

DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY AND LOW EARTH ORBIT SATELLITE CONSTELLATIONS

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

John Garrity and Arndt Husar

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Digital Connectivity and Low Earth Orbit Satellite Constellations: Opportunities for Asia and the Pacific

John Garrity and Arndt Husar

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CAPEX	capital expenditure
DMC	developing member country
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
GEO	geostationary orbit
HTS	high-throughput satellite
ICT	information and communications technology
ISS	International Space Station
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
LEO	low Earth orbit
MEO	medium Earth orbit
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NGSO	non-geostationary orbit
OISL	optical inter-satellite link
US	United States
VSAT	very small aperture terminal
Wi-Fi	wireless fidelity

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Gbps	gigabits per second
km	kilometer
Mbps	megabits per second
Tbps	terabits per second

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Satellite communication plays a necessary role in the global connectivity ecosystem, connecting rural and remote populations, providing backhaul connectivity to mobile cellular networks, and rapidly establishing communication in emergency and disaster response scenarios. This Asian Development Bank (ADB) Sustainable Development Working Paper, the first in a series reviewing emerging innovations in connectivity technologies, focuses on low Earth orbit (LEO) satellites, which have been in deployment for decades and are again a subject of intensive investment as new large constellations are in early stages of deployment. These new LEO constellations, such as those being deployed by Starlink by SpaceX, Project Kuiper by Amazon, OneWeb, Lightspeed by Telesat, among others, may prove to be transformational to the connectivity landscape based on their global coverage and their suitability for areas not served by fiber optic cable networks.

ADB's developing member countries are well placed to leverage and benefit from this expansion of internet connectivity, particularly for underserved geographies and countries with limited international internet bandwidth, such as landlocked developing countries and small island developing states. With their global reach and coverage, LEO constellations are expected to dramatically expand the availability of high-speed broadband internet access with levels of service that rival fiber optic cables in terms of speed and latency, and at significantly reduced price levels compared to traditional geostationary satellites.

A proactive engagement with LEO solutions is likely to yield benefits as the relevant business models are still evolving. Well-informed early action by regulators and investors can ensure that developing member countries prepare for opportunities presented by the anticipated expansion of connectivity bandwidth.

I. INTRODUCTION

This Emerging Connectivity Innovations Case Study on SpaceX Starlink and low Earth orbit (LEO) satellite constellations is intended to provide readers, particularly in developing countries in Asia and the Pacific, with a background understanding of the role of satellite communications in global internet connectivity and an exploration of the potential impact of the next generation of LEO constellation systems.

While the adoption of internet connectivity across the world has generally increased incrementally, some innovations have been transformational, dramatically expanding the geographic reach of connectivity and bandwidth capacity. For example, the introduction of basic mobile phones in the late 1990s and early 2000s led to rapid adoption of mobile telephony across low- and middle-income countries (a phenomenon known as the “mobile miracle”). Similarly, public and private investment in undersea fiber optic cables circling sub-Saharan Africa in the 2000s significantly reduced the cost of bandwidth in many countries in the region.

Satellites have used low Earth orbits since the beginning of space exploration; however, private investment in LEO constellations, consisting of hundreds or thousands of satellites, has been limited because significant up-front capital expenditure is required. While it remains to be seen how the next generation of LEO satellite constellations will evolve, LEOs are forecasted to significantly increase the available internet bandwidth in remote and rural geographies not currently served by fiber optic cables. This increased bandwidth could be leveraged to increase economic and social development opportunities for individuals, organizations, businesses, and government facilities (including public schools) located in these areas, provided that the private sector satellite companies investing in LEO constellations see market opportunities to extend service to these areas. This case study is intended to introduce to Asian Development Bank developing member countries how to start preparing for the expansion of LEO satellite communication services.

II. BACKGROUND: SATELLITE CONNECTIVITY AS A MEANS FOR BROADBAND INTERNET

Internet connectivity has become a necessary component of every country’s critical infrastructure given the reliance of all aspects of economic activity, governance, and social development on internet communications.

The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic dramatically increased the importance of internet communications infrastructure. Trade, employment, learning, leisure, and communications quickly shifted into the digital sphere and countries with robust internet infrastructure and high adoption rates of internet-enabled devices were better able to adjust and adapt to the shift to digital activity. The United Nations estimates that 1.6 billion learners were affected by school closures in 2020, affecting 94% of the world’s student population and up to 99% in low and lower middle-income countries.¹

¹ United Nations. 2020. *Policy Brief: Education during COVID-10 and beyond*.

Access to distance learning opportunities varies greatly by country and income groups, with estimates of less than half of students in low-income countries able to access distance learning.²

Internet access and adoption in the developing member countries (DMCs) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) continues to grow, particularly as a result of public and private investment in telecommunications infrastructure, increased competition, and allocation of shared resources, such as spectrum auctions and assignment. Despite these efforts, large access gaps remain in Asia, where the most remote, difficult to reach, or sparsely populated districts remain disconnected, leaving more than half of the population without access to the internet. This lack of digital infrastructure represents a missed opportunity to accelerate economic and social development.

Despite the rapid expansion of internet connectivity infrastructure across the world, significant gaps in internet adoption and infrastructure access remain. This highlights the importance of satellite communications that can bridge gaps, swiftly expand network coverage, and enhance existing infrastructure.

The latest estimates from the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) show that 3.7 billion people are still not participating online (49% of the global population), and 63% of rural households are without internet access (Figure 1).³ Also, 1.5 billion people reside in areas without high-speed mobile data coverage (fourth generation long-term evolution or 4G LTE), while 607 million people reside in areas with no mobile data coverage at all (at least 4G or third generation [3G] coverage). Furthermore, 313 million people reside in areas with only basic voice and short messaging service (SMS) coverage (second generation [2G]), and 220 million people reside in areas with no cellular coverage. The ITU estimates that nearly \$428 billion is required to achieve universal access to broadband globally, \$251 billion of which is required for Asia, with approximately 75% coming from the private sector and the remainder with support from the public sector.⁴

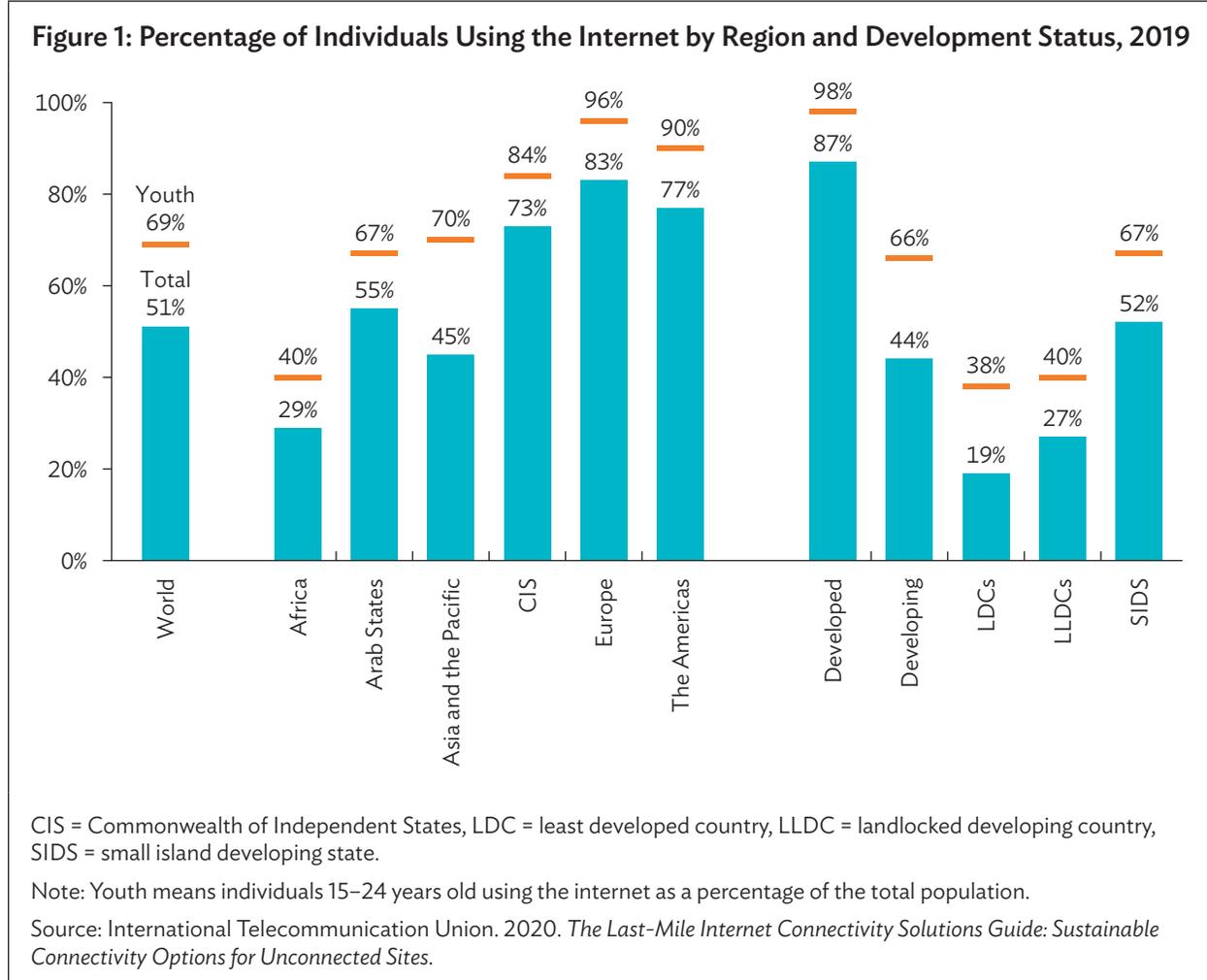
The majority of the world's population, over 5 billion people, live more than 10 kilometers (km) away from any fiber optic cable infrastructure (3.6 billion reside more than 25 km away).⁵ Other issues, such as affordability, digital literacy, and the lack of relevant or local language content, have resulted in 2.4 billion people who live within 4G coverage not subscribing to 4G data services.

² See, for instance, the report by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) estimating the dampening effect of gross domestic product (GDP) losses because of countries' ability to implement telework and distance learning. IDB. 2020. *The Impact of Digital Infrastructure on the Consequences of COVID-19 and on the Mitigation of Future Effects*.

³ International Telecommunication Union (ITU). 2020. *Measuring Digital Development: Facts and Figures 2020*.

⁴ ITU. 2020. *Connecting Humanity*.

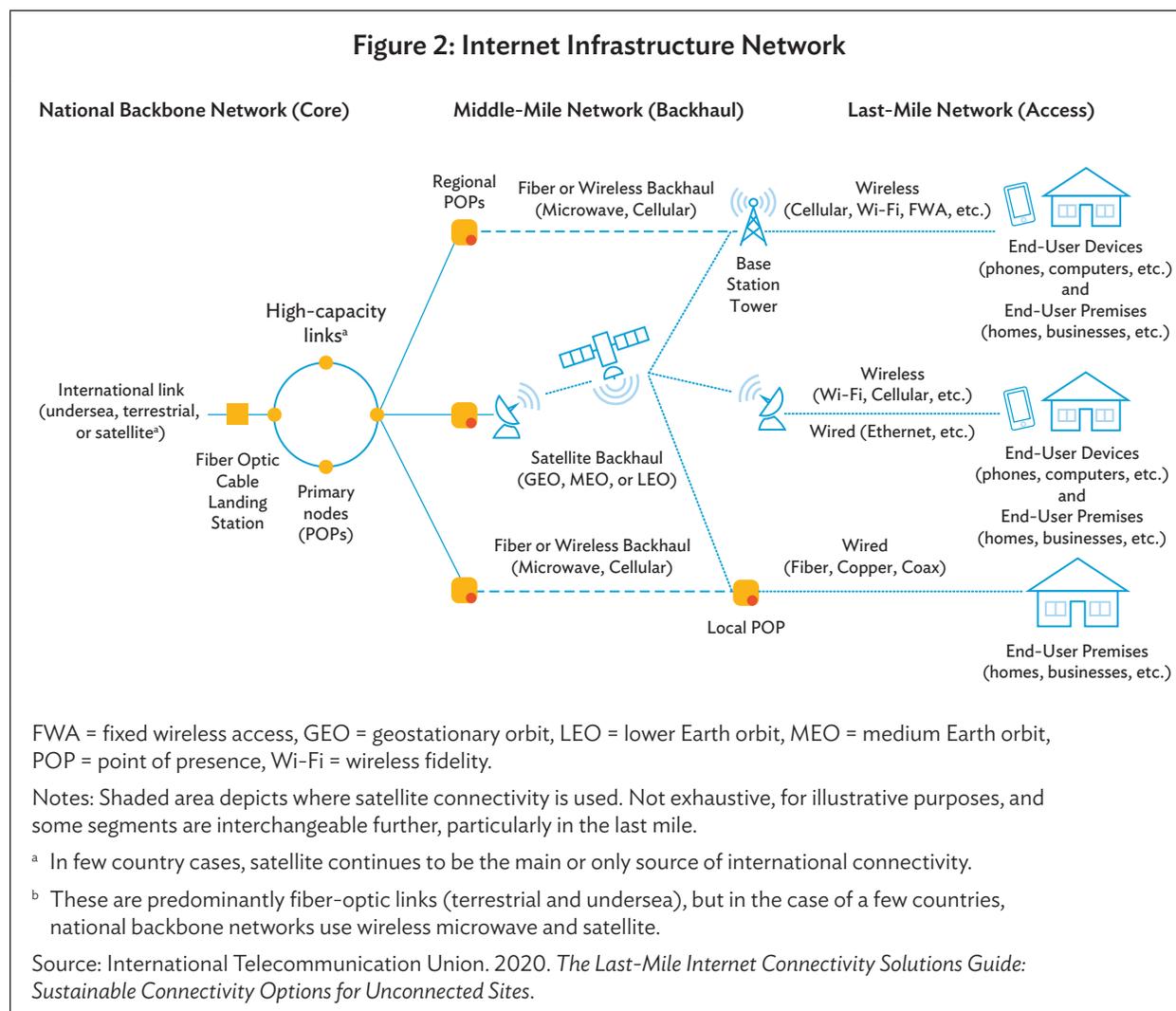
⁵ ITU and UNESCO. 2019. *The State of Broadband 2019: Broadband as a Foundation for Sustainable Development*.



