

2nd International ICT Forecast and Industry Watch Meeting

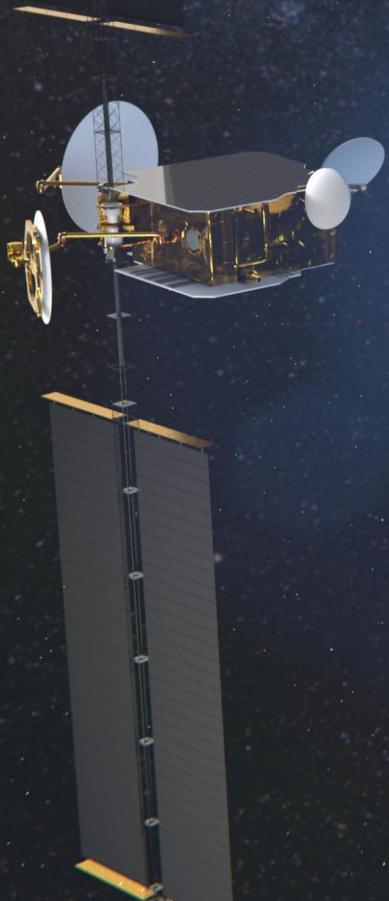
March 31st 2026



- 1. About HISPASAT**
- 2. Hurricane Melissa Response: Lessons learnt**
- 3. Looking forward: Scaling support for the rest of the Caribbean**

ABOUT HISPASAT

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1. HISPASAT global capabilities



14 SATELLITES IN ORBIT

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| 74°W H74W-1 | 70°W H70W-1 Alliance with StarOne | 61°W AMZ2 AMZ3 AMZ5 AMZNX |
| 55°W H55W-2 Alliance with Intelsat | 36°W H36W-1 | 30°W H30W-5 H30W-6 |

