



Operational Satellite Policy (PIB 60)

**Information about frequency coordination and licensing
rules for satellite services**

Issue 1 | February 2018



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1 Introduction

1.1 Content

This document specifies the operational policy rules for satellite services. These include procedures and processes for international satellite frequency coordination.

When certifying radio licences applicable to space services (including satellite), the Approved Radio Engineers and Approved Radio Certifiers, need to read this document in conjunction with the rules relevant in Public Information Brochures, PIB 38, PIB 39, PIB 58 and PIB 59, where applicable.

1.2 Disclaimer

The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (the Ministry) makes no warranty, express or implied, nor assumes and liability for any loss suffered, whether arising directly, or indirectly, due to the sole reliance on the accuracy or contents of this Public Information Brochure (PIB 60).

1.3 Changes

The Ministry may change, delete or add to, or otherwise amend information contained in this document from time to time to reflect evolving policies. Changes to this document will be notified through the 'Radio Spectrum Management Business Update' e-newsletter that is emailed to those who subscribe. The changes are also notified in the news section of the RSM website www.rsm.govt.nz.

1.4 Clarification and Corrections

The Ministry will provide clarification of the information contained in this document when requested and would appreciate receiving suggestions for its improvement or advice relating to inaccuracies or ambiguity. Such matters may be emailed to radio.spectrum@mbie.govt.nz. Correspondence received will be acknowledged, investigated and appropriate action taken.

1.5 Amendment History

| Issue | Date | Description of Amendment |
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2 General

2.1 Purpose of this Public Information Brochure

This document outlines operational policy rules for satellite filing requests, international frequency coordination involving satellite services and licensing requirements for satellite services in New Zealand.

The operational policy rules focuses on the following principles:

- consistent approach in applying the International Radio Regulations (IRR);
- improving the Ministry's process in managing domestic and international coordination in frequency use for satellite services; and
- assuring protection to terrestrial services in New Zealand in regard to the use of the same spectrum for satellite services.

Should there be a conflict between the information in this document and other PIBs, or matters needing clarification, email radio.spectrum@mbie.govt.nz.

2.2 Interpretation, Terminology and Definitions

The interpretation contained in the [Radiocommunications Act 1989](#) (the Act) and the [Radiocommunications Regulations 2001](#) (the Regulations) apply to this document.

For space radiocommunication services, the following terms have meanings as defined in the IRR and relevant ITU-R Recommendations:

- Amateur-satellite service (AmSS)
- Broadcasting-satellite service (BSS)
- Earth exploration-satellite service (EESS)
- Fixed-satellite service (FSS)
- Inter-satellite service (ISS)
- Meteorological-satellite service (MetSS)
- Mobile-satellite service (MSS), including aeronautical/maritime mobile-satellite services (AMSS / MMSS)
- Radio astronomy service (RAS)
- Radiodetermination-satellite service (RDSS)
- Radiolocation-satellite service (RLSS)
- Radionavigation-satellite service (RNSS), including aeronautical/maritime radionavigation-satellite services (ARNS / MRNS)
- Space operation service (SOS)
- Space research service (SRS)
- Standard frequency and time signal-satellite service (SFTSS)

This document applies to radiocommunication stations, including space stations and associated earth stations, operating within a frequency band allocated for the purpose of its use by one of the above radiocommunication services.

2.3 Abbreviations

The following table gives a list of the abbreviations and their associated meanings used in this document:

| Abbreviation | Definition |
|----------------|---|
| API | Advance Publication Information |
| ARC | Approved Radio Certifier |
| ARE | Approved Radio Engineer |
| BR | Radiocommunication Bureau |
| BSS | Broadcasting Satellite Service |
| CR | Coordination Request |
| FSS | Fixed Satellite Service |
| GSO | Geo-stationary orbit |
| IFIC | International Frequency Information Circular |
| IMSO | International Mobile Satellite Organisation |
| IRR | International Radio Regulations |
| ITSO | International Telecommunications Satellite Organisation |
| ITU | International Telecommunications Union |
| MIFR | Master International Frequency Register |
| (the) Ministry | Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment |
| MSS | Mobile Satellite Service |
| NGSO | Non-geostationary orbit |
| PIB | Public Information Brochure |
| TT&C | Telemetry, tracking and command |
| WRC | World Radiocommunication Conference |

2.4 Space Object Regime

This document does not intend to cover New Zealand's international obligations and potential liability under the:

- Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (the Outer Space Treaty);
- Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (the Registration Convention); and
- Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (the Liability Convention).