Satellite connectivity is predominantly used for backhaul connectivity for remote cellular base stations and as a last-mile connection for individual subscribers and enterprises.

Figure 2 provides an overview of the internet infrastructure network components, from international connectivity to the last mile. Because of the higher relative cost of bandwidth transmitted via satellite versus terrestrial technologies, satellite is currently primarily used in situations where fiber optic cables and other high-capacity technologies are not financially viable due to low population densities and large distances between high-capacity networks and last-mile networks.⁶ However, in a few cases, satellite connectivity is relied upon for international internet gateway traffic or as part of a country's core network. For landlocked developing countries that are dependent on terrestrial fiber connectivity, in some cases, satellite connectivity serves as a substitute to complex bilateral and multilateral negotiations to extend costly fiber connectivity to their country.

⁶ In the case of Pacific island countries, satellite connectivity is increasingly playing a complementary role to undersea fiber optic cable deployment, including as a redundancy option. UNESCAP. 2019. *Satellite Communications in Pacific Island Countries*.



Satellite connectivity provides global coverage, with trade-offs in capacity and affordability.

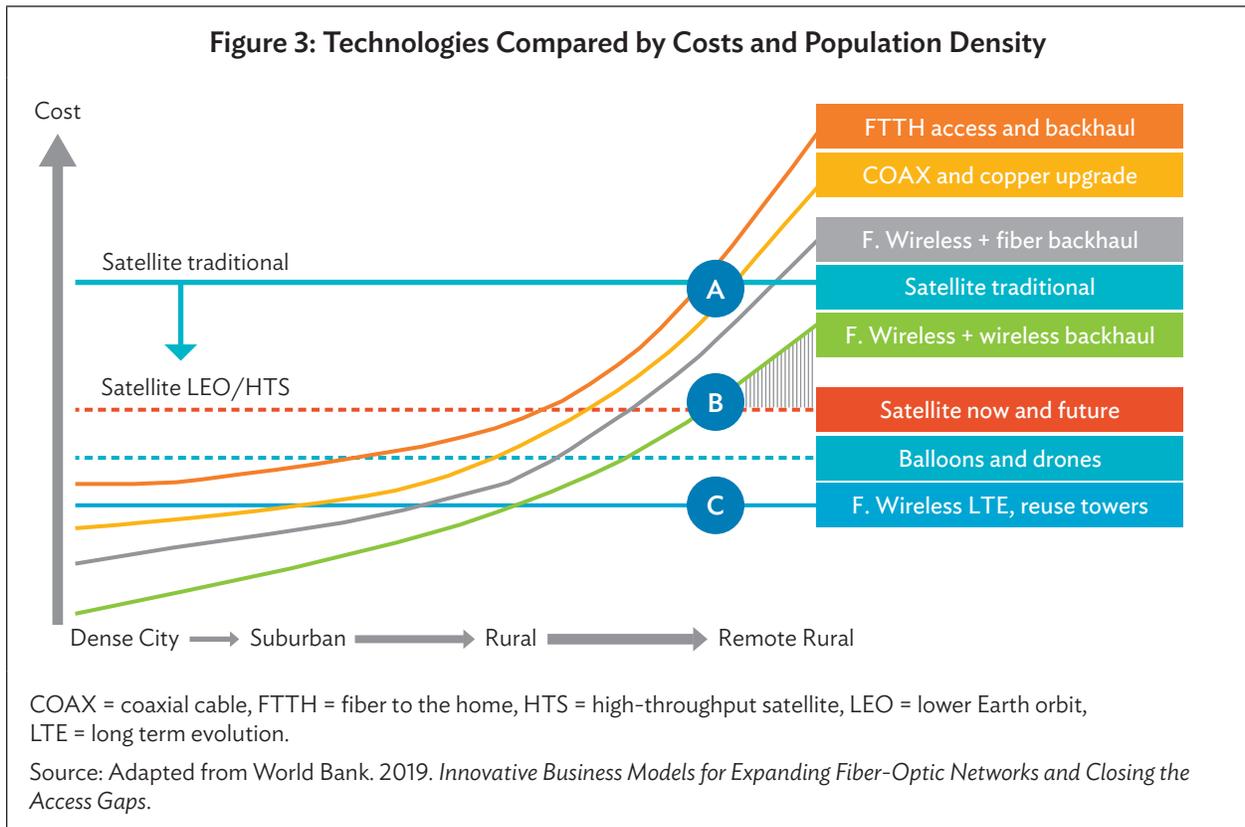
Satellite communications coverage is already global, composed of geostationary orbit (GEO) satellites (also known as geostationary Earth orbit), medium Earth orbit (MEO), and low Earth orbit (LEO) constellations.⁷ (See Chapter 1, Figure 5 for differences between LEO, MEO, and GEO.) There are currently at least 775 active satellites in orbit that serve primary communications functions (excluding the new LEO constellations).⁸ However, the total satellite sellable capacity in 2020 of approximately 3 terabits per second (Tbps) is dwarfed by the roughly 2,000 Tbps of utilized terrestrial fiber capacity,⁹

⁷ Low Earth orbit (LEO) and medium Earth orbit (MEO) satellites are often grouped together as non-geosynchronous orbit (NGSO).

⁸ ITU/UNESCO. 2020; and *SatBeams*. 2020. List of Satellites at Geostationary Orbit.

⁹ A. Mauldin. 2019. Will New Satellites End the Dominance of Submarine Cables. *Telegeography Blog*. 1 July.

which still is only a fraction of the total potential capacity on existing cables (international internet capacity). As of early 2020, there were at least 406 submarine cables in service and 99% of total international internet data traffic is transmitted via fiber optic cables.¹⁰ Wholesale prices also differ dramatically with international internet transit (IP transit) pricing as low as \$1–\$3 per megabit per second (Mbps) per month on major cross-country routes against wholesale prices for dedicated satellite capacity approaching \$200–\$400 Mbps per month.¹¹ Therefore, satellite connectivity is only cost-competitive for remote and dispersed populations where fiber deployments are challenging. The new generation of LEO and high-throughput GEO satellites are expected to lower the cost structure and make satellite connectivity more competitive (Figure 3).

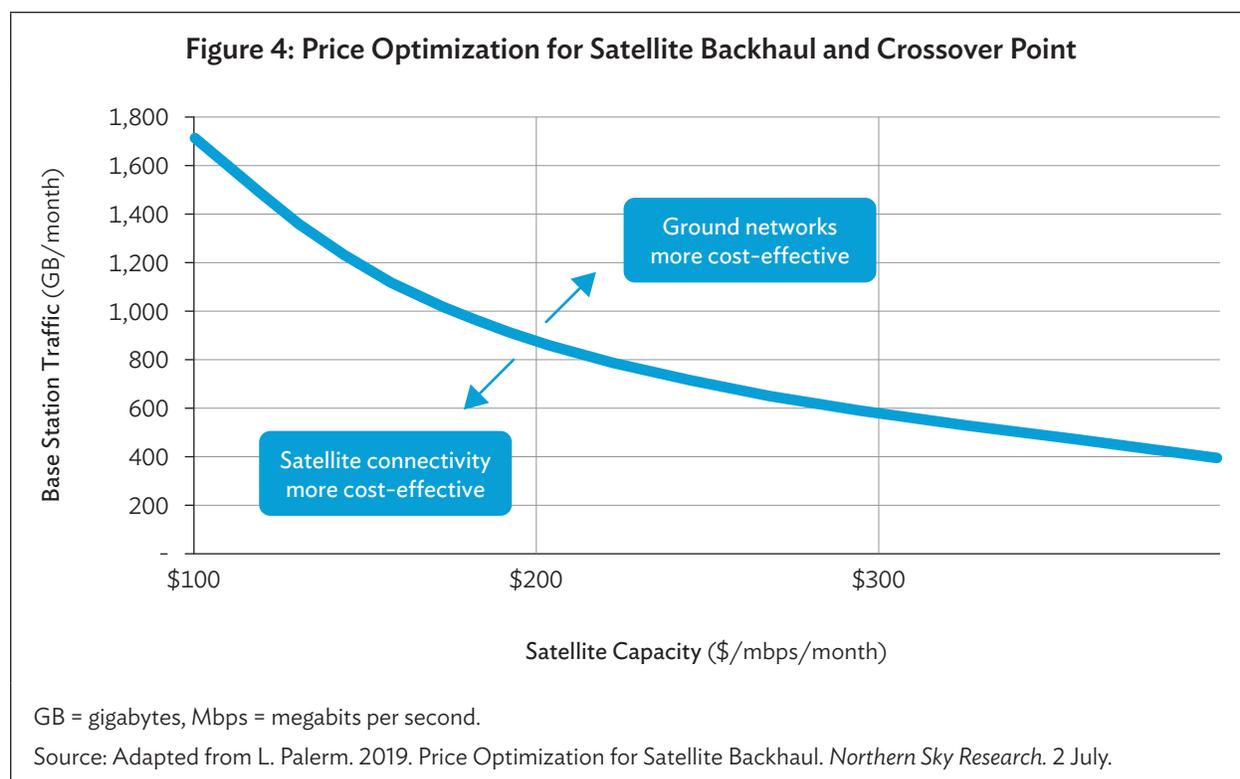


Particularly in situations where a high degree of data throughput is required per site, such as satellite backhaul for broadband cellular networks, the data volumes as well as the distance to the nearest backbone node play a significant role in cost comparisons between satellite connectivity versus terrestrial

¹⁰ *Telegeography Blog*. 2020. Submarine Cable 101; The preference for submarine cable traffic is also due to latency requirements, such as for financial transactions. This may be expected to change as LEO demonstrates fiber-like latency (or better).

¹¹ *Satellite Signals*. 2020. Internet VSAT Access Via Satellite: Costs; J. Del Rosario. 2017. Pricing the Satellite Markets. *National Sky Research*. 22 August; *Aid and International Development Forum*. 2019. Ka vs. Ku Band: Which is the Best for Satellite Broadband? 24 September; *Telegeography*. 2020. *Global IP Transit Prices Keep Doing What They Do Best*.

network deployments (microwave backhaul, in particular). Figure 4 illustrates how higher data bandwidth requirements are more cost-effectively supplied by terrestrial ground networks; however, a crossover point occurs where satellite capacity may end up being more cost-competitive, depending on different price points of satellite bandwidth and total traffic demand per month.¹² Satellite connectivity is also well-suited to deploy in emergency situations, such as in response to natural disasters or other external shocks, that require expeditious deployment of network connectivity where terrestrial infrastructure is either nonexistent or destroyed.



For many rural and remote communities, satellites are the only connectivity option.

For geographies without direct access to fiber optic cable infrastructure or at great distances from high-capacity bandwidth capacity, satellite connectivity is the only option available. Even where terrestrial network infrastructure that could be used for backhaul connectivity is available, satellite deployments may still be preferred because satellite terminals require only electrical power and a clear line of sight to the sky. However, an expansion of terrestrial infrastructure usually requires extensive civil works (underground fiber ducts, pole attachments, or tower construction for cellular base stations), which comes with challenges such as securing the rights-of-way, permits, and having to pay the related fees.

¹² L. Palerm. 2019. Price Optimization for Satellite Backhaul. *Northern Sky Research*. 2 July.

Satellite broadband is poised to become an even more important technology for addressing the growing digital divide.

