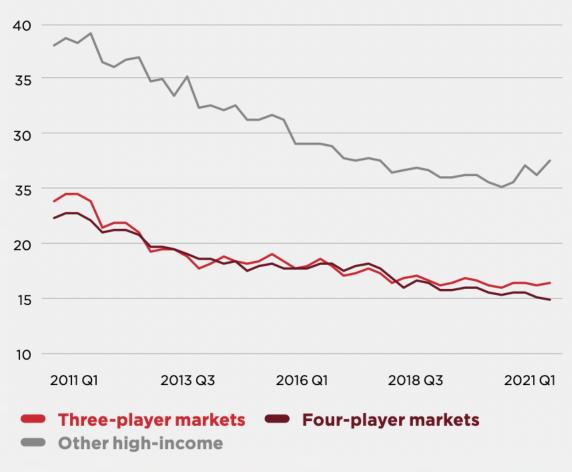
#### Download speeds in Europe and other high-income countries, 2021





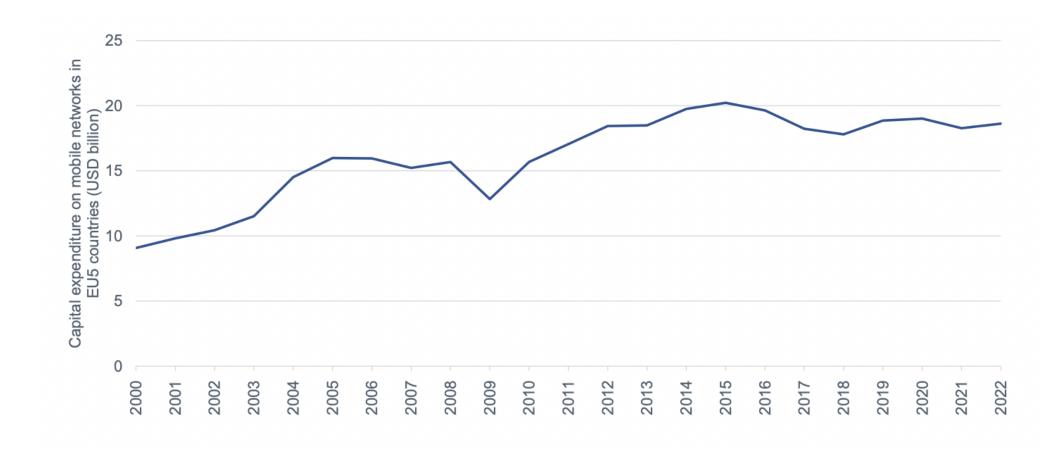
## **ARPU**

#### ARPUs in Europe and high-income countries (PPP)



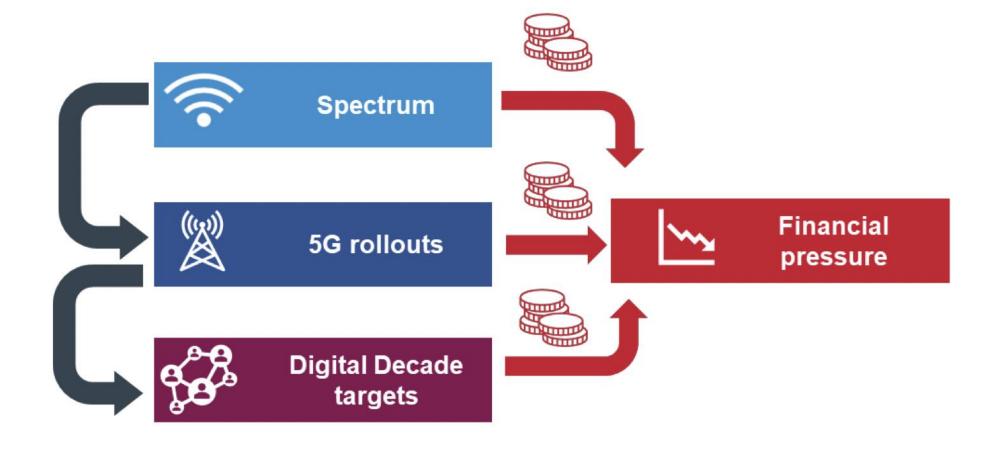


## Capital Intensity in Europe





## Financial Pressure







Sub-1 GHz bands: 600-900 MHz deep indoor and rural coverage layer, legacy technologies and 5G

Demand always higher than supply

Lower mid-bands: 1.5-2.6 GHz basic capacity layer, legacy technologies and 5G

2 GHz

Upper mid-bands: 3.5 GHz, 4.8 GHz, 6 GHz city-wide speed coverage layer, 5G only

5 GHz

High-bands: mmWaves super high capacity hot-spots, 5G only

Dense Urban Suburban Rural

**5G** 

Spectrum Needs



## Low Bands

inc. 600 MHz



Digital equality

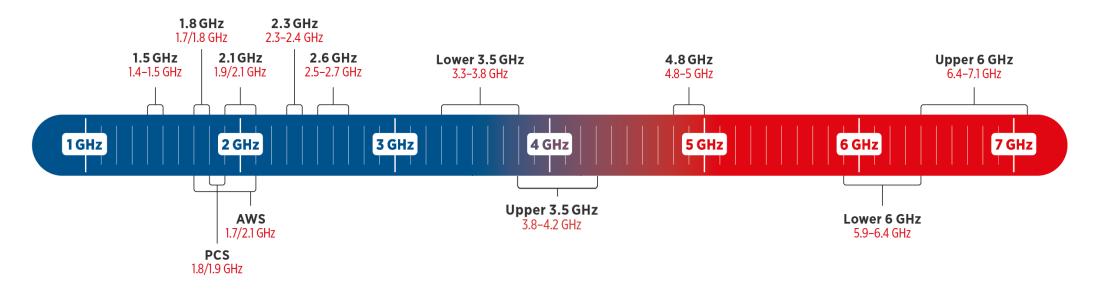


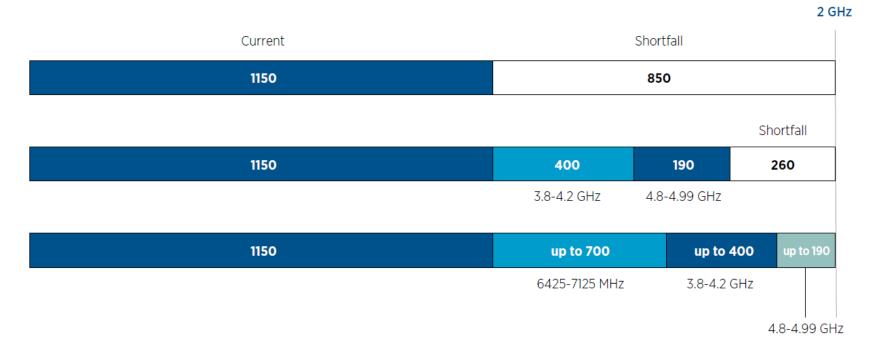
**Rural Connectivity** 



Rural Economic Growth











GHZ 6.425-7.125 GHz

- Capacity for speed
- ((y)) Lower network density
- Lower carbon emissions



#### Digital equality:

- How will 5G and 6G reach all Europeans? What spectrum will be required to lower the digital divide?

#### Financial Pressure:

- How will investments continue to grow with lower ARPU and additional requirements? Can Spectrum for the right price support?

#### Cleaner, greener future:

- What is the carbon impact of lower power, smaller channel networks? Can macro-cell mobile help climate targets without spectrum?

### Is Europe competitive?

- E. Asia, Middle East and North America all have robust spectrum plans. How will Europe keep up?