45/56
Spot beams in Ka band

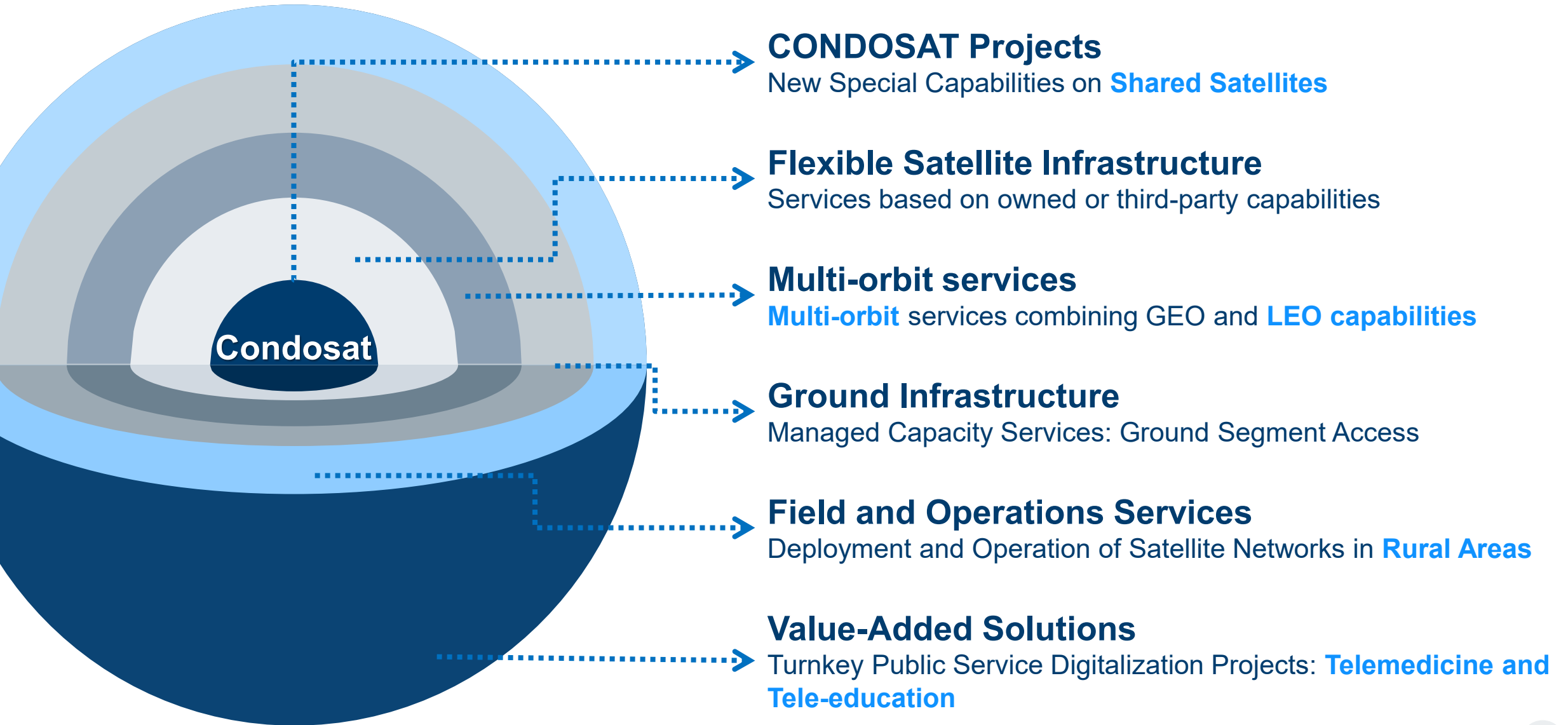
68
Spot beams in Ku band

>260
Transponders in C and Ku band

18
Teleports worldwide

14
Countries with permanent presence

1. HISPASAT: 360° value proposition



1. HISPASAT: CONDOSAT Project

1. HISPASAT is designing a new **Very High-Performance VHTS satellite**
2. Expected operative date: **4th Q of 2029**
3. Orbital position **58,5° W: Will provide connectivity to the entire CARICOM area**
4. Satellite capacity (total payload): **>120 Gbps**
5. Flexible allocation of capacity in the beams