Any policy relating to regulating space object is outside the scope of this document. Refer to [Outer Space and High-altitude Activities Act 2017](#). For further information about the New Zealand Space Agency, refer to <http://www.mbie.govt.nz/info-services/sectors-industries/space>.

2.5 International Obligations

New Zealand is a Member State of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The Ministry is responsible to ensure the consistent applications of the provisions in the International Radio Regulations (IRR) in relation to radiocommunication services. The reference to IRR provisions, including the associated Articles, Appendices, Resolutions, are annotated in bold in this document.

Articles **9** and **11** of the IRR set out timeframes for submission of information including Advance Publication Information (API), Coordination Request (CR) and Notification. The associated [Rules of Procedure](#) also set out what the ITU Radiocommunication Bureau (BR) will do and the obligations of both notifying and affected administrations.

In addition to Articles **9** and **11**, other relevant IRR texts include:

- a) Article **1** which provides Terms and Definitions.
- b) Article **4** which provides provisions on the Assignment and Use of frequencies.
- c) Article **5** which provides provisions on Frequency Allocations. In Section I of Article **5** provisions Nos. **5.1** to **5.22** provide details on Regions and Areas that are referenced throughout the IRR. In Section II provisions Nos. **5.23** to **5.44** provide details on the categories of services and allocations utilised, in particular, in the Table of Frequency Allocations. In Section III provisions Nos. **5.46** to **5.52** provide a description of the Table of Frequency Allocations. Section IV provides the Table of Frequency Allocations from 8.3 kHz to 275 GHz, noting that provision No. **5.565** details frequency bands that have been identified by administrations for passive service applications in the range 275-1000 GHz. Section IV of Article **5** also includes a substantial number of footnotes to the Frequency Table. Footnotes provide further regulatory detail on the use of one or more of the radiocommunication services allocated in particular frequency band(s).
- d) Article **15** provides provisions about the responsibility of interference management by the administrations.

- e) Article **18** provides provisions relating to the issuance of licences for transmitting stations.
- f) Article **21** provides provisions for services and stations relating to terrestrial and space services sharing frequency bands above 1 GHz.
- g) Article **22** provides provisions for services and stations relating to space services.
- h) Article **29** provides provisions relating to the radio astronomy service.
- i) Appendix **7** provides methods for the determination of the coordination area around an earth station in frequency bands between 100 MHz and 105 GHz.
- j) Appendix **8** provides the method of calculation for determining if coordination is required between geostationary-satellite networks sharing the same frequency bands.
- k) Volume 3 of the IRR contains a number of Resolutions and Recommendations incorporated by reference in various Articles of the IRR. Footnotes in Article **5** can require that the texts as contained in these Resolutions and Recommendations apply to the use of a space radiocommunication service in particular frequency bands.

2.5.1 Realm of New Zealand

The Realm of New Zealand includes the areas covering New Zealand, Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau. Tokelau is a dependent territory of New Zealand. The Cook Islands and Niue are self-governing territories in free association with New Zealand and both have their own treaty-making capabilities as recognised by the United Nations Secretariat.

In the context of ITU membership, the Realm of New Zealand is represented by the administration of New Zealand (country code: NZL). New Zealand is also the notifying administration in relation to frequency coordination on behalf of Cook Islands (country code: CKH), Niue (country code: NIU) and Tokelau (country code: TKL) since these three countries are not recognised as Member States of the ITU. In other words, New Zealand appears as the primary contact of these countries regarding frequency coordination requests, particularly for space radiocommunication services.

