Alex Orange – VP Technology and Spectrum
for Radcomms 2026, Melbourne

Overview of Elveo Mobile

Industry-Leading D2D Solution Created by Merger

Delivering **seamless** direct-to-device ("D2D") connectivity to 8B+ mobile phones and devices **globally**

Lynk Technology + elveo New D2D Leader + omnispace Spectrum

Execution to Date

9	80+	50+	60+
Satellites on Orbit	Core Patents	MNO Contracts	Countries

Top Tier Investor Base

ses · TATA nelco · FORTRESS · STEPSTONE · COLUMBIA CAPITAL

A Differentiated D2D Satellite System

Lead Global Spectrum Position

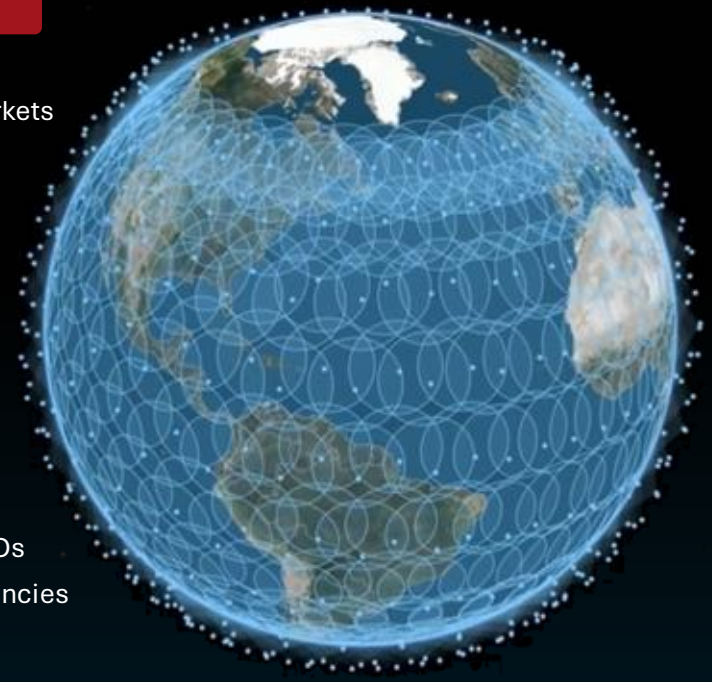
- High-priority global S-band
- Secured S-band licenses in key markets
- Terrestrial bands via partnerships

Proven Tech & Architecture

- Successful two-way voice calls
- On-board computing
- Foundational D2D patents

Commercial Momentum

- Signed agreements with global MNOs
- Testing engagements with gov't agencies
- MNO partnership model
- True alternative to competitors