As information and communication technologies play an increasingly important role in commerce, government services, health care, education, and other sectors, satellite connectivity allows communities to get connected swiftly, bypassing the infrastructure deployment challenges that come with terrestrial infrastructure deployments. The role of satellite connectivity in emergency telecommunications has also been vital where the communications satellites are heavily relied upon in disaster recovery efforts.¹³ Satellite technology may also be complementary with traditional wired and mobile broadband, which are better suited for densely populated areas. Satellite service could become a default solution for remote areas, allowing terrestrial services to focus on improving access in their current coverage areas. Satellite connectivity is already being used for network redundancy at national levels for international internet capacity, as well as for backup in core and backhaul networks.¹⁴

The recent \$50 million loan to Kacific by ADB for the deployment of a broadband satellite, which covers large parts of Southeast Asia and the Pacific, demonstrates the relevance of satellite connectivity for unserved and underserved regions.¹⁵ By deploying new satellite technology (in the Ka-band¹⁶), Kacific's service offering is commercially viable despite the existing presence of other major competitors in Asia and the Pacific, including global entities such as Intelsat, SES, and Eutelsat, as well as more regional players such as AsiaSat, Thaicom, MEASAT, and SKY Perfect JSAT.

III. INNOVATION IN LOW EARTH ORBIT SATELLITE CONSTELLATIONS

Low Earth orbit satellites have been a feature of space satellites since the beginning of space exploration.

Since the start of space exploration, low Earth orbits between 160–2,000 km above the Earth's surface have been used for satellite placement. For example, Earth observation, spy, and remote sensing satellites have been using low Earth orbits to obtain high-resolution measurements of the Earth's surface.

¹³ ITU. 2020. ITU and Kacific Join Forces to Boost Emergency Telecoms and ICT Development in Vanuatu. *ITU News*. 19 May.

¹⁴ See, for instance, the 2016 Inter-American Development Bank report on "The Provision of Satellite Broadband Services in Latin America and the Caribbean."

¹⁵ ADB. 2019. Kacific1 Satellite Launch to Bring Affordable Internet to Remote Parts of Asia and Pacific. News release. 17 December.

¹⁶ Use of the Ka-band of radio spectrum frequencies, in the 26.5–40 gigahertz (GHz) range is an advancement over use of the Ku-band (12–18 GHz) as the higher frequency allows for greater throughput and higher data transfer (and corresponding lower cost per bit transferred). However, interference from water droplets (rain fade, humidity) is an issue in both spectrum bands.

The International Space Station (ISS) is in a LEO of 400–420 km and is in constant orbital decay, requiring re-boosting a few times a year. The Hubble Space Telescope is also in a LEO position at an altitude of 540 km. Communications satellites that provide satellite phone service use LEOs, for example, Iridium satellites orbit at about 780 km to limit latency (the round trip time for data to travel between communication points) delays in voice transmissions.

Before the 1990s, low Earth orbits were used only by government satellites for military and scientific missions, but have since become the focus of commercial deployments.

Large-scale commercial deployments first began in the 1990s, when several companies tried to provide global connectivity, for example, Globalstar, Iridium, Odyssey, and Teledesic. Because individual LEO satellites cover a limited geographic area, constellations need hundreds or thousands of satellites and ground stations to achieve robust global coverage depending on orbital altitude above the Earth's surface. Unfortunately, previous large-scale plans were cancelled or reduced due to high costs and limited demand. Industry analysts have since been skeptical of LEO constellation viability (exemplified by the recent challenges of OneWeb and LeoSat).¹⁷ Three communication satellite constellations have been operating in LEO since the early 2000s: Iridium, Globalstar, and Orbcomm (Table 1).¹⁸

Low Earth orbit constellations provide fundamentally different value propositions compared to geostationary orbit.

GEO satellites are positioned at an altitude of 35,786 km and, as a result, each satellite has a very wide coverage area. This allows them to focus their bandwidth capacity on their coverage area and reduces the requirement for achieving global coverage to as few as three satellites. However, because of their distance from the Earth's surface, their minimum latency thresholds are high (roughly at least 0.477 seconds for round trip latency).

The latest generation of GEO satellites, known as high-throughput satellites (HTSs), have a significantly increased capacity (at least 10 times the throughput) than previous generations of GEO satellites, while the high latency (which is a function of distance and the speed of light) remains the same.¹⁹

In comparison, LEO constellations require a network of satellites to provide internet service because each LEO satellite is traversing the Earth's surface, orbiting the planet every 88–127 minutes (depending on their altitude, between 160–2,000 km). Their closer distance to the Earth's surface enables them to provide high-speed, low-latency internet. MEO satellites are positioned between LEO and GEO orbits, circling the planet by 2,000–35,786 km. These satellites handle high-speed, low-latency data traffic (particularly cellular backhaul).²⁰

¹⁷ OneWeb. 2020. OneWeb Files for Chapter 11 Restructuring to Execute Sale Process. 27 March; and A. Wainscott-Sargent. 2019. LEO Advances on the Ground. *Via Satellite*.

¹⁸ Asia-Pacific Satellite Communications Council. 2018. GEO-HTS and NGSO-HTS. *APSCC Quarterly Newsletter*. 24(4).

¹⁹ Note, however, that there are software networking techniques that help to reduce the impact of latency on applications, but do not reduce the latency itself. See for instance, iTrinegy. n.d. Why is Satellite Latency High?

²⁰ Note that High Altitude Platform Systems or HAPS, which go as high as 50 km, may also be feasible solutions in some situations.

Table 1: Three Communication Satellite Constellations That Have Been Operating in Low Earth Orbit

	Iridium	Globalstar	Orbcomm
Satcom service	Narrowband (GMPCS)	Narrowband (GMPCS)	Narrowband (low rate data)
Satellite fleet in orbit	70	24	18
Start of operations	2001	2001	2001
2016 revenues (rounded)	\$434 million (+5%)	\$97 million (+7%)	\$187 million (+5%)
Number of users at year-end 2016 (rounded)	850,000 (+9%)	700,000	1.7 million (+10%)

GMPCS = global mobile personal communication by satellite.

Notes: O3b operates in a medium earth orbit. Capital expenditure for these four constellations totals \$7 billion, ranging from Orbcomm (less than \$300 million) to Iridium Next (around \$3 billion).

Source: Adapted from Asia-Pacific Satellite Communications Council. 2018. GEO-HTS and NGSO-HTS. *APSCC Quarterly Newsletter*. 24(4).

The sheer capacity of bandwidth that low Earth orbit constellations will be able to offer will dwarf existing high-throughput geostationary orbit satellites.

Individual GEO satellites provide bandwidth capacity of 1–10 gigabits per second (Gbps), while the first-generation HTS range is 10–50 Gbps, and third-generation (HTS Class III) provides capacity of 150–350 Gbps (footnote 18). As an example, the Kacific 1 satellite includes 56 individual beams (Ka-band), each having a capacity up to 1.25 Gbps (one of the highest signal powers achieved in the region).²¹ With the next generation LEO constellations consisting of hundreds, if not thousands, of satellites each able to transmit tens (10s) of Gbps, the total capacity of new constellations is forecast to be in single digit to 10s of Tbps, dramatically surpassing existing sellable capacity of GEO (Figure 6). One report forecasts satellite broadband capacity to increase from an estimated 2 Tbps at the end of 2020, to 20 Tbps by end of 2021, and 60 Tbps by the end of the decade.²² In Asia, bandwidth demand supplied by non-GEO satellites is forecast to rise dramatically (Figure 7).

Low Earth orbit versus geostationary orbit: differences in subscriber data pricing may be substantial once low Earth orbit commercial services begin.

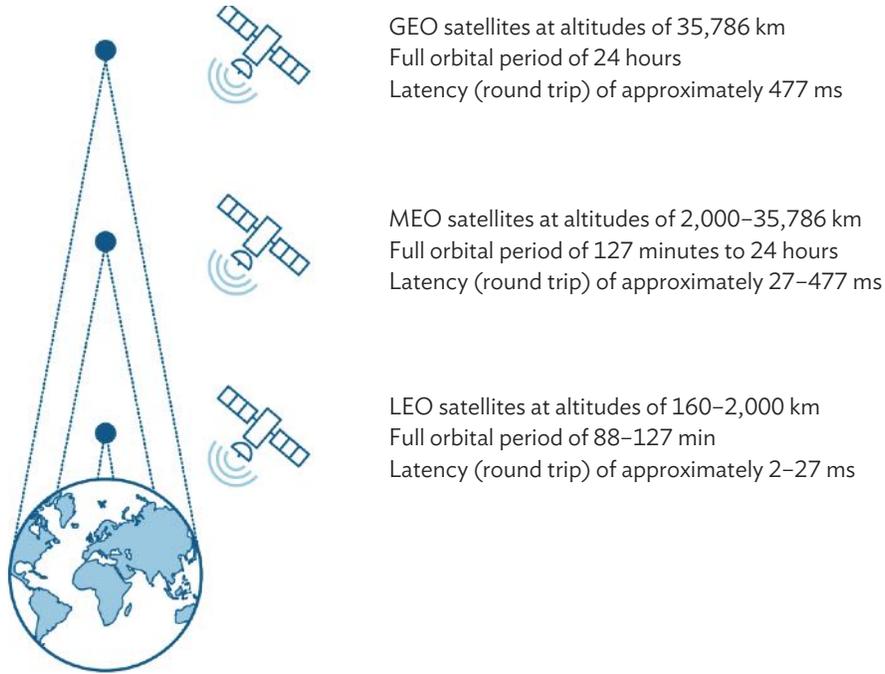
While prices for wholesale bandwidth are generally not public information, the advent of HTS has led to a divergence in cost for satellite services, with rates for broadband connectivity falling faster than that for broadcast and distribution.²³ A recent interview by the AID & International Development Forum with the vice-president for global strategic business development at YahClick (the leading satellite

²¹ Gunter's Space Page. n.d. *JCS at 18/Kacific 1*.

²² Based on 20 Tbps from Starlink, up to 5 Tbps from OneWeb, up to 10 Tbps from SES/mPower, and 15 Tbps from Telesat from C. Forrester. 2021. Report: Satellite broadband capacity to grow 10x by year-end. *Advanced Television*. 12 February.

²³ A. Harebottle. 2020. Bandwidth Pricing: How Low Can it Go? *Via Satellite*. June.

Figure 5: Comparison of Characteristics: Geostationary Orbit, Medium Earth Orbit, and Low Earth Orbit



Orbit	Altitude	Orbital Period	Latency (round trip)	Number of Satellites to Span Globe	Cost per Satellite (\$)	Effective Lifetime of Satellite
GEO	35,786 km	24 hours	~477 ms	3 ^a	Approximately 100–400 million	15–20 years
MEO	2,000–35,786 km ^b	127 min–24 hours	~27–~477 ms	5–30 (depending on altitude)	Approximately 80–100 million	10–15 years
LEO	160–2,000 km	88–127 min	~2–27 ms	hundreds or thousands (depending on altitude)	Approximately 0.5–45 million	5–10 years

GEO = geostationary orbit, km = kilometer, LEO = low Earth orbit, MEO = medium Earth orbit, min = minute, ms = millisecond.

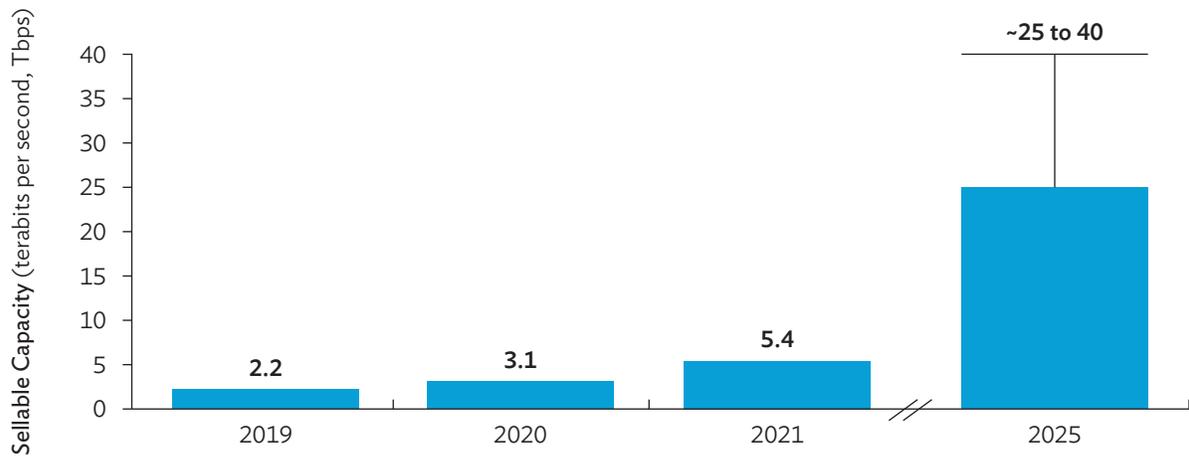
Note: Not depicted are small satellites, nano satellites, cube satellites in the range of 50–500 kilograms that are typically used for gathering scientific data and radio relay.

^a This excludes high-latitude areas, i.e., above the polar circles.