The Ministry does not conduct any investigations around notifications from the ITU or requests from other administrations in relation to frequency coordination affecting Cook Islands, Niue and/or Tokelau. The Ministry forwards any relevant correspondences directly addressed to these countries to the responsible administrators for their information and action, if required. We will not act on their behalf without advice and consent received from the responsible administrators.

2.5.2 Historical association to satellite-related organisations

In addition to the ITU, New Zealand was also a member of:

International Telecommunications Satellite Organisation (ITSO)

- An intergovernmental organisation that formerly oversees the provision of global satellite communications via satellites operated under the name “INTELSAT”.
- Since the privatisation of INTELSAT in July 2001, the activities within ITSO are no longer relevant to New Zealand¹.
- Any satellite filings and coordination requests from a notifying administration on behalf of INTELSAT would be treated equally like any other foreign satellite operator.

¹ New Zealand ratified the agreement relating to the ITSO in 1971, but did not ratify any amendments to this agreement after 1996. Refer to <http://www.treaties.mfat.govt.nz/search/details/t/1106>.

International Mobile Satellite Organisation (IMSO)

- An intergovernmental organisation that formerly oversees the provision of public safety satellite communications especially for maritime and aeronautical services via satellites operated under the name “INMARSAT”.
- Since the operational assets were separated from IMSO in order to privatise INMARSAT in April 1999, the activities within IMSO are no longer relevant to New Zealand².
- Any satellite filings and coordination requests from a notifying administration on behalf of INMARSAT would be treated equally like any other foreign satellite operator.

² New Zealand ratified the agreement relating to the IMSO in 1976 and its subsequent amendment in 1989, but did not ratify any amendments to this agreement after 1998. Refer to <http://www.treaties.mfat.govt.nz/search/details/t/939>.

3 Space Spectrum Regime

3.1 Landing Right

New Zealand does not have a landing right regime. Satellite operators are not charged any “landing right” fee when providing satellite coverage over in New Zealand. Consequently, the downlink signals (space-to-Earth direction) are not subject to protection in New Zealand, unless the associated earth stations receiving such downlink signals are individually licensed. Refer to §4.1 for licensing details.

To ensure protection to be afforded to existing terrestrial services deployed in New Zealand in the same frequency band that is also allocated to space services, the Ministry would prepare responses appropriately in the international satellite filing and coordination process as outlined in §3.3.

3.2 Frequency Allocations for Space Services in New Zealand

The New Zealand allocations for the following space services are typically in line with ITU Region 3 as contained in Article 5 of the IRR, unless otherwise indicated in the respective columns within the New Zealand Table of Allocations:

- Amateur-satellite service
- Broadcasting-satellite service
- Earth exploration-satellite service
- Fixed-satellite service
- Inter-satellite service
- Meteorological-satellite service
- Mobile-satellite service (including aeronautical/maritime mobile-satellite services)
- Radio astronomy service
- Radiodetermination-satellite service
- Radiolocation-satellite service
- Radionavigation-satellite service (including aeronautical/maritime radionavigation-satellite services)
- Space operation service
- Space research service
- Standard frequency and time signal-satellite service

For details of these relevant New Zealand allocations, refer to the latest version of [Table of Radio Spectrum Usage in New Zealand \(PIB 21\)](#).

3.3 Satellite Filing and Coordination Process

As indicated in §2.4 above, New Zealand is a Member State of the ITU and the Ministry is the notifying administration. When carrying out the relevant processes and procedures, the roles of the applicant, the Ministry and the ITU in these satellite filing and coordination processes can be seen in diagrammatic form in Appendix 1 of this document. An important role for the applicant is the carriage of the detailed coordination discussions required that result from the examination of coordination requests (satellite network filings) submitted by member state administrations to the BR.

The BR publishes the International Frequency Information Circular (IFIC) on a fortnightly basis for all satellite network filings and coordination requests.

The publication of BR IFIC is distributed to all administrations through DVDs. It contains Parts I-S, II-S, III-S and Special Section publications with information on the frequency assignments to space stations, earth stations or radioastronomy stations submitted by administrