The case for an IMT identification in the C-band at WRC-15

A PACIFIC ISLAND PERSPECTIVE

Mobile data traffic is growing so rapidly that new mobile broadband spectrum will be essential to prevent a network slow down.

GLOBAL MOBILE DATA GREW

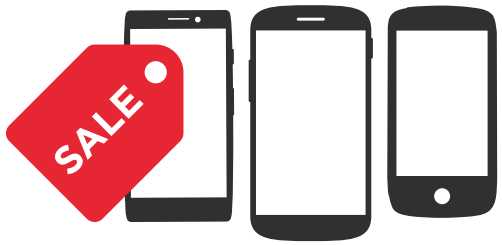
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from 2008-2013

When the Pacific islands need part of the C-band for new mobile broadband hot spots in the future, their satellite needs will be met by a variety of bands.

Satellite firms are increasingly using **Ka & Ku bands** to provide some services in the Pacific Islands that formerly relied on the C-band showing rain fade is not insurmountable.





As other countries will already be using the C-band for mobile services, consumers in the Pacific Islands will benefit from a wide range of low cost devices.

Mass production in the medium term will result in **low-cost devices** in the long-term.

Major economic benefits will be also lost in Asia Pacific without an IMT identification in the C-band.

100k NEW JOBS

$53B IN GOVERNMENT REVENUES

Agreeing to a C-band identification won't impact satellite services in the Pacific Islands or reduce the addressable market.



Pacific Islands can ensure continued participation in the IMT family by supporting identification at 2.7-2.9 GHz and in the sub-700 MHz UHF band to increase mobile capacity and improve coverage in remote islands.





Pacific Island governments can keep their options open and safeguard the future of mobile and satellite services by not opposing a C-band IMT identification at WRC-15.

Pacific Islands will not need to license C-band spectrum immediately, but can use this to provide high capacity broadband hot spots when consumer demand requires this and reliance on C-band satellite services is lower.



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