

3rd Space Policy Conference 2026

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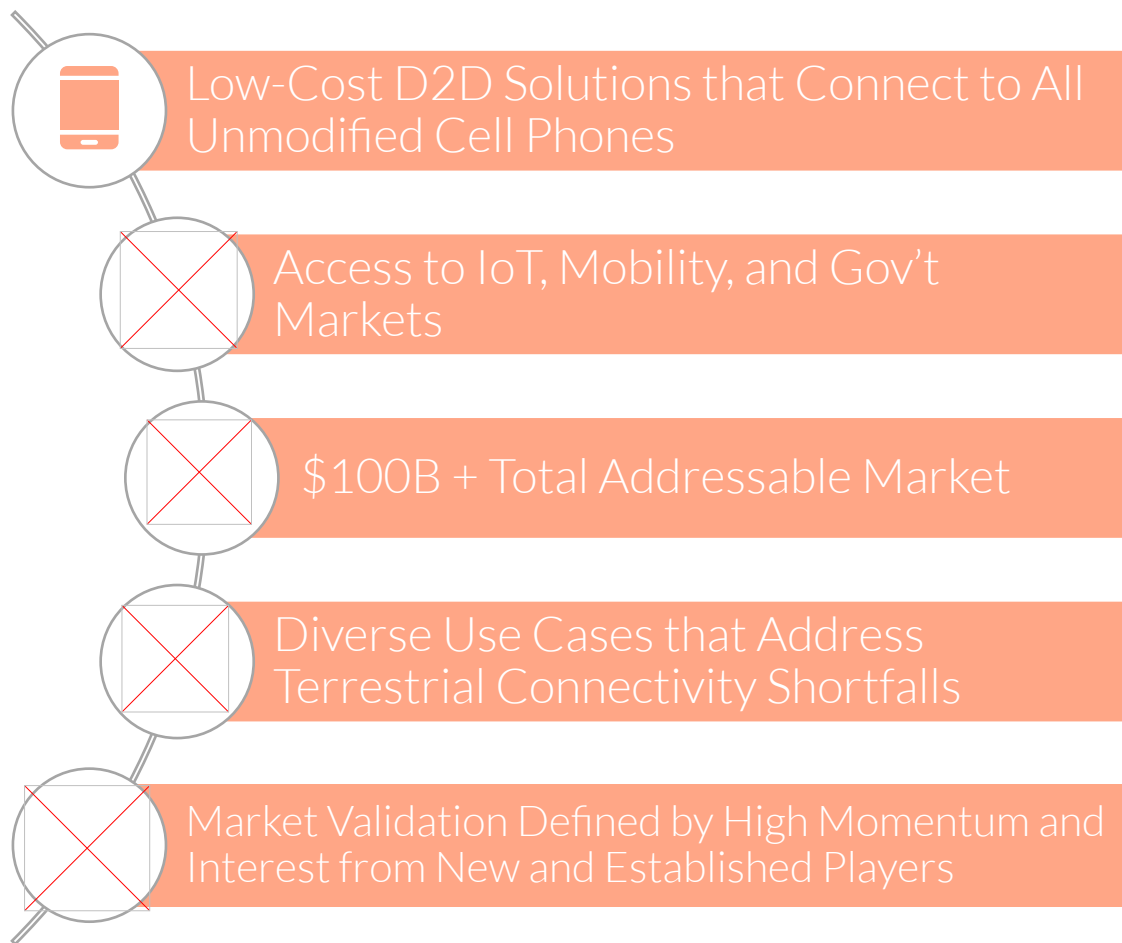


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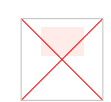
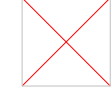
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Connectivity to Everyone, Everywhere Using 'Cell-Towers-in-Space'

Highly Attractive Sector With Massive Opportunity...