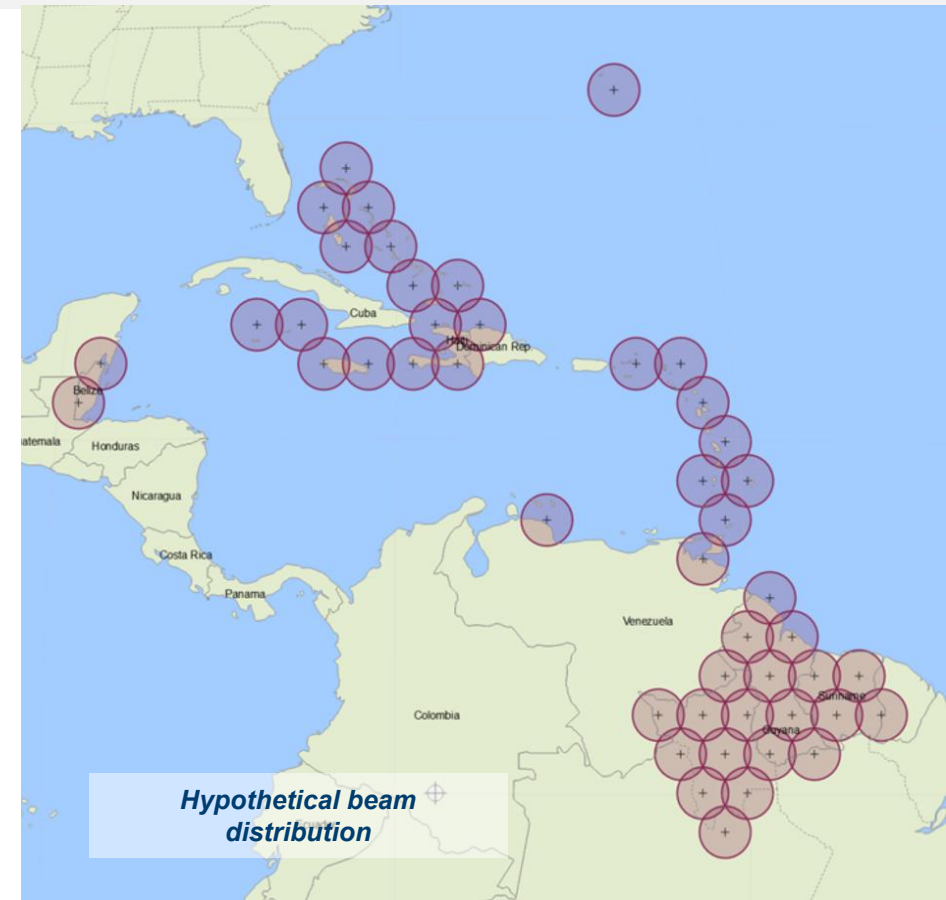


Over the equator
Orbital position 58,5° W

Countries that have signed an MoU with Hispasat to explore the project: Brasil, **CARICOM - CTU**, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican R., Guatemala, and Paraguay.

Countries negotiating the MoU: Bolivia, Ecuador, and Perú.