^b Theoretically; in practice, 5,000–20,000 km.

Source: International Telecommunication Union. 2020. *The Last-Mile Internet Connectivity Solutions Guide: Sustainable Connectivity Options for Unconnected Sites*.

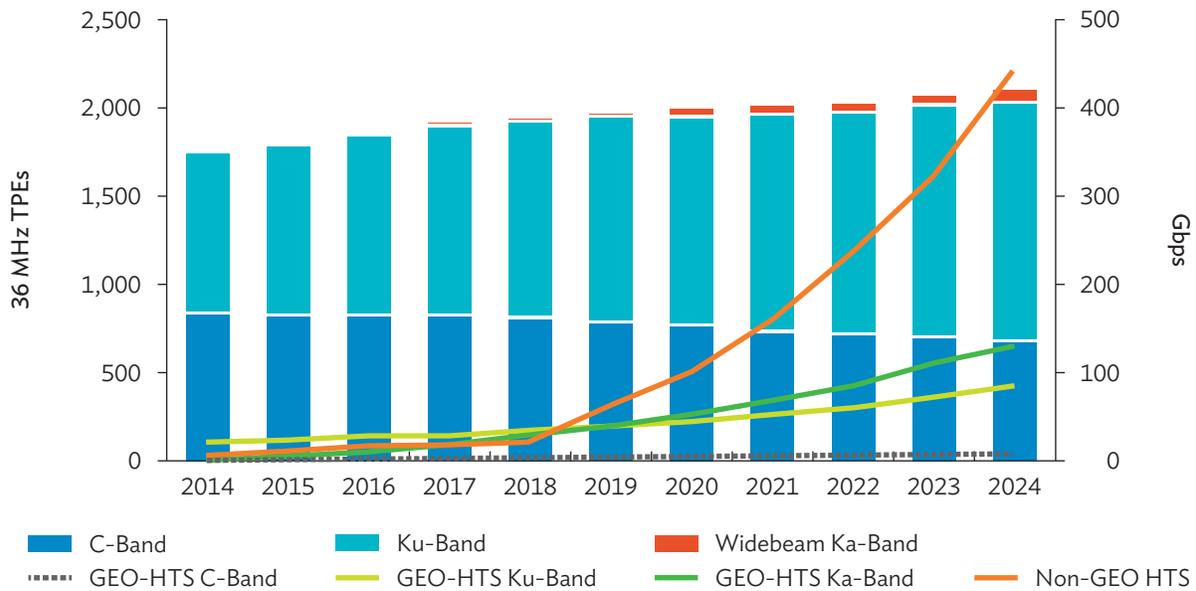
Figure 6: Total Sellable Satellite Bandwidth Capacity, 2019–2025



Note: Capacity figures in the table represent theoretical peak (not sellable capacity).

Sources: Adapted from OneWeb. 2019. One Web Overview. A company profile shared during the conduct of research for this paper; Based on calculations from R. Barney. 2018. Telesat Says Ideal LEO Constellation is 292 Satellites, But Could Be 512; C. Henry. 2018a. EchoStar Buys Jupiter-3 “Ultra High Density Satellite” from SSL; C. Henry. 2018b. SES, With FCC’s Blessing, Says O3b Constellation Can Reach Global Coverage; Viasat. 2018. Viasat Announces Highest-Speed, Unlimited Satellite Internet Service – Nationwide.

Figure 7: Asia Total Bandwidth Demand



Gbps = gigabits per second, GEO = geostationary orbit, HTS = high-throughput satellite, MHz = megahertz.

Note: TPE denotes Transponder Equivalent, normalizing transponder bandwidth comparisons between satellites, normally normalized by 36 Mhz transponders.

Source: Northern Sky Research in Asia-Pacific Satellite Communications Council. 2016. Satellite Capacity Supply and Demand in Asia-Pacific. *APSCC Quarterly Newsletter*. 22(2).

broadband service of United Arab Emirates-based global satellite operator Yahsat and its partner Hughes), noted that for HTS GEO service offerings, the “average bandwidth cost [is] between \$250 and \$400 per Mbps per month.”²⁴ Over the coming decade, wholesale rates are expected to fall below \$100 per Mbps per month, with one notable event in 2019 when it fell below \$50 per Mbps per month in a unique circumstance (footnote 24).

As LEO and MEO satellites become more ubiquitous, these technologies are expected to provide a cost advantage compared to GEO satellites. Since LEO constellations are expected to provide identical coverage for the service area under the constellation’s footprint, they could potentially offer a uniform pricing model anywhere in the world (footnote 24). Combined with the high-capacity, shorter-term (and, therefore, more competitive) contracts, LEOs could rapidly decrease satellite bandwidth costs globally. There will also be significant opportunity for regional pricing due to the fact that the up-front investment in the constellation is the primary cost, and individual satellites are only able to serve the area under their current location.

One of the new LEO constellations in deployment is SpaceX’s Starlink service, which is the most advanced LEO constellation in deployment in terms of number of satellites and current stage of internet service offered. Starlink began a public beta trial program in October 2020 for subscribers in the northern United States (US) and Canada between the latitudes of 45° and 52° focusing on rural locations (called the “Better Than Nothing Beta”).²⁵ The service pricing offered during the public beta is \$99/month for speeds between 50–150 Mbps, latency between 20–40 milliseconds, plus a one-time equipment fee of \$499. No data cap has yet been implemented.²⁶ Based on this data, a per Mbps price comparison would see Starlink at \$0.50–\$1.50/Mbps compared to a range of pricing from HTS GEO services shown in Table 2. It is important to note that this comparison should be revised when commercial pricing of LEO becomes available.

Even as prices have fallen over the years, satellite broadband remains expensive compared to connectivity from terrestrial technologies at the same speeds. This is particularly relevant for Asia and the Pacific, where providers have to contend with users who have less disposable income relative to users elsewhere in the world.²⁷ MEASAT’s CONNECTme, for example, offers a 25 Mbps download/1 Mbps upload monthly postpaid plan with a 60 GB monthly data cap for nearly \$48 in Malaysia.²⁸ Meanwhile, Maxis, one of the country’s fiber broadband providers, offers a 100 Mbps download/50 Mbps upload monthly unlimited data plan at closer to \$31 a month where its fiber cable network is available.²⁹

²⁴ Note: This is average bandwidth cost between \$250–\$400 per Mbps per month [for] Ka-band versus \$800–\$1,400 per Mbps per month for Ku-band. *Aid and International Development Forum*. 2019. Ka vs. Ku Band: Which is the Best for Satellite Broadband? 24 September.

²⁵ Beta service began in the UK in December 2020; Western Germany and New Zealand in March 2021; and Starlink has initiated global pre-orders around the world with estimated coverage start dates. M. Kan. 2021. SpaceX Opens Starlink Pre-Orders, But It May Take Months to Arrive. *PC Mag Asia*. 10 February; Pre-orders are being accepted in at least 18 different countries. Comms Update. 2021. Starlink pre-ordering in at least 18 countries; keen interest reported in Canada. 15 February.

²⁶ M. Brown. 2020. SpaceX Starlink Beta Test: Coverage Area, Pricing and More. *Inverse*. 21 July.

²⁷ A. Harebottle. 2018. Will LEO Kickstart the Asian Broadband Market? *Via Satellite*.

²⁸ Pricing information from Connect.Me.

²⁹ Pricing information from Maxis. Maxis Fibre Broadband.

The retail satellite broadband market in parts of Asia and the Pacific is less mature than that of other regions, with retail subscriptions lagging in speed, price, and data allocation. This is illustrated in Table 2, which contains a summary of retail satellite broadband packages offered in various countries.³⁰ All of these options use GEO satellites, which have high latency and limited coverage areas.

**Table 2: Sample Retail Satellite Service Offerings
(Advertised Maximum Speeds, Not Dedicated or Committed Throughput)**

Satellite Provider	Country of Service Offering	Local Service Provider	Download Speed	Upload Speed	Data Cap	Price per month (\$)	Price per Mbps per month (download; \$)
SES	Philippines	iGSat Satellite Broadband/ Delco Telecoms	Up to 5 Mbps	Up to 1 Mbps	40 GB	276.65	55.33
Thaicom/ IPStar	Philippines	We are IT Phils. Inc.	Up to 4 Mbps	Up to 1 Mbps	Unlimited	79.27	19.82
Hughes (JUPITER)	Indonesia	Telkomsat/ Mangoesky	Up to 6 Mbps	n/a	10 GB	52.02	8.67
Hughes	United States	HughesNet	Up to 25 Mbps	Up to 3 Mbps	50 GB	149.99	6.00
ViaSat	United States	Viasat/Exede	Up to 25 Mbps	Up to 3 Mbps	60 GB soft cap	100	4.00
MEASAT	Malaysia	CONNECTme	Up to 25 Mbps	Up to 1 Mbps	60 GB	47.83	1.91
Sky Muster	Australia	ipstar/nbn	Up to 25 Mbps	Up to 5 Mbps	50 GB peak + 50 GB offpeak	47.47	1.90
Eutelsat	France	Orange/Nordnet	Up to 100 Mbps	Up to 5 Mbps	150 GB prioritized/soft cap	79.85	0.80

GB = gigabyte, Kbps = kilobits per second, Mbps = megabits per second.

Sources: Author's analysis and survey; service packages, and foreign exchange rate as of 3 April 2021.

³⁰ Data compiled from service providers' marketing materials.

Comparing low Earth orbit constellations shows that Starlink is ahead of its competitors in terms of deployment and service position.

Four main companies take the spotlight in terms of next-generation LEO constellation deployment for broadband communications (though the European Union, the People's Republic of China, and the Russian Federation all recently announced LEO constellations).³¹ These four are Starlink by SpaceX, OneWeb, Lightspeed by Telesat, and Project Kuiper by Amazon.

Starlink is by far the most advanced in its satellite deployments with 1,445 satellites launched (as of 7 April 2021) at approximately 550 km above Earth. Announced in 2015 by SpaceX, its constellation is meant to initially deploy approximately 1,440 of the 260-kilogram (or 570-pound) satellites to begin providing near-global low-cost internet connectivity service with speeds that rival that of fiber-optic cable technology by 2021. The estimated cost of decade-long project (design, build, deploy) approximately \$10 billion.³² On 15 October 2019, the FCC submitted filings to the ITU on SpaceX's behalf to arrange spectrum for 30,000 additional Starlink satellites to supplement the 12,000 Starlink satellites already approved by the FCC.³³ SpaceX's obvious advantage is its industry-leading launch capability with reusable rockets enabling them to launch satellites at a fraction of the cost of other launch providers.

In comparison, OneWeb has the second most number of satellites launched with 146 satellites in orbit (as of 7 April 2021).³⁴ The company was founded in 2012, raised over \$3 billion from various investors (including Softbank), but went into bankruptcy in March 2020 citing difficulties in raising capital.³⁵ However, OneWeb came out of bankruptcy proceedings with the Government of the United Kingdom acquiring a 45% stake for \$500 million in July 2020 and India's Bharti Global also committing investment.³⁶ In January 2021, OneWeb announced an additional capital infusion of \$400 million from SoftBank and Hughes Network Systems, for a total of \$1.4 billion since restructuring which OneWeb says will fund the deployment of 648 satellites planned for launch by the end of 2022 to provide global coverage.³⁷ Bharti Founder and OneWeb Executive Chair Sunil Bharti Mittal indicates that \$2.3 billion to \$2.4 billion is required to complete the first phase.³⁸

³¹ S. Chaudhary. 2020. China Plans to Launch 10,000 Satellites to Compete With Elon Musk's SpaceX. *The EurAsian Times*. 19 November; TASS Russian News Agency. 2018. Russia to create orbital Internet satellite cluster by 2025. 22 May; J. O'Callaghan. 2020. Europe Wants to Build Its Own Satellite Mega Constellation to Rival SpaceX's Starlink. *Forbes*. 23 December.

Other planned LEO constellations for communications (though narrowband) include Lynk, which is aiming to launch 1,000 satellites positioned at 450 km to 500 km to provide voice and messaging services: J. Foust. 2021. *Lynk to soon begin tests of cellular connectivity using first satellite*.

³² G. Shotwell. 2018. SpaceX's Plan to Fly You Across the Globe in 30 Minutes. Speech delivered for TedTalks on 14 May 2018. SpaceX. Starlink Mission. *Youtube*.

³³ C. Henry. 2019. SpaceX Submits Paperwork for 30,000 More Starlink Satellites. *Space News*. 15 October.

³⁴ S. Mathewson. 2021. Arianespace to Launch New Fleet of OneWeb Internet Satellites Tonight. Here's How to Watch. *Space.com*. 24 March; and *Facebook.com*. OneWeb Launch #5.

³⁵ M. Holmes. 2020. In the Eye of the Storm: Greg Wyler Breaks Cover to Talk OneWeb. *Via Satellite*; and J. Wattles. 2020. Softbank-Backed Satellite Startup OneWeb Files for Bankruptcy. *CNN Business*. 28 March.