Massive Market Opportunity

$150B+
D2D Mobile TAM

Voice · Messaging · Data · Mobility · IoT

Serving Multiple Vertical Channels

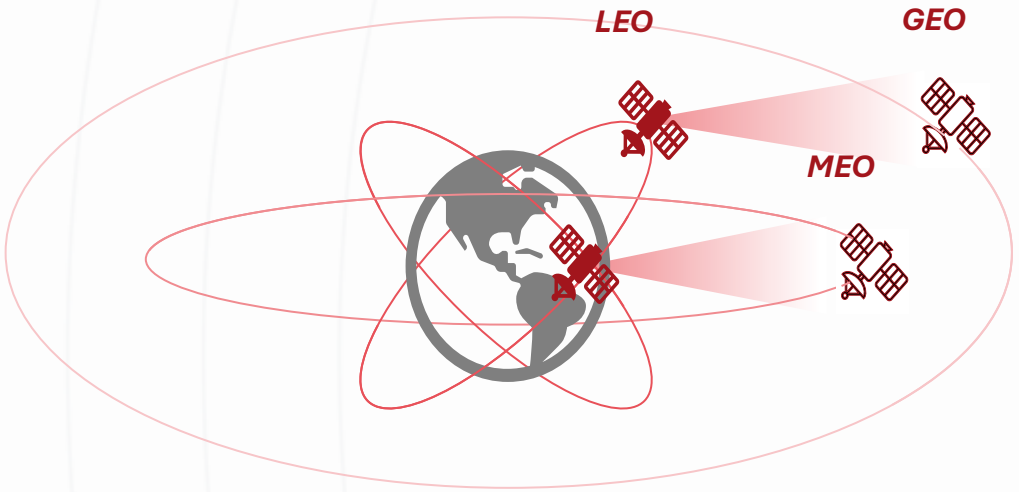
Government · Enterprise · Humanitarian

Via Selective Partners:

MTN · Taiwan Mobile · ROGERS · DISA

D2D Approach

Multi-Orbit, Multi-Spectrum, Multi Beam Architecture



elveo + ses

Elveo

- Low latency D2D service — LEO

Partner

- Backhaul support — MEO, GEO
- Tracking & telemetry — MEO, GEO

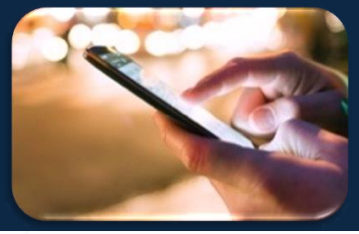
Capable, Adaptable, Resilient

D2D Use Cases: QoS/E Benchmark Set by Terrestrial Operations

Mobile Communications

Application(s):

- § Messaging
- § Voice/audio
- § Mobile transactions
- § Social media
- § Email


PPDR Services

Application(s):

- § Messaging
- § Voice/audio
- § Drones
- § Video
- § Broadcast
- § Weather



Asset Tracking

Application(s):

- § Location reporting
- § Logistics
- § Asset status
- § Environmental monitoring
- § Agriculture & Farming




Smart Infrastructure

Application(s):

- § Hydraulics
- § Condition monitoring
- § Environmental monitoring
- § Command and control
- § Configuration/software management
- § Broadcast



Two Paths to Direct-to-Device: IMT vs. MSS Spectrum

Both regulatory models will deliver D2D connectivity to unmodified handsets. They differ in the spectrum used, the regulatory mechanism, and the coordination burden. Elveo will bring the best of both approaches to meet the challenges and offer a seamless service for the MNOs and their customers.

IMT / SCS – DC-MSS-IMT

Spectrum: Terrestrial mobile bands (e.g., <2700 MHz) with agreement from an MNO licensee.

Regulatory mechanism: Spectrum-lease / SCS framework; satellite authorized under partner MNO's national license, and internationally authorized using RR Art. 4.4.

Coverage model: Supplemental within a single MNO's footprint, country by country.

Strengths: Works with some 3GPP handset on the leased band; uses spectrum already allocated for mobile use in-country.

Challenges: international framework requires satisfaction of WRC-27 AI 1.13 to complete, national licensing framework per market; cross-border interference coordination (satellite and terrestrial); no global harmonized footprint, presently unable to support "E911" QoS for services.

Satellite component of IMT – MSS path

Spectrum: Globally harmonized MSS allocations (e.g., S-band 2 GHz, L-band) with shared access coordinated using ITU filings.

Regulatory mechanism: International framework complete, Satellite operator's own market access / landing rights;

Coverage model: International, Regional, Wide-area, multi-country footprint with consistent spectrum across borders.

Strengths: Globally harmonized shared access – no regulatory changes required; no per-country IMT lease required; aligned with NTN-capable devices, NTN device testing covered by Global Certification Forum (GCR)

Challenges: Limited MSS bandwidth; device ecosystem still growing

Global Policy Landscape: How Regions Are Approaching D2D

UNITED STATES — FCC

SCS framework (March 2024; effective May 2024). First-of-its-kind rules letting terrestrial licensees lease IMT spectrum to a satellite operator for D2D. Adopts interim 911 routing and per-band eligibility. Separate proceedings address MSS market access and band-by-band coexistence. International operation legitimized using RR Art. 4.4

EUROPE — CEPT / EU

RSPG Opinion (June 2025) + EC mandate to CEPT (Oct 2025). CEPT is developing harmonized technical conditions for D2D-IMT in EU-harmonised ECS bands while protecting incumbent satellite and terrestrial use and cross-border services. MSS-based D2D follows existing harmonised 2 GHz MSS rules.