With financial support of





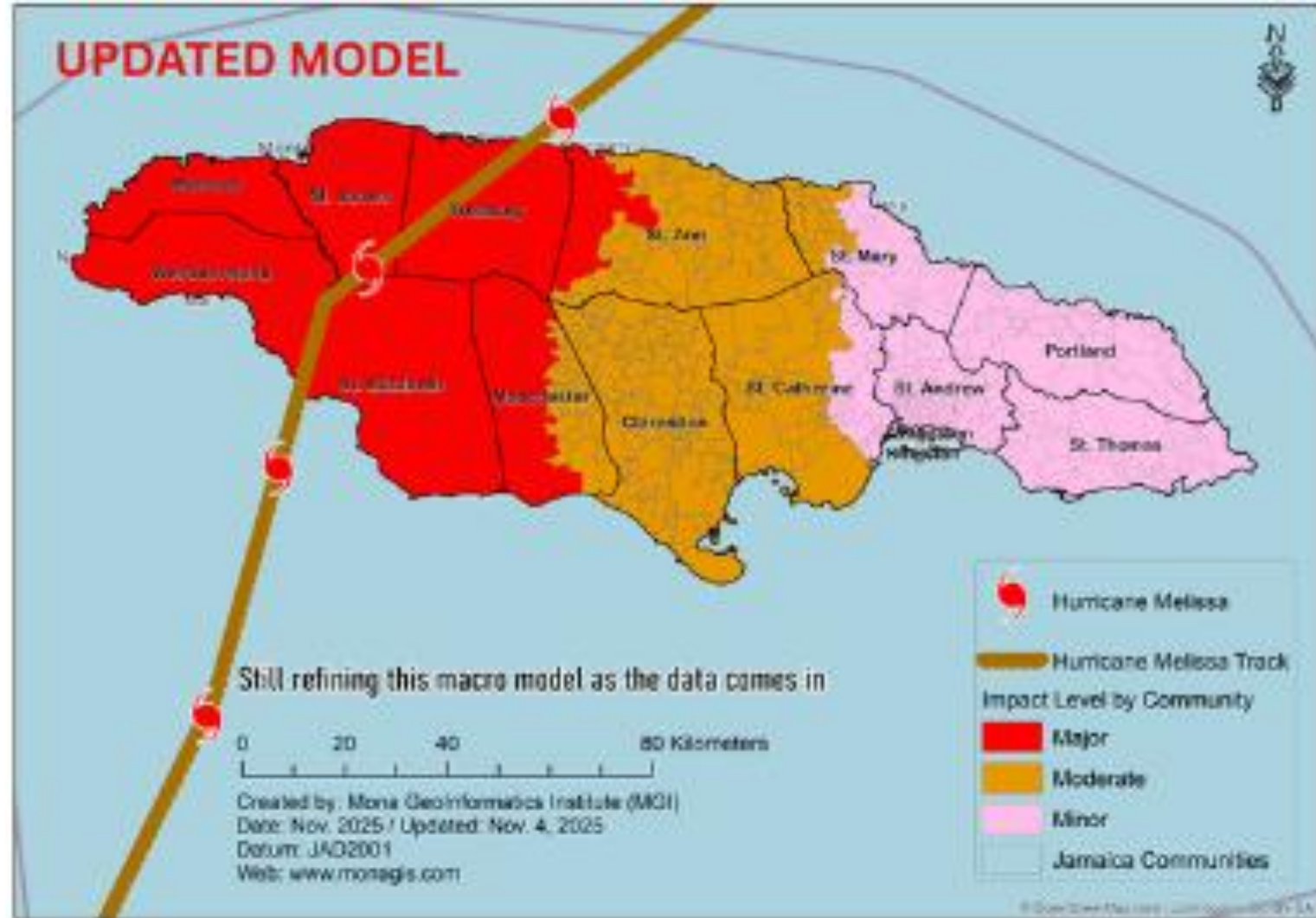
HURRICANE MELISSA RESPONSE

Lessons learnt

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2. Hurricane Melissa Response: Lessons learnt

1. Hurricane Melissa hit Jamaica on **October 28th 2025**
2. HISPASAT, CTU, and the **European Union Delegation** agreed to cooperate to provide satellite connectivity to the affected zones on **October 30th**
3. UNICEF was designated by the European Union Delegation to execute **USD +200 k of non-refundable funds**
4. HISPASAT deployed **+50 sites** during the following weeks/months for a 6 months free service thanks to **Jamaican authorities' cooperation**



2. Solution Overview

Total assigned antennas 55:

40 fixed antennas

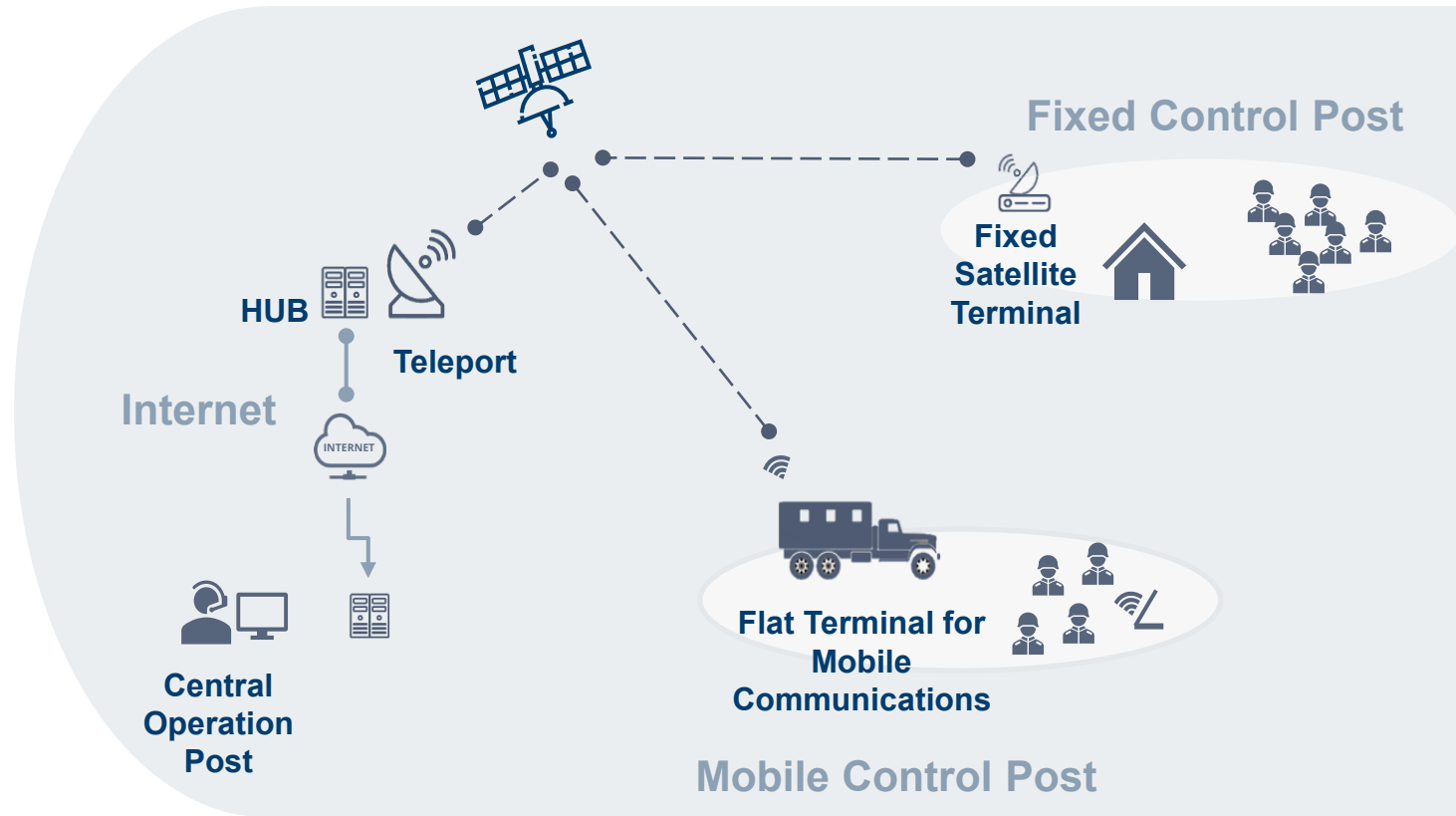
- Total BW 80Mbps /20 Mbps
- BW per site: 20/4
- Satellite: Amazonas Nexus

15 Portable Antennas

- Total BW: 30Mbps/15Mbps
- BW per site 5/2Mbps
- Satellite: H30W

Technician installers

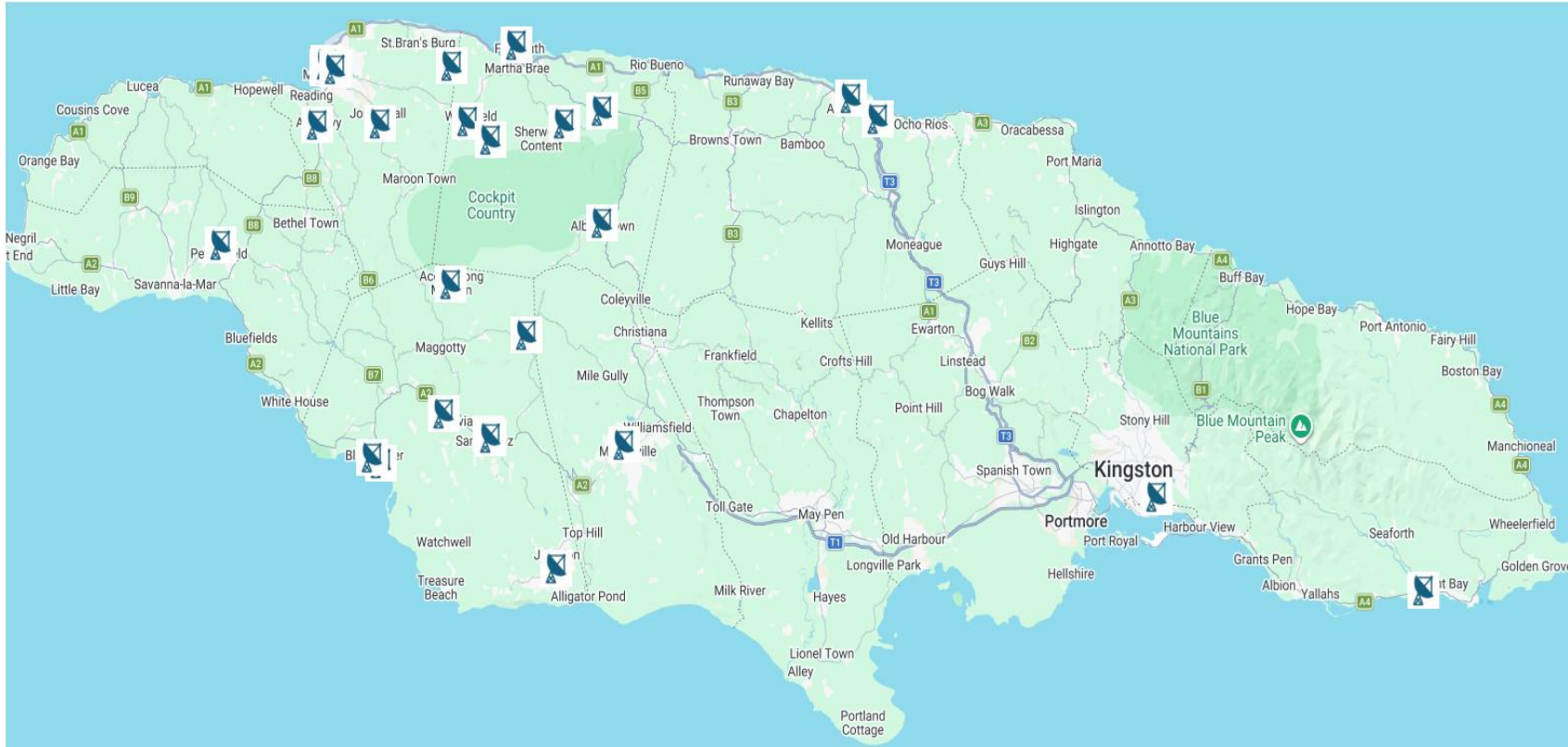
- Local training
- Deployment of initial sites