³⁶ Government of the United Kingdom. 2020. UK Government to Acquire Cutting-Edge Satellite Network. 3 July; C. Gebhardt. 2020. UK Government Acquires OneWeb in Curious Move. *NASA Space Flight*. 3 July; and L. Goulding. 2020. Untangling the OneWeb Web. *London Economics: Space in Focus*. Issue No. 3. 27 August.

³⁷ L. Hardesty. 2021. OneWeb Raises \$400M from SoftBank, Hughes. *Fierce Wireless*. 15 January; and I. Lunden. 2021. OneWeb has Now Raised \$1.4B, with \$400M from SoftBank and Hughes, to Help Fund its First Satellite Fleet. *Tech Crunch*. 15 January.

³⁸ BBC. "Satellites to breach the digital divide." (Minute 11:34).

Canadian Telesat began in 1969 with decades of experience in satellite communications. Its LEO plans began in 2016 with an announcement to launch 120 satellites. In 2018, its first (and only) LEO satellite in orbit was launched as it began testing and in 2021, it announced details of its LEO constellation, named Lightspeed, consisting of 298 satellites.³⁹ Telesat is expected to start launching satellites in 2023 (on Amazon’s Blue Origin launch vehicles) and the constellation is expected to cost \$5 billion.⁴⁰

The newcomer of the group is Amazon with its Project Kuiper announced in 2019. In July 2020, it announced planned investment of more than \$10 billion, supported in part by its Blue Origin company, focused on reusable launch rockets.⁴¹ Project Kuiper has not yet launched any satellites, but has Federal Communications Commission (FCC) approval for 3,236 satellites with commercial service beginning once 578 satellites are in orbit.⁴² Project Kuiper is expected to launch half of its satellites by 2026 and the remainder by 2029 (footnote 41). Table 3 shows a comparison of the different companies’ deployments, constellations, and satellites. Other LEO satellite constellations have been announced, but have not reached similar levels of (planned) deployment and/or information about their plans is not publicly available.

Significant differences planned in constellation configurations.

The three constellations with current deployments (Starlink, OneWeb, and Telesat) have significant differences in configuration and satellites. Starlink satellites are configured to have lower orbit altitude than its competitors, its latest configuration at up to 550 km off the ground.⁴³ This will provide lower latencies for satellite-to-earth and earth-to-satellite communication. It originally planned to include optical inter-satellite links (OISL) which would reduce latency even further over long distances and provide communications that could theoretically even be faster than fiber optic cable (due to the vacuum in space). However, inter-satellite links have not yet been fully deployed, and only a few of the satellites launched to date include OISL technology.⁴⁴

In Telesat’s constellation, each satellite will be an internet protocol node, with each satellite functioning as a router making decisions on where to send traffic. Telesat’s more complex design helps to optimize network architecture and efficiency as its satellites orbit at a higher altitude and will be equipped with OISL.

³⁹ Telesat. 2021. Telesat to Redefine Global Broadband Connectivity with Telesat Lightspeed, the World’s Most Advanced Low Earth Orbit (LEO) Satellite Network. 9 February.

⁴⁰ M. Sheetz. 2021. *Telesat to build \$5 billion global satellite network to bring fiber-linked internet to businesses*; Forrester. 2020. Telesat to Start LEO Services in 2022. *Advanced Television*. 12 October; Telesat. 2021. *Telesat to Redefine Global Broadband Connectivity with Telesat Lightspeed, the World’s Most Advanced Low Earth Orbit (LEO) Satellite Network*.

⁴¹ *Tech Portal*. 2020. Amazon to Invest \$ 10Bn on Its SpaceX Starlink Competitor, ‘Project Kuiper.’ 31 July.

⁴² E. Blumenthal. 2020. Amazon’s Project Kuper Gets FCC approval for Over 3,200 Internet Satellites. *CNet*. 31 July; Federal Communications Commission. 2020. *Order and Authorization*.

⁴³ To see Starlink’s satellites current position in real time, go to: <https://satellitemap.space/>.

⁴⁴ The 24 January SpaceX “Transporter-1” rideshare mission included 10 Starlink satellites, with OISL capability and the first Starlink satellites headed for a polar orbit. S. Clark. 2021. SpaceX Smashes Record with Launch of 143 Small Satellites. *Spaceflight Now*. 24 January.

Table 3: Differences in Deployments, Constellations, and Satellites

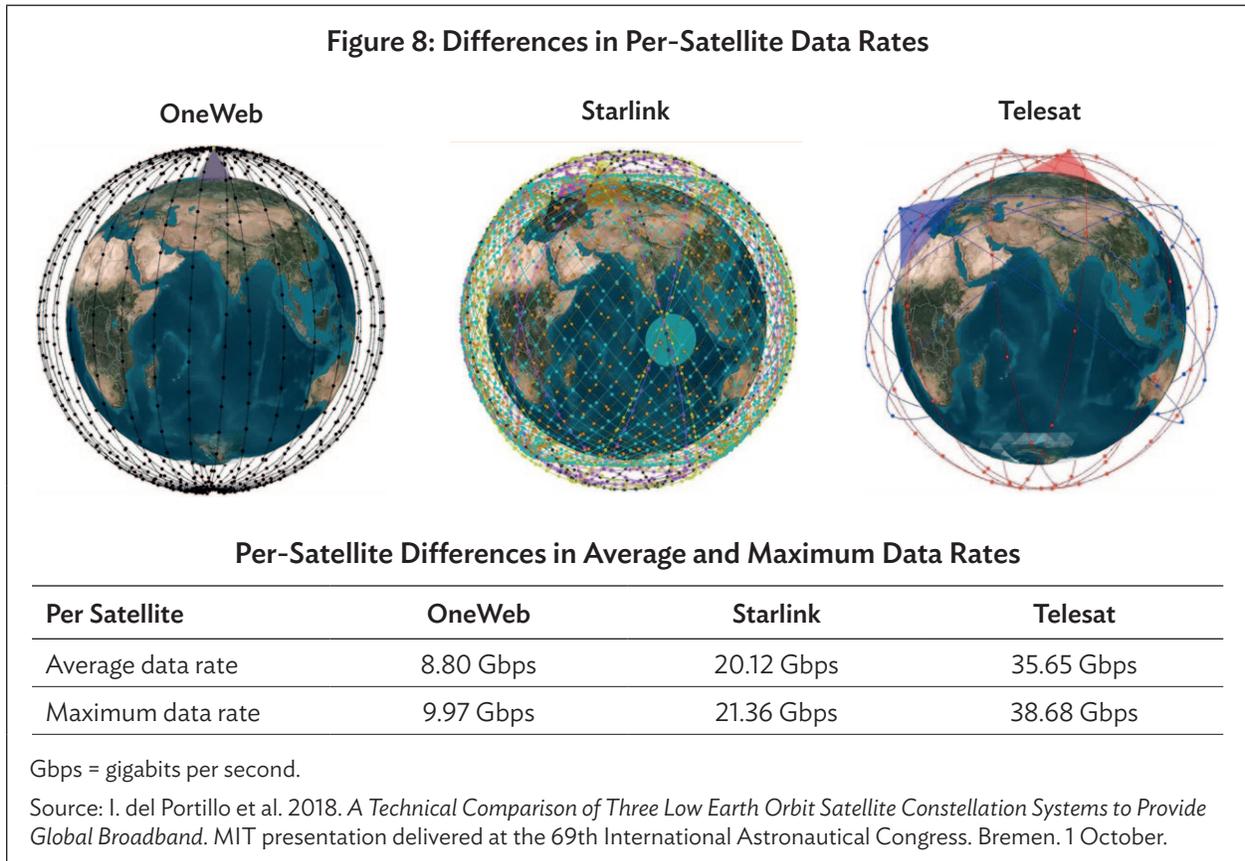
Characteristics	SpaceX Starlink	OneWeb	Telesat Lightspeed	Amazon Project Kuiper
Number of LEO satellites launched ^a	1,445	146	1 (Telesat LEO 1)	0
Constellation size to initiate commercial service	1,440	648	298	578
Estimated total bandwidth throughput at the start of commercial operations	23.7 Tbps	1.56 Tbps	15 Tbps	unknown
Planned expansion (total future constellation size)	12,000 (FCC approved) to 30,000 (submitted to FCC)	2,000	1,600	3,236
Frequency	Ku-band	Ku-band	Ka-band	Ka-band
Orbit	560 km	1,200 km	1,000 km	590–630 km
Satellite mass	227–260 kg	150 kg	800 kg	unknown
Satellite life	5–7 years	~5 years	10–12 years	unknown
Latency	<50 ms	<50 ms	<50 ms	unknown
Required reported capital expenditure	\$10 billion	\$2.4 billion	\$5 billion	\$10 billion
Vertical markets publicly targeted	Consumer broadband, cellular backhaul	Backhaul, government, mobility, broadband	Government mobility, carrier-grade requirements	Broadband, backhaul

FCC = Federal Communications Commission, kg = kilogram, km = kilometer, LEO = lower Earth orbit, ms = millisecond, Tbps = terabits per second.

^a Two of Starlink's 1,445 satellites launched included in the table are the first two demo satellites, Tintin A and B, and are excluded in some aggregate counts.

Sources: Amazon. 2020. Amazon Receives FCC Approval for Project Kuiper Satellite Constellation. 30 July; Asia-Pacific Satellite Communications Council. 2018. GEO-HTS & NGSO-HTS. *APSCC Quarterly Newsletter*. 24(4); A. Burkitt-Gray. 2020. OneWeb Blasts Back Into Action from Russia's Far East. *Capacity Media*. 18 December; I. del Portillo et al. 2018. A Technical Comparison of Three Low Earth Orbit Satellite Constellation Systems to Provide Global Broadband. MIT presentation delivered at the 69th International Astronautical Congress. Bremen. 1 October; Euroconsult. 2018. Satellite Communications and Broadcasting Market Survey; Federal Communications Commission. 2020. *Order and Authorization*; E. Howell. 2020. The FCC Has Approved Amazon's Plan for its Kuiper Satellite Constellation. Here's What that Means. *Space.com*. 20 August; S. Mathewson. 2021. Arianespace to Launch New Fleet of OneWeb Internet Satellites Tonight. Here's How to Watch. *Space.com*. 24 March; N. Louise. 2019. Amazon Seeks Permission from FCC to Launch over 3,000 Broadband Internet Satellites for its 'Project Kuiper' Initiative. *Tech Startups*. 9 July. Telesat. 2021. Telesat to Redefine Global Broadband Connectivity with Telesat Lightspeed, the World's Most Advanced Low Earth Orbit (LEO) Satellite Network. Press release. 6 February.

Unlike Telesat’s model, OneWeb will employ a traditional “bent-pipe” architecture. Signals coming up from the ground will be “repeated” to another beam going down, with no routing taking place, simplifying the networking component of satellite design and engineering, but without the potential benefit of overall network redundancies and efficiency in data packet routing. The differences in orbits and coverage are demonstrated in Figure 8, including differences in average and maximum data rates per satellite.



Significant capacity differences between low Earth orbit constellations are driven by constellation size and ground segment components.

Estimates by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in 2018 on total capacity of three of the LEO constellations in current deployment suggested that while each of the constellations will have significant capacity (each over 1 Tbps), Starlink would have the largest throughput at 23.7 Tbps based on 123 ground stations and a total of 4,425 satellites, compared to Telesat with 2.66 Tbps with 40 ground stations and 117 satellites, and OneWeb with 1.56 Tbps based on 71 ground stations and 720 satellites.⁴⁵

⁴⁵ I. del Portillo et al. 2018. *A Technical Comparison of Three Low Earth Orbit Satellite Constellation Systems to Provide Global Broadband*. MIT presentation delivered at the 69th International Astronautical Congress. Bremen. 1 October.

It is important to note these were estimates from over 2 years ago and what this research found was that the capacity and coverage of each constellation is highly dependent on assumptions of satellite fleet size, satellite efficiency, and the number of ground stations demonstrating that Starlink, in particular, would require significant resources for its ground infrastructure with hundreds of ground stations and thousands of gateway antennas. More recent updates from the LEO providers note that commercial service will begin for Starlink with 1,440 satellites, OneWeb with 648 satellites, and Telesat with 298 satellites.⁴⁶

Low Earth orbit user terminal pricing will be an area of intense competition on price and innovation.

Very small aperture terminals (VSATs) for HTS GEO service range around \$1,000 each.⁴⁷ The current \$499 price for the Starlink terminal (named “Dishy McFlatface”) is a significant price reduction. However, it is not clear if this price level will be sustained during commercial service and even if so, the up-front cost may price some subscribers out of the market, unless some form of amortized financing is offered.