AMERICAS — CITEL

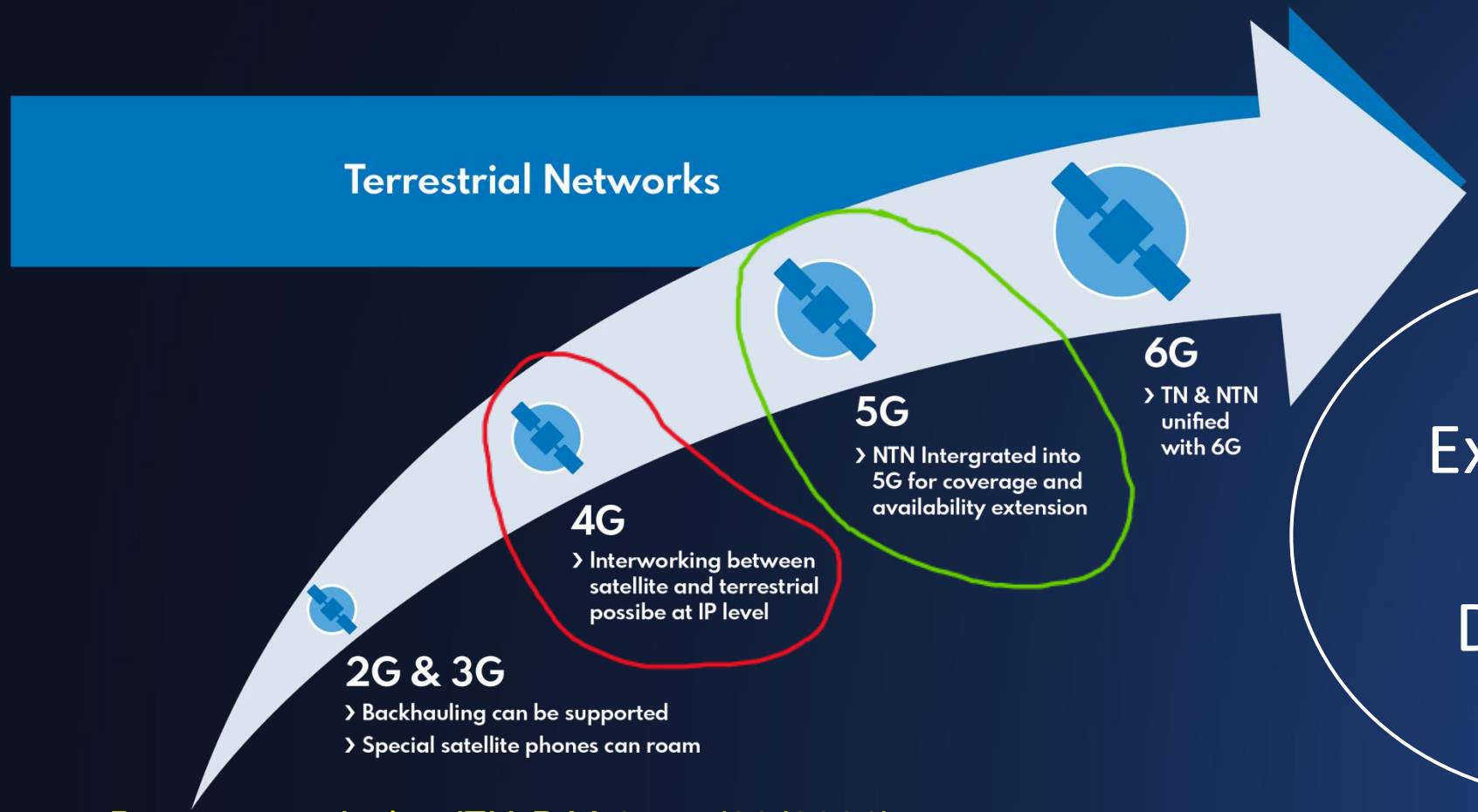
PCC.II considering both paths. Member states recognize MSS-based D2D can deploy under existing frameworks, while IMT-based D2D raises sharing and authorization questions under WRC-27 AI 1.13. Regional view emphasizes digital inclusion and emergency comms.

