

Low-band spectrum is the cornerstone of digital equality and a driver of broad and affordable connectivity. It is a crucial national asset that can build bridges towards digital inclusion. Increasing low-band capacity is an ongoing effort that all countries should prioritise as they plan their future roadmaps.

Why low-band spectrum?



Digital equality



Rural connectivity



Rural economic growth

Developing low bands




Long-term replanning of spectrum below 700 MHz is being considered to help lower the digital divide.



WRC-23 paved a path towards greater digital equality by defining mobile use of more low-band spectrum in the 470-694 MHz band in EMEA.




Development of 470-694 MHz will continue in national processes and WRC-31.



Closing the usage gap is estimated to add an additional


**\$900bn GDP** in 2030 alone

The usage gap includes people who are covered by a mobile network, but do not use it.



**311** operators have launched commercial 5G networks.

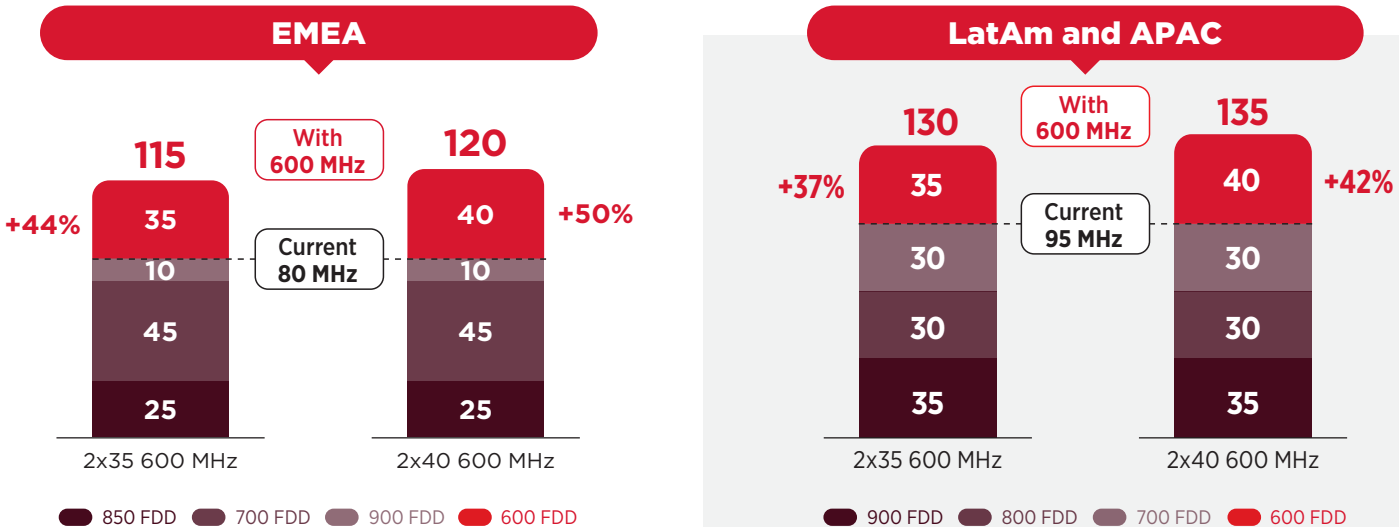
Approximately **18%** use low-band spectrum (September 2024)



The contribution to global GDP from low-band 5G in 2030

**\$130bn**

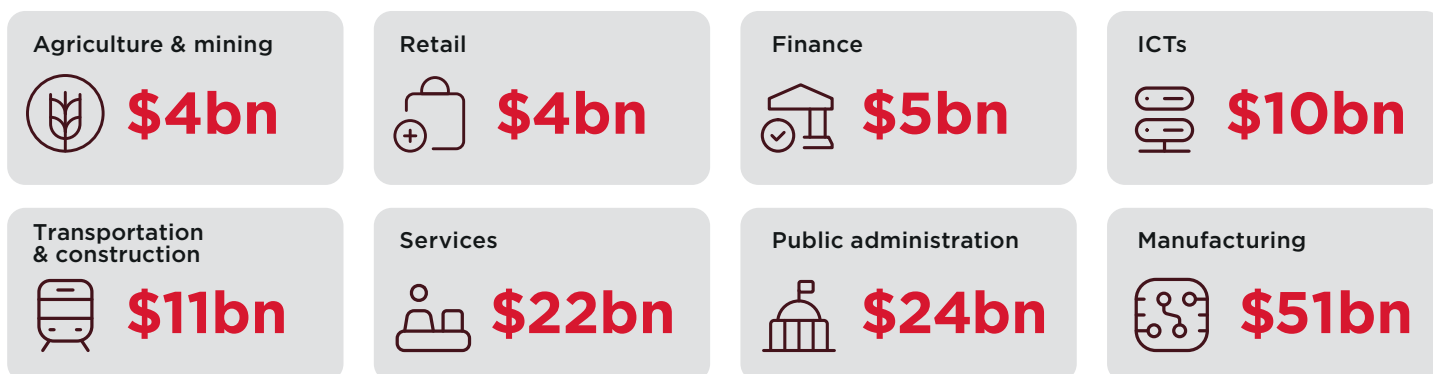
Download speed increase with 600 MHz per region



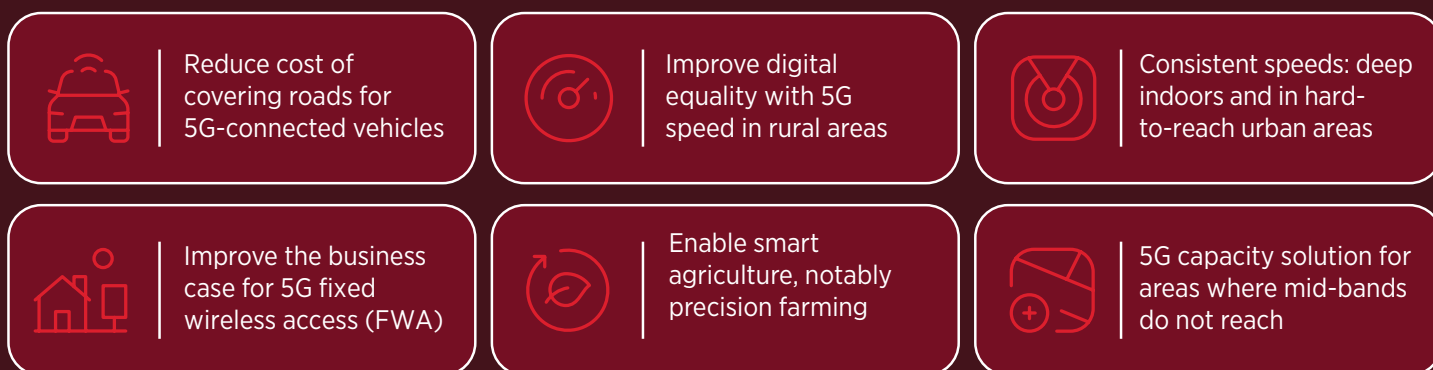
## Regional breakdown of the GDP contribution generated by low-band 5G in 2030



## Estimated global contribution of low-band 5G spectrum to GDP, by sector, 2030



## Benefits of low-band spectrum:



## Enhancing the social impact of mobile



➔ All data and further analysis can be found at:  
[www.gsma.com/spectrum/resources/low-band-5g-spectrum-benefits/](http://www.gsma.com/spectrum/resources/low-band-5g-spectrum-benefits/)

➔ Read more about low bands at WRC here: [www.gsma.com/spectrum/wrc-series/](http://www.gsma.com/spectrum/wrc-series/)

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