... That Lynk is Ready to Capture With Proven Execution

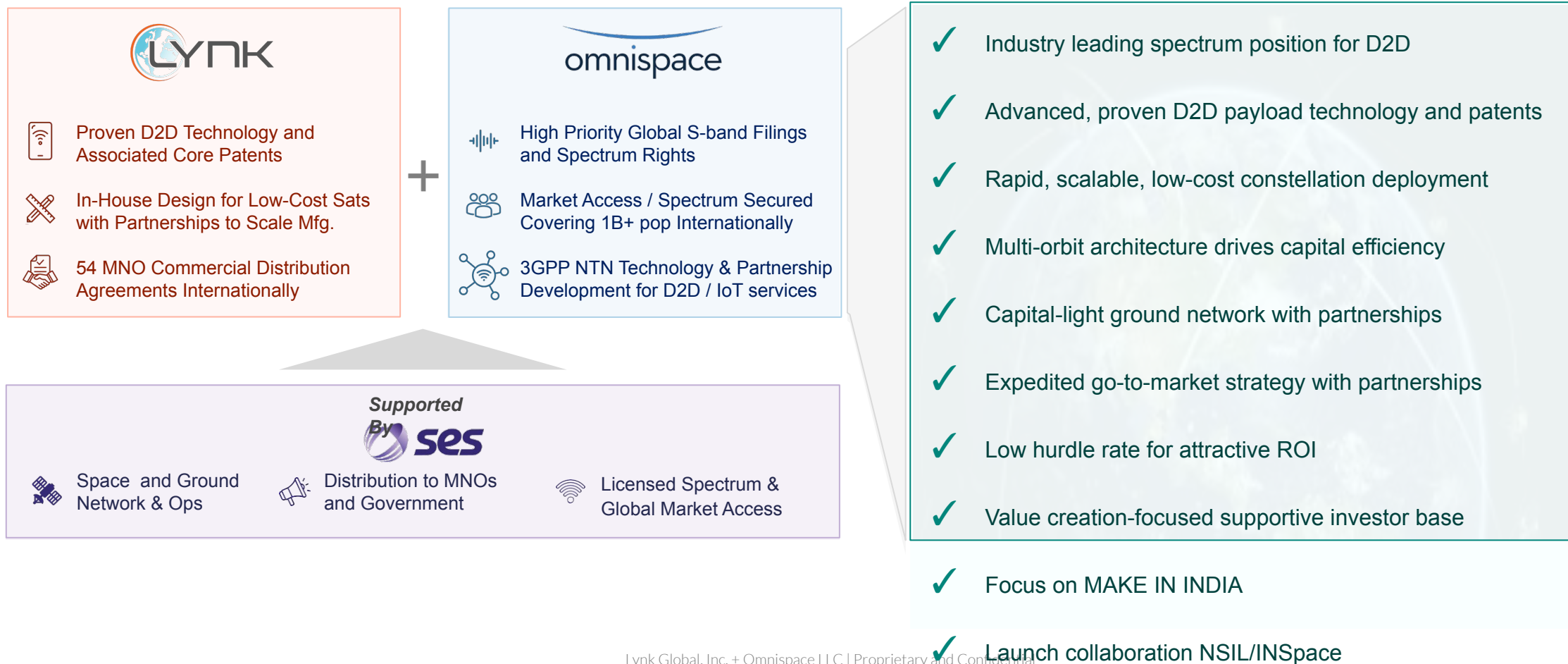
-  - Pilot Satellites on Orbit 
-  - **50+** Signed Commercial Contracts with Global MNOs/IoT Integrators 
-  - **30+** MNOs integrated and testing End-to-End 
-  - Commercial Licenses in **10+** Countries; Testing Licenses in **30+** 
-  - Over **80** Core D2D Patents 
-  - Established **Strategic Partnerships & Investors** to Accelerate Deployment 

•LynkTower1



Lynk + Omnispace Merger Combines Technology, Spectrum & Partnerships to Redefine D2D

“NewCo”



D2D Approach

Differentiators in the Marketplace...