The level of subsidy that SpaceX may be absorbing per unit is not known, but industry reports suggest that phased array flat panel antennas cost above \$1,000 per unit.⁴⁸ OneWeb’s most affordable user terminal offering is priced at \$1,200 per unit before freight, taxes, and other costs. However, Starlink should be able to achieve economies of scale with millions of terminals eventually required for its global customer base.⁴⁹ Even Amazon has been detailing its innovations in phased array antenna development, noting successes in designing and developing a small 12-inch antenna.⁵⁰

In-house satellite launch capacity and expertise may result in a competitive advantage for Starlink and, in the future, Project Kuiper.

Because Starlink benefits from the in-house launch capacity of SpaceX, its launch cost equates to the marginal launch cost (removing profit margin) of Space X, which currently gives them a significant cost and capacity advantage over other competitors. The Space X website lists the standard payment plan for a Falcon 9 launch at \$62 million.⁵¹ This price level has been steady since 2016, before the current development of reusable stage 1 rockets. At this pricing, it was already winning contracts over other launch vehicles.⁵²

⁴⁶ See Table 3. Including *Telesat, 2021*; I. Lunden. 2021. OneWeb has Now Raised \$1.4B, with \$400M from SoftBank and Hughes, to Help Fund its First Satellite Fleet. *Tech Crunch*. 15 January.

⁴⁷ Based on: (i) author’s project deployment experience, including as chief technical advisor on a 5,000-site VSAT deployment; (ii) conversations with Ka-band satellite provider; and (iii) product lists, such as at <https://www.vsat-systems.com/End-User-Service/Equipment-Pricing/>.

⁴⁸ P. de Selding. 2020. Modem Antenna Designer Satixfy’s CEO: OneWeb and SpaceX Starlink are Dreaming. *Space Intel Report*. 7 October; and D. Mohney. 2020. SpaceX Has a Lot Riding on Starlink’s \$499 “UFO on a Stick.” *Space News*. 19 November.

⁴⁹ Once at scale deployment, consumer financing may also come into play such that installations will be \$0 up-front for qualifying individuals.

⁵⁰ Amazon. 2020. Nima Mahanfar Discusses the Science Behind Project Kuiper Customer Terminal Antenna. *Amazon Science*. 16 December.

⁵¹ SpaceX. n.d. *Capabilities and Services*.

⁵² M. Brown. 2020. SpaceX: Elon Musk Breaks Down the Cost of Reusable Rockets. *Inverse*. 22 September; M. Baylor. 2018. With Block 5, SpaceX to Increase Launch Cadence and Lower Prices. *NASA Space Flight*. 17 May.

With the development of reusable rockets, starting with the first stage component of Falcon 9, the standard price for a Falcon 9 launch appears to have dropped to \$50 million.⁵³ Estimates suggest this could drop further to \$36 million with reusability across all launch costs,⁵⁴ and even SpaceX chief executive officer Elon Musk has suggested that with further optimization of launch operations and full reusability, the marginal cost could drop to \$5 million–\$6 million for a Falcon 9 launch.⁵⁵ This suggests, even at the \$36 million price level, the launch price per payload is already one of the cheapest on the planet (footnote 52). Falcon Heavy’s payload is roughly 3 times larger at 1.5 times the price and the company is currently developing an even larger rocket system, the Interplanetary Transport System, renamed StarShip, which is designed to dramatically increase space payload capacity up to 150,000 kilograms, or up to 400 Starlink satellites, per launch (Figures 9 and 10).

In-house satellite production could also factor as a cost and management advantage for Starlink compared to other low Earth orbit constellations that outsource satellite manufacturing.

SpaceX itself manufactures Starlink satellites whereas other LEO providers rely on sourcing satellites from external parties, particularly from Boeing and Airbus. Telesat, for example, is working with Airbus, Thales Alenia Space, and Maxar for its satellites, while OneWeb has partnered with Airbus.⁵⁶ Amazon has announced that it will be building its own satellites at its facilities in Washington state in the US.

The vertical integration in both Amazon’s and Starlink’s production and launch will give them deployment advantages and cost efficiencies. While satellite production costs are proprietary information, disclosures by SpaceX suggest each satellite’s capital expenditure cost is below \$500,000.⁵⁷ It is worth noting that each Starlink satellite can transmit roughly 20 Gbps of capacity per satellite, while an HTS GEO has a capital expenditure range between \$200 million for 10 Gbps on the low end, to \$700 million for 1,000 Gbps on the high end, including launch costs.⁵⁸ This makes LEO significantly cheaper on a per Gbps basis, but each geographic service area requires many LEOs in orbit versus only one GEO. One should note that LEO satellites are designed for shorter life spans (see Table 3 showing LEO life spans ranging from 5–12 years) compared to GEO satellites with a minimum 15 years of useful life.

⁵³ R. Smith. 2020. How Much Cheaper are SpaceX Reusable Rockets? Now We Know. *MSN Money*. 10 May; and M. Baylor. 2018. With Block 5, SpaceX to Increase Launch Cadence and Lower Prices. *NASA Space Flight*. 17 May.

⁵⁴ R. Smith. 2020. How Much Cheaper are SpaceX Reusable Rockets? Now We Know. *MSN Money*. 10 May.

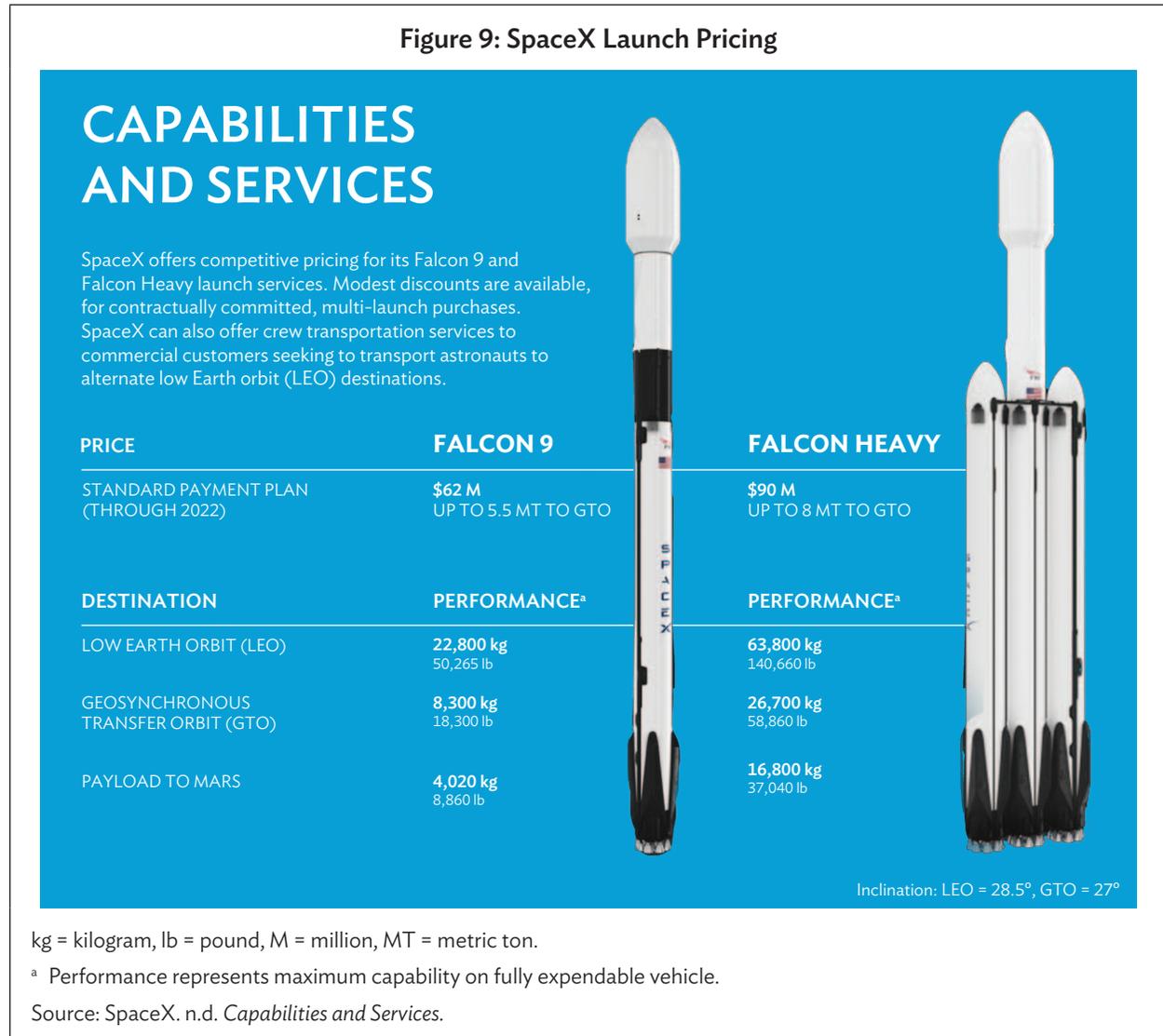
⁵⁵ M. Baylor. 2018. With Block 5, SpaceX to Increase Launch Cadence and Lower Prices. *NASA Space Flight*. 17 May.

⁵⁶ Telesat. 2018. Telesat Signs Airbus Defence and Space to Further Develop the Design for Telesat’s Global LEO Satellite Constellation. 1 August; Telesat. 2021. *Telesat to Redefine Global Broadband Connectivity with Telesat Lightspeed, the World’s Most Advanced Low Earth Orbit (LEO) Satellite Network*; OneWeb; Airbus. 2021. OneWeb Satellites Constellation: Connection for People All over the Globe. Note that Kacific, which launched a Ka-band GEO HTS covering Southeast Asia and the Pacific in December 2019, contracted Boeing for its satellite manufacture and SpaceX for the launch vehicle: C. Henry. 2019. Kacific, with SpaceX Launch Imminent, Borrows \$160 Million for Satellite Refinancing. *Space News*. 6 December.

⁵⁷ E. Ralph. 2019. SpaceX Announces Second Starlink Satellite Launch in Two Weeks. *Teslarati.com*. 10 December.

⁵⁸ Asia-Pacific Satellite Communications Council, 2018.

Figure 9: SpaceX Launch Pricing



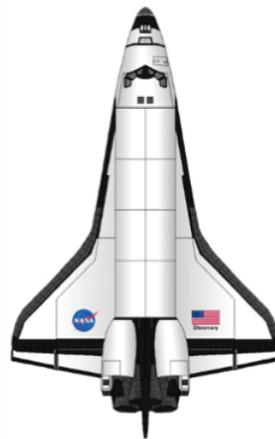
Differences in target markets: consumer, enterprise, government, and telecommunications (backhaul).

Differences in target markets and customer base are difficult to determine prior to the launch of commercial services. However, Telesat, for example, has publicly expressed a focus on government clients and large enterprises requiring global connectivity. OneWeb, prior to restructuring, focused on connecting the last mile and unconnected communities in emerging markets as well as mobile cellular backhaul. Starlink has focused on unserved consumers with income levels that can afford its service offerings, as well as noting a potential strategy to deploy community wireless fidelity (Wi-Fi) models. Of note is that Starlink has partnered with Microsoft to connect its network directly to the latter’s Azure cloud and data center infrastructure, suggesting a focus on enterprise and government clients. Similarly, Amazon’s Project Kuiper will no doubt leverage the Amazon Web Services cloud as part of its service offering.

Figure 10: SpaceX StarShip Compared to Renders of Falcon 9 and Dragon Payloads



Dragon 2
SpaceX
Various



Space Shuttle
United Space Alliance
NASA



Interplanetary Transport System
SpaceX
Various

NASA = National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Sources: J. Wendel. 2020. SpaceX CEO Elon Musk Explains Why We Need a ‘Whole New Architecture’ for Space Travel. *Space.com*. 10 March; Reddit.com. 2020. Starship vs. Crew Dragon; and Reddit.com. 2020. 21st Century Vehicles of Human Spaceflight.

IV. IN FOCUS: STARLINK'S DEPLOYMENT, DIFFERENTIATION, AND VIABILITY

Starlink's 1,445 satellites launched is by far the most advanced stage of deployment by any lower Earth orbit constellation.

SpaceX is an American aerospace manufacturer and space transportation services company founded in 2002 by Elon Musk, a South African-born American entrepreneur. Musk is a serial entrepreneur starting and selling several companies, including PayPal. Musk also started Tesla Motors in 2003. SpaceX is headquartered in Hawthorne, California and has achieved a number of milestones in space flight, including the first private company to launch a liquid-propellant rocket to reach orbit (Falcon 1 in 2008); successfully launch, orbit, and recover a spacecraft (Dragon in 2010); send a spacecraft to the ISS (Dragon in 2012); launch an object into orbit around the Sun (Falcon Heavy's payload of a Tesla Roadster in 2018); and send astronauts into orbit and to the ISS (SpaceX Crew Dragon Demo-2 and SpaceX Crew-1 missions in 2020).

SpaceX was the first to demonstrate vertical takeoff and vertical propulsive landing for an orbital rocket (Falcon 9 in 2015) and first reuse of an orbital rocket (Falcon 9 in 2017). SpaceX has flown 20 cargo resupply missions to the ISS under a partnership with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), as well as an uncrewed demonstration flight of Dragon 2 spacecraft (Crew Demo-1) on 2 March 2019, and the first crewed Dragon 2 flight on 30 May 2020. As of early 2021, SpaceX has contracts in the billions of dollars for space launch of satellites and missions of NASA.