2. Deployment sites

Sites Definition: UNICEF determined and defined the list of sites to be installed

The active participation of UNICEF, CTU, ODPEM, JDF/JCF, has been crucial for the implementation of the project and the response to the emergency



Approximate locations where satellite antennas have been deployed



Installing portable antenna on the field



Fixed antenna installation training

2. Hurricane Melissa Response: Lessons learnt

Challenge

Procurement and logistics

1. Procurement and logistics do not fit with the reaction time needed for the emergency
2. Customs require local presence

Local partners for deployment phase

1. Hispasat defined deployment counting on local telecom partnerships. Reality is that Telecoms are busy recovering their own infrastructure

Governance model

1. Late identification of the entities receiving the connectivity service

Landing rights

1. Hispasat not allowed to transmit over emergency area

2. Hurricane Melissa Response: Lessons learnt

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1. Shipments from provider's factories to reduce time
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2. UNICEF, JDF and JCF lead the deployment phase

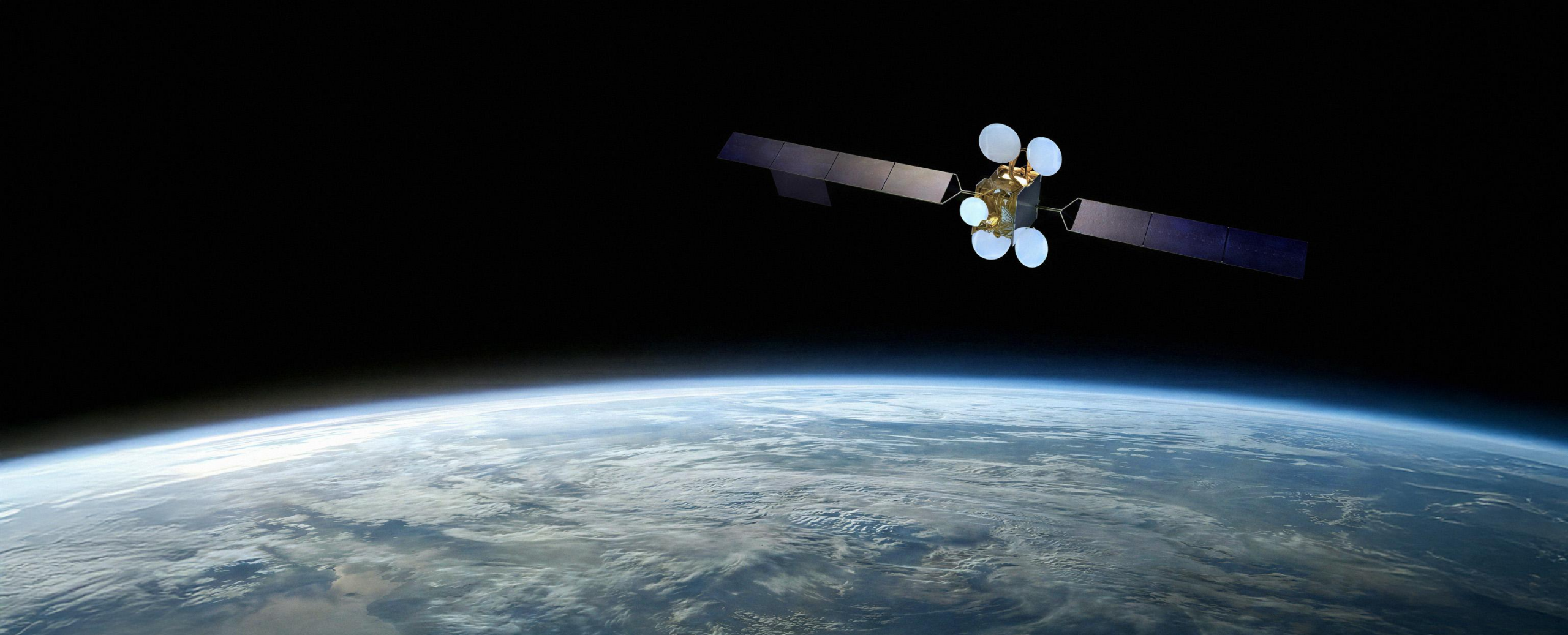
1. Entities and locations were defined in real time by local stakeholders

1. Temporal license emitted allowing Hispasat to serve during recovery period.



HISPASAT training session in Jamaica after Melissa hurricane





LOOKING FORWARD: Scaling support for the rest of the Caribbean

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3. Looking forward: Scaling support for the rest of the Caribbean

| | Procurement and logistics | Local partners for deployment phase | Governance model | Landing rights |
|------------|--|--|--|--|
| Challenge | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Procurement and logistics do not fit with the reaction time needed for the emergency 2. Customs require local presence | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hispasat defined deployment counting on local telecom partnerships. Reality is that Telecoms are busy recovering their own infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Late identification of the entities receiving the connectivity service | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hispasat not allowed to transmit over emergency area |
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| Solution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pre stock equipment in a free trade zone in CARICOM | <p>Before the emergency occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of local responsible for deployment 2. Training to local personnel | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Previous identification an agreement with future beneficiary institutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Standardize temporal allowance during recovery periods over CARICOM. |

HISPASAT and CTU are working on an AGREEMENT FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE

- 1) **OBJECTIVE:** To provide CARICOM countries with a **secure and independent communications** system capable of guaranteeing connectivity throughout their territories **immediately** following a failure of terrestrial communications caused by an emergency
- 2) **PARTNERS:** HISPASAT and CTU. CDEMA and a financing institution (EU? Other?) could join the agreement
- 3) **SCOPE:**
 - **Telecommunication equipment** available for **immediate deploy** in CARICOM territory
 - **Satellite connectivity** available for **immediate services** over CARICOM territory
 - **Knowledge transference:** HISPASAT could train ISP and local partners selected by CTU / CDEMA **BEFORE the emergency** in order for them to be ready for deployment

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Predictable Public Services and predefined scope of each response and role of local partners

- 1) Duration and characteristics of the service: CIR global
- 2) Beneficiary / responsible entities
- 3) Sites of deployment
- 4) Landing and operating rights
- 5) Secure deployment for telecommunication equipment
- 6) Local skills building program: Technology and knowledge transfer



HispaSat |

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