ASIA-PACIFIC — APT

Diverse national approaches. Japan, Australia, and New Zealand completed permissive D2D rules internationally authorized using RR Art.4.4; India's TRAI consultations ongoing. Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand consulting on future D2D frameworks. Satellite connectivity essential for maritime environment, and archipelagic nations, APT focusing on harmonization for WRC-27 preparation.

Common thread: enable IMT-based D2D under national rules and protect MSS-based D2D under globally harmonized allocations.

3GPP: towards a fully integrated ecosystem



- Recommendation ITU-R M.2177 (02/2026)
- ITU-R SG04 approved new Report on Development and Technology trends for the satellite component of IMT towards 2030 and beyond

Successful and Ongoing Demonstrations

Recent Service Demonstrations

Globe	Globe Telecom *Philippines*
tpg TELECOM	TPG *Australia*
MTN	MTN *South Africa*
Claro	Claro *Brazil*
TURKCELL	Turkcell *Turkey*
MEO altice	MEO/Altice *Portugal*

Press Releases

Elveo Continues to Demonstrate D2D Capabilities with Global MNOs

Q & A

Additional Information

NTN D2D Standardization and Spectrum

Increased interest and opportunities in Direct-to-Device (D2D) developments

- Elveo embraces both SCS and MSS routes
- Elveo plays an active role in 3GPP NTN standards development activity

MSS S-band and L-band included in Release 17 of NTN standard

NR NTN satellite bands defined in 3GPP (TS 38.101-5)

REL	WI	NR band	Uplink (UL) operating band Satellite Access Node receive / UE transmit $F_{UL,low}$ – $F_{UL,high}$	Downlink (DL) operating band Satellite Access Node transmit / UE receive $F_{DL,low}$ – $F_{DL,high}$	Remarks
REL-17	NR_NTN_solutions	n256	1980 – 2010 MHz	2170 – 2200 MHz	FR1, FDD, S-band
REL-17	NR_NTN_solutions	n255	1626.5 – 1660.5MHz	1525 – 1559 MHz	FR1, FDD L-band
REL-18	NR_NTN_LSband	n254	1610 – 1626.5MHz	2483.5 – 2500MHz	FR1, FDD, LS-band
REL-18	NR_NTN_enh	n512*, n511*, n510*	27.5 – 30.0GHz 28.35 – 30.0GHz 27.5 – 28.35GHz	17.3 -20.2GHz 17.3 -20.2GHz 17.3 -20.2GHz	FR2, FDD, Ka-band

Spectrum and Orbit Resources

- Access to suitable spectrum and the orbital resources are ESSENTIAL for D2D:

  - MSS D2D = Satellite Component of IMT – Resolution 225 (Rev. WRC-23), Resolution 254 (WRC-23), no additional regulatory issues
  - IMT D2D = complementary to Terrestrial IMT – “DC-MSS-IMT”, Resolution 253 (WRC-23), re
  - Pros and cons of 2 approaches:
    - https://gsoa.space/wp-content/uploads/GSOA-D2D-Paper-Aug-24.pdf
  - Best practice:
    - https://gsoa.space/reports_and_studies/satellite-licensing-best-practices/
    - https://www.mss-association.org/spectrum-management-considerations-for-d2d-services/
  - Band dictates bandwidth (and S/N) – low, mid, high band spectrum required
  - Bandwidth impacts capacity and capability (S/N) – low, mid and high bandwidth required
  - Orbit impacts: coverage, power, latency