Coverage across Asia and the Pacific may not occur until mid- to late-2021 and into 2022.

While Starlink's current public beta trial is serving customers in northern US and Canada between latitudes of 45° and 52°, the expectation is that service will expand to the 33° latitude by the beginning of 2021, and then to full equatorial coverage the middle to end of 2021. Commercial operations have already begun in Australia and New Zealand, focused on establishing earth stations.⁵⁹ Note that commercial operations may begin once 1,440 satellites are in orbit, but publicly available calculations of broadband throughput are based on a constellation estimate of 4,425 satellites, making the time frame for coverage and throughput across Asia and the Pacific uncertain.

Financial Viability

Starlink's current public beta pricing structure (\$99 per month) suggests strong revenue potential from a discrete base of subscribers. Even before the start of commercial service, Starlink was awarded an \$885 million contract by the FCC in December 2020, to provide broadband internet service to 642,000 locations.⁶⁰ Morgan Stanley analysis forecasts Starlink revenue in the \$20 billion to \$30 billion range within

⁵⁹ H. Burrell. 2021. What's Elon Musk's Starlink Doing in New Zealand. *The Business Desk*. 2 January.

⁶⁰ D. Shepardson. 2020. FCC Awards \$9.2 Billion to Deploy Broadband to 5.2 Million U.S. Homes, Businesses. *Reuters.com*. 8 December.

7–10 years of initiating commercial revenues.⁶¹ At the current beta pricing level, such revenue projections would require roughly 25 million subscribers across the world where Starlink has service footprint. In comparison, US fiber cable provider Comcast alone had 26.9 million residential high-speed internet subscribers in the first quarter of 2020.⁶² As such, Starlink’s revenue is forecast to dwarf SpaceX’s launch revenue by the mid-2020s.⁶³ The combined revenue streams (satellite broadband and space launch) are expected to grow SpaceX into a \$100 billion+ company in terms of valuation.⁶⁴

V. OPPORTUNITIES AND BARRIERS TO LEVERAGING LOW EARTH ORBIT SATELLITES IN DEVELOPING MEMBER COUNTRIES

Satellite connectivity demand in Asia and the Pacific is forecast to grow rapidly.

Satellite broadband is a growing, and dominant, segment of the overall satellite sector. Overall, the sector’s revenues have been growing almost 4% per year and have increased by \$38 billion over the last 5 years. The space market is expected to reach between \$1.1 trillion to \$2.7 trillion in the next 30 years, with the provision of internet access via satellite predicted to account for 50%–70% as the primary driver of growth.⁶⁵ Figure 11 highlights the growth of GEO HTS bandwidth demand driven by broadband access and enterprise data traffic. Figure 12 forecasts that LEO and MEO satellites will capture half of the market for high-throughput satellite communications by 2027.

Low-cost, high-capacity coverage over an entire country gives governments an alternative to national satellite launches.

A number of governments in Asia are directly investing in launching their own national satellites (Table 4) with capital expenditures (CAPEX) and launch costs in the hundreds of millions of dollars. Starlink and other LEO constellations could serve as an alternative in supporting universal access objectives of national satellites. Figure 13 compares generations of GEO satellites, including HTS. While a direct comparison to LEO is challenging due to the differences in constellation design, assuming Starlink’s total constellation capacity of 20 Tbps and \$10 billion in forecast CAPEX investment, the equivalent CAPEX per Gbps ratio would be \$0.5 (for comparison purposes only).

⁶¹ A. Jonas et al. 2019. SpaceX, Starlink, and Tesla: Moving into Orbit? *Morgan Stanley Research*. 17 September; and B. Wang. 2019. Morgan Stanley Models SpaceX Value at \$120+ Billion with Starlink. *Next Big Future*. 8 November.

⁶² Comcast. 2020. Comcast Reports 1st Quarter 2020 Results. *Investor News Details*. 30 April.

⁶³ B. Wang. 2019. SpaceX Starlink Will Equal Launch Revenue in 2020 and Will Make Elon the World’s Richest Person by 2023. *Next Big Future*. 25 May.

⁶⁴ M. Sheetz. 2020. Morgan Stanley Expects SpaceX Will Be a \$100 Billion Company Thanks to Starlink and Starship. *CNBC*. 22 October.

⁶⁵ J. Johnson. 2018. Bandwidth Demand and Decreasing Satellite Costs Will Help Drive the Space Economy. *US Chamber of Commerce*. 22 October.

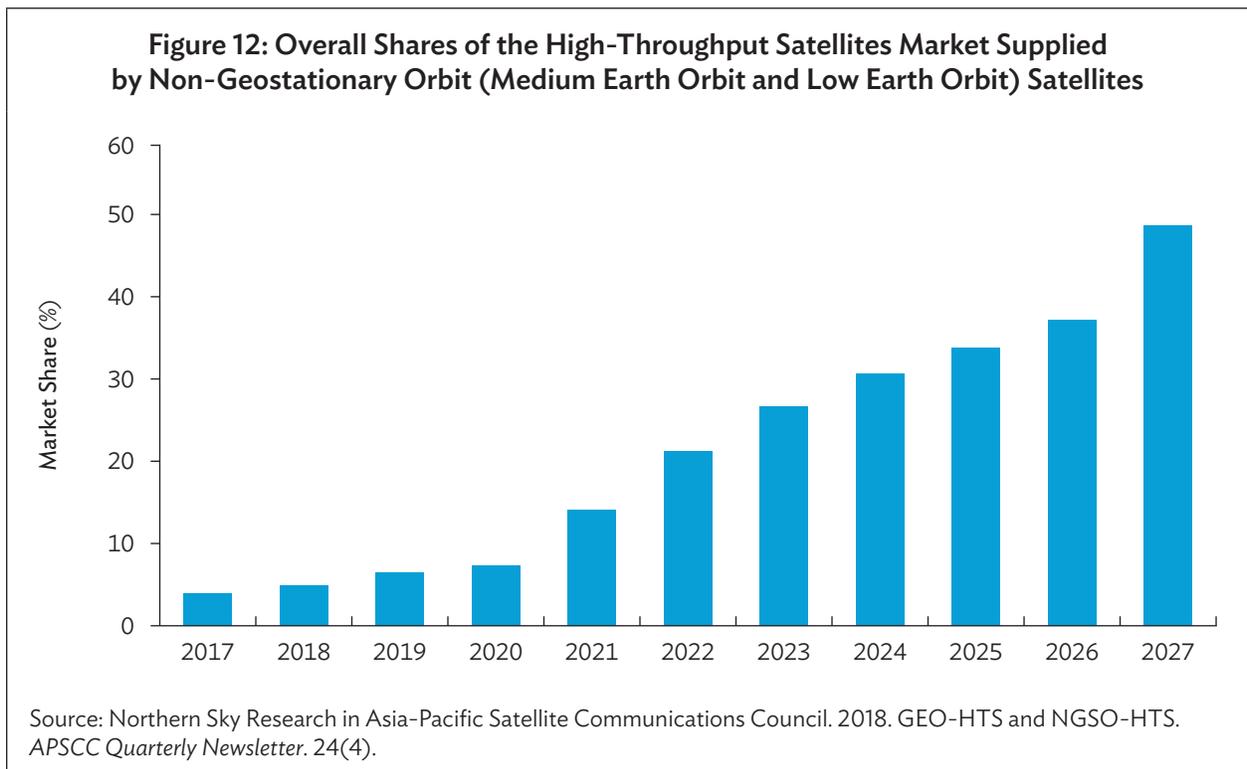
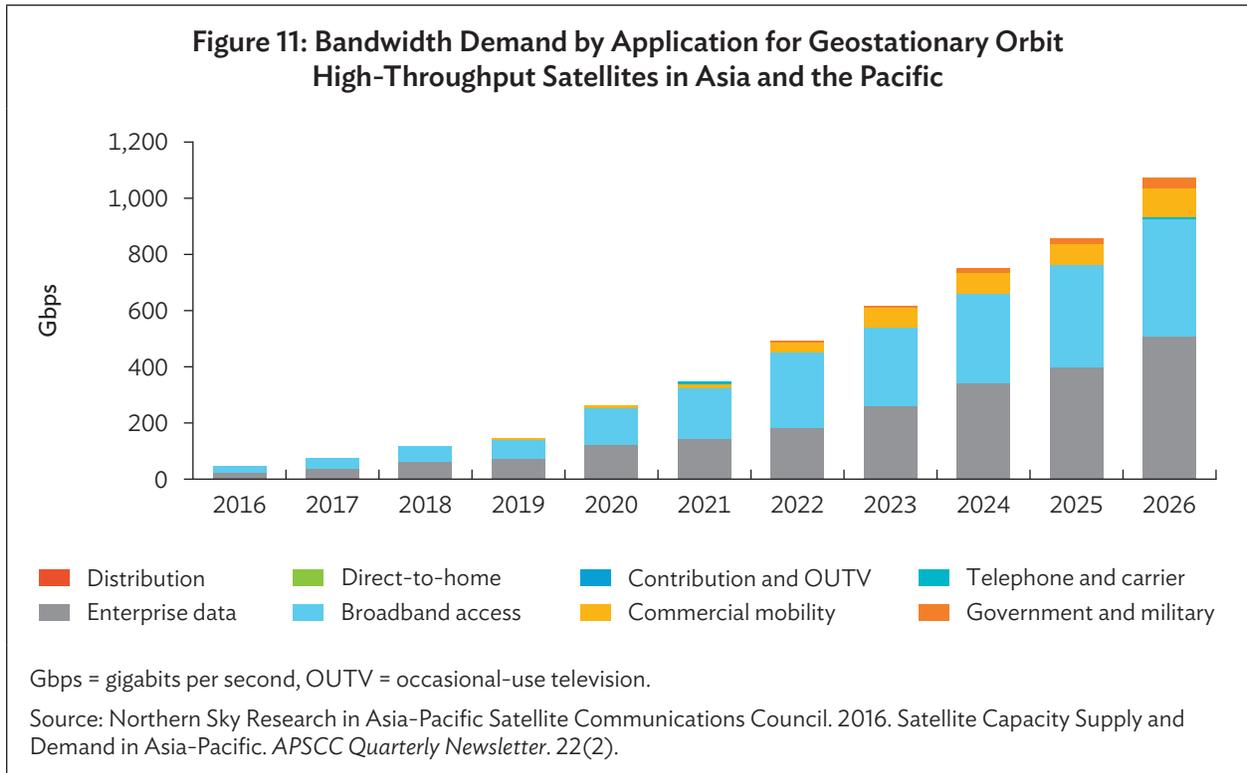
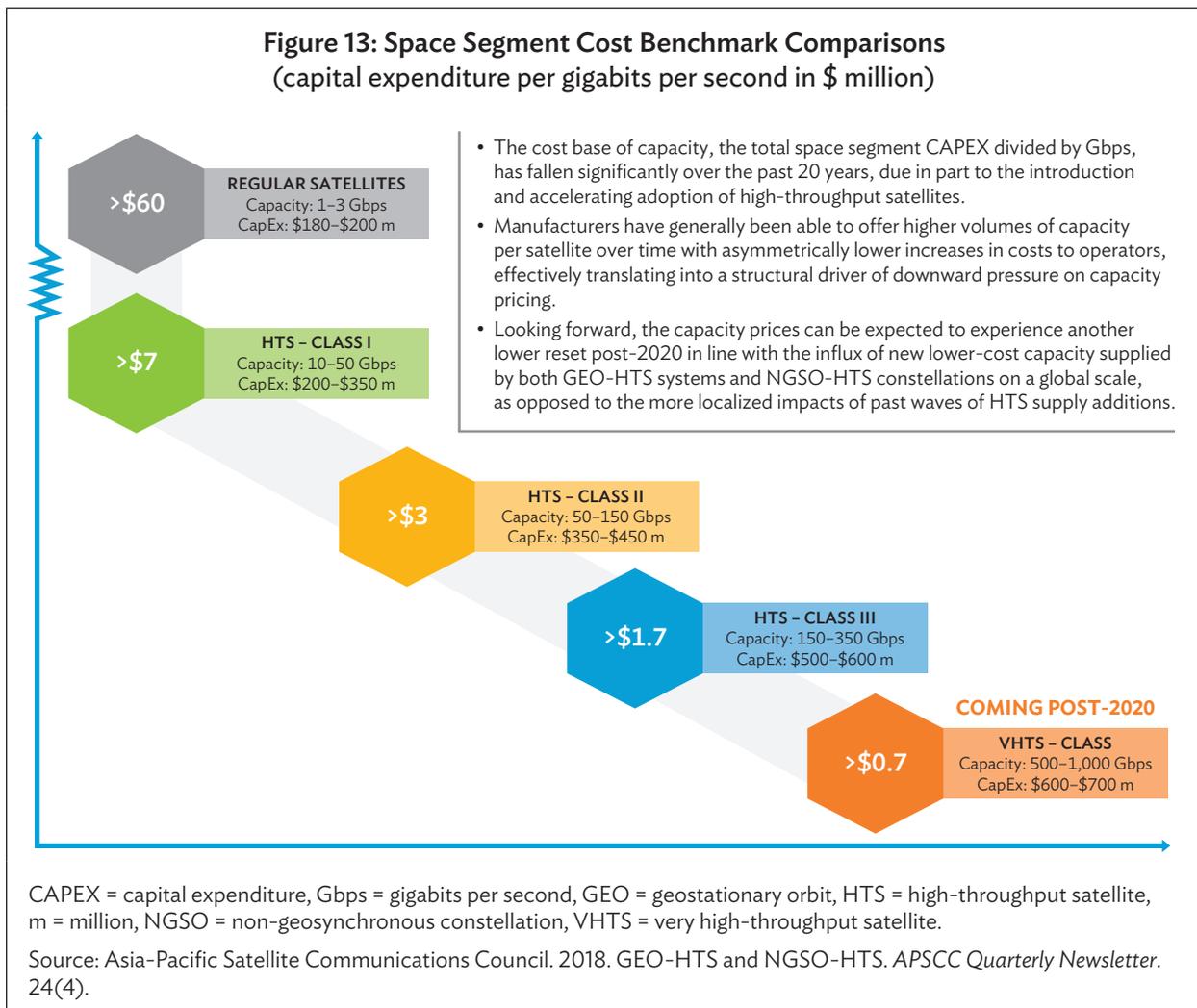