Multi-Orbit

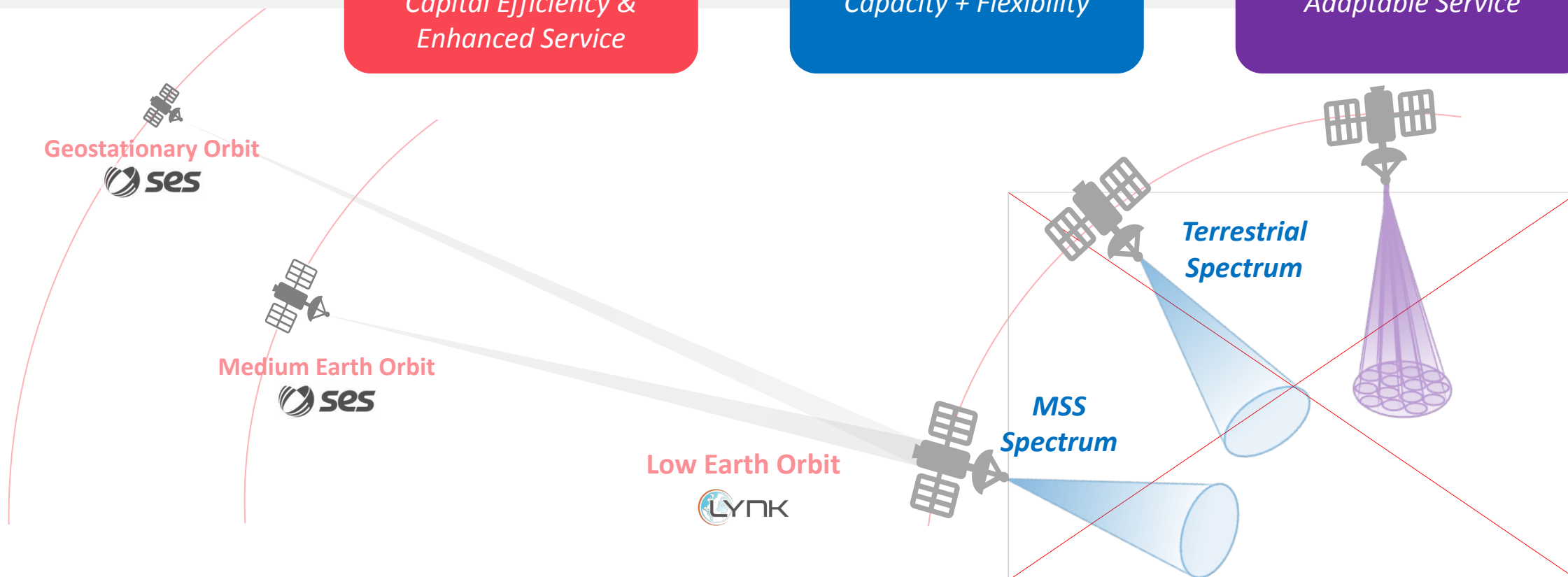
*Capital Efficiency &
Enhanced Service*

Multi-Spectrum

Capacity + Flexibility

Multi-Beam

Adaptable Service



Successful and Ongoing Demonstrations

Recent Service Demonstrations



Globe Telecom
Philippines



TPG
Australia



MTN
South Africa



Claro
Brazil



Turkcell
Turkey



MEO/Altice
Portugal

Press Releases



Lyrk Continues to Demonstrate D2D Capabilities with Global MNOs

D2D Use Cases

Mobile Communications

- Messaging
- Voice / audio
- Mobile transactions/Digital payments (UPI)
- Social media
- Email

PPDR Services

- Messaging & voice/audio
- Drones & low-res video
- Broadcast
- Disaster Management
- Weather

Asset Tracking

- Location reporting
- Logistics
- Small Fisherman boats
- Environmental monitoring
- Agriculture & farming

Smart Infrastructure

- Hydraulics
- Agriculture Condition monitoring
- Command and control
- Configuration/software mgmt
- Broadcast

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

Both regulatory models deliver D2D connectivity to unmodified handsets. They differ in the spectrum used, the regulatory mechanism, and the coordination burden. Lyrnk Global operates under both.

IMT / SCS — DC-MSS-IMT

Spectrum: Terrestrial mobile bands (e.g., <2700 MHz) under 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 / gap-fill within a single MNO's footprint, country by country.

Strengths: Works with some 3GPP handsets on the leased band (may require software updates); MNO commercial alignment; uses spectrum already allocated for mobile use in-country.

Challenges: International framework incomplete — requires WRC-27 AI 1.13; national licensing per market; cross-border interference coordination; no global harmonized footprint; presently unable to support "E911" QoS.

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 GCF.

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. 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-harmonized ECS bands. MSS-based D2D follows existing harmonized 2 GHz MSS rules.

Americas — CITEI

PCC.II considering both paths. MSS-based D2D can deploy under existing frameworks; IMT-based D2D raises sharing/authorization questions under WRC-27 AI 1.13. Regional focus on digital inclusion and emergency comms.

Asia-Pacific — APT

Diverse national approaches. Japan, Australia and New Zealand completed permissive D2D rules (RR Art. 4.4); India's TRAI consultations ongoing. 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.

Regulatory Considerations to Maximize QoS and QoE



Regulators Have a Key Role

- Regulatory certainty
- Spectrum allocation and management
- Adopt global standards — satellite component of IMT
- Licensing frameworks
- Cross-border coordination
- Public-private partnerships



Standards Are Critical

- Ensure native integration of the satellite component in 6G/IMT
- Maximize potential, impact and benefits
- Prioritize NTN in Rel-20 study phase and Rel-21 normative phase on 6G
- Maximize efforts towards a unified NTN/TN ecosystem



Thank you