Table 4: Recent National Satellite Deployments in Asia

Country	Satellite	Launch Date	Throughput	Manufacturer
Bangladesh	Bangabandhu-1	Q4 2017/Q1 2018	40 TPEs	Thales Alenia Space
PRC	ChinaSat-16	April 2017	25 Gbps	CAST
India	GSAT-20	Q1 2018	70 Gbps	ISRO
Indonesia	Palapa-N1	2020	10 Gbps	CAST
Indonesia	Telkom-4	2018	100 Gbps	SSL
Lao PDR	LaoSat-1	November 2015	22 TPEs	CAST

Gbps = gigabits per second, Lao PDR = Lao People’s Democratic Republic, PRC = People’s Republic of China, Q = quarter, TPE = transponder equivalent.

Source: J. Del Rosario. 2017. Asia & the Age of High Throughput PrideSats. *Northern Sky Research*. 10 October.



Affordability: price discrimination and community Wi-Fi deployments

At the current public beta pricing level, Starlink's \$99 monthly plan is not affordable for many consumers in developing Asia. However, variable pricing by market (at different purchasing price levels) could result in a more affordable service offering. Similarly, community Wi-Fi models could be deployed, such as those being implemented by Hughes/Express Wi-Fi in Indonesia and Latin America where an individual subscription supports time- or data-bound service to potentially hundreds of users consuming small data bundles (in the megabytes) through a publicly accessible Wi-Fi access point. Areas of limited subscriber base may be opportunities for direct or subsidized partnerships.

Complex global networks require various regulatory approvals across countries, technologies, and business segments.

In the space segment, US-based entities such as Starlink and Project Kuiper require regulatory approval from the FCC as well the ITU. At the 2019 World Radiocommunication Conference, the ITU put into place new rules for non-geostationary orbit (NGSO) constellations to retain spectrum rights. As the ITU has noted: *"Under the newly adopted regulatory approach these systems will be required to deploy 10% of their constellations within 2 years from the end of the current period for bringing into use, 50% within 5 years, and complete the deployment within 7 years."*⁶⁶ In the ground segment, Earth stations or gateways will require technical and business licensing, and service provision to customers will require regulatory approval in every country of operation. How expeditious this process will be depends on the ease of doing business between countries, and the resistance that LEO companies may encounter as they try to enter markets dominated by incumbent operators.

For example, in India, telecom operators are already challenging the expected market entry of NGSO services. In many Asian markets, internet service licensing is restricted by regulators and can be a lengthy process. Interference issues will also have to be addressed if NGSOs interfere with the radio frequency propagation of GEOs. ITU rules are in place to limit power management of radio signals to prevent interference between transmission to and from satellites, as well as other adjustments such as changing frequency bands and reporting beams to avoid interference with GEO beams. The onus is on NGSOs to ensure they are not interfering; otherwise, they will have to shut down problematic assets.⁶⁷

Differences in licensing burdens between countries will impact LEO companies' ability to go to market with a uniform approach. The rules and requirements for internet service providers can be very different from those applying to supply backhaul to local internet service providers, potentially causing a delayed market entry or even a decision to not cover certain countries (Table 5).

⁶⁶ ITU. 2019. ITU World Radiocommunication Conference Adopts New Regulatory Procedures for Non-Geostationary Satellites. Press release. 20 November.

⁶⁷ V. Cherian. 2019. LEO/GEO Interference: Krato Execs on How to Address This. *Satellite ProMe.com*. 25 January.

Table 5: Differences in Licensing Requirements for Internet Service Providers across Asia and the Pacific

Country	Licensing
Cambodia	License from telecommunication regulator in Cambodia
Indonesia	License from Indonesian Telecommunications Regulatory Authority
Japan	Registration with Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (if installing cable facilities); notification to the said ministry prior to providing telecoms services, including internet
Korea, Republic of	Registration with Korea Communications Commission
Malaysia	License from Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
Philippines	Telco franchise law passed by Congress; Provisional Authority or Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity issued by National Telecommunications Commission
Singapore	License from Infocomm Media Development Authority
Thailand	License from National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission

Source: Adapted from Table 2.2. by Better Broadband Alliance. 2020. *Philippines Digital Economy Report 2020*. Washington, DC: World Bank. p. 41.

Other Risks and Challenges

Interference with astronomical observation has been cited as a concern with regard to LEO satellites. For example, after initial launches of Starlink satellites in June 2019, the altitude and design of the first satellites resulted in the satellite being visible from Earth with the naked eye. As a result, Starlink adjusted the design in subsequent launches. These are known as “DarkSats,” with a darkening coating to make the satellites less visible to stargazers and ground-based observatories. However, issues remain for wide-field sky surveys, particularly at twilight or sunset (with reflection from the sun). For example, 30%–40% of exposures made at some ground observatories around twilight and dawn could be impacted.⁶⁸ Further design and operational adjustments are in progress.

Other concerns have been raised regarding the increase in man-made space objects (space debris), particularly in LEO, which could potentially result in cascading collisions. However, many of the LEO constellations in development include satellites designed for a useful life span of less than half of the 15+ years of GEO satellites (Table 3). Starlink’s satellites, for example, are designed to be 100% demisable and burn up completely once they are put into deorbit at the end of their life span.⁶⁹ Furthermore, LEO constellations are building in mechanisms to track all other objects and avoid collisions. Starlink built an Autonomous Collision Avoidance mechanism into each satellite and uses a US Department of Defense database of debris tracking coupled with the satellite’s propulsion system to move the satellites out of collision paths.⁷⁰

⁶⁸ A. Witze. 2020. How Satellite ‘Megaconstellations’ will Photobomb Astronomy Images. *Nature.com*. 26 August.

⁶⁹ EO Portal. EO Portal Directory. Starlink Satellite Constellation of SpaceX.

⁷⁰ Starlink.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS: WHAT DEVELOPING MEMBER COUNTRIES CAN DO TO LEVERAGE THE OPPORTUNITY PRESENTED BY LOW EARTH ORBIT SATELLITES

As the new LEO constellations begin offering commercial service in 2021, actions can be taken today to ensure that low- and middle-income countries are well positioned to take advantage of potential cost-savings and increased coverage. These include:

Ensure flexible and streamlined licenses procedures for domestic internet service providers and satellite broadband providers.

Licensing regimes of internet service providers differ widely between countries. Good practice licensing policy includes simple registration with administrative bodies, rather than complex and onerous procedures that require legislative approvals. Regimes that require congressionally awarded franchise licenses, for example, create a significant barrier to entry and allow for rent seeking by firms that are able to navigate the cumbersome processes.

Allow for satellite provision of international internet capacity without a requirement for domestic ground stations to route traffic to and from satellite transponders.

So-called data localization regulations, that require internet traffic within a country to pass through nationally mandated infrastructure points of presence, create barriers to deployment and increase cost and complexity. National requirements, which stipulate that satellite transponder data traffic must transit through a domestic ground station (rather than be allowed to transmit from a ground station located in another country), create burdensome infrastructure deployment requirements. LEO constellation firms may decide that these represent too large a cost for markets with small potential revenue opportunities. It is common for internet traffic to be transmitted via satellite transponders that originate in a country where the satellite's ground station is located, particularly for smaller markets whereby providers need to aggregate total traffic being transmitted to achieve economies of scale.

If future versions of LEO satellites are able to deploy optical inter-satellite links, optical laser beams will directly transmit traffic between satellites in space. This will create further efficiencies in space network segments and could allow satellite constellations to reduce the number of ground stations needed. Regulations that impose a domestic ground station requirement would negate these efficiencies. In cases where the requirements to transmit data locally are driven by sovereignty and cybersecurity justifications, it may be possible to put in place policies that preserve sovereignty and cybersecurity principles without requiring data localization.

Reduce or remove import tariffs, quotas, or local manufacturing requirements for satellite user terminals.

Hardware, software, and licensing costs for user terminals (consumer equipment, including satellite antennas, modems, and Wi-Fi access points) contribute to the total cost of satellite internet service, and user terminals are already priced significantly above other broadband internet service hardware such as cable modems or stand-alone Wi-Fi access points. Reducing the production cost of user satellite terminals requires mass manufacturing and economies of scale; the benefits of which can best be passed to consumers if trade barriers do not further increase the cost of devices.

Engage in regional discussion and cooperation both in terms of regulatory convergence to improve the “ease of doing business” for LEO satellite connectivity as well as for potential demand aggregation between markets.

The expansion of satellite coverage and increase in available capacity will particularly benefit countries that have limited international internet bandwidth being supplied by undersea and terrestrial fiber optic cables, such as small island developing states and landlocked developing countries. Regional integration between countries and their neighbors could accelerate deployment timelines by easing the more cumbersome regulatory issues and forging convergence of licensing issues. Similarly, aggregation of demand between markets could present more attractive deployment timeline prioritization and may also generate bargaining power for favorable terms of service.

Deploy universal access funding to support public access through community Wi-Fi deployments.

Individual subscriptions to LEO service may still be commercially priced at levels beyond the affordability thresholds for low- and middle-income consumers in developing countries. However, public access could be subsidized by national and local governments partially or in full, either one-time or recurring, for the initial hardware and/or trial service, or to provide free public Wi-Fi. A number of countries in Asia and the Pacific fund public access by subsidizing free Wi-Fi services, of which LEO could provide connectivity in remote areas. Public access services via satellite could support connectivity to unconnected and under-connected government offices, schools, hospitals, and other public facilities. Public-private partnerships may be helpful in this regard, both in terms of consumer access as well as upstream infrastructure development (such as ground stations).

Invest in developing accurate, publicly available, mobile coverage and network infrastructure availability maps to better identify geographic areas that are unserved and underserved by current service providers.

Comprehensive, up-to-date, and publicly available (open data) mapping of network infrastructure (mobile cellular base stations, fiber optic cable routes, microwave backhaul lines, points of presence, internet exchange points, and others) as well as service coverage areas will better inform public and private decisions on where to allocate resources and investment to expand service availability. A tool made available by ITU in the regional and national planning is available at <https://www.itu.int/itu-d/tnd-map-public/>.

Consider supporting consumer financing for user terminals.

To increase the affordability of user terminals for individual subscriptions, governments could work with consumer finance institutions to develop programs that amortize the cost of user terminals over a service period, reducing the up-front cost barrier to access LEO service.

Support demand generation activities.

These include enhancing the digital skills of the general public with emphasis on the youth. In addition, technical skill development, such as VSAT deployment and maintenance for remote areas can help not only in connectivity to communities, but also assists in recovery of post-disaster telecommunication. In addition, demand generation could be considered to sustain connectivity. For instance, pacific connectivity and rural connectivity could go with digital applications and services, such as e-commerce, trade, and financial services, so that the community and households will be able to pay.

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Digital Connectivity and Low Earth Orbit Satellite Constellations

Opportunities for Asia and the Pacific

Satellite communication plays an important role in the global connectivity ecosystem. It connects rural and remote populations, provides backhaul connectivity to mobile cellular networks, and enables rapid communications for emergency and disaster responses. Low Earth orbit constellations may prove to be transformational to the connectivity landscape based on their global coverage and their suitability for areas not served by fiber optic cable networks. The Asian Development Bank's developing member countries are well placed to benefit from this expansion of internet connectivity. It will be particularly valuable for small island developing states and landlocked developing countries with limited international bandwidth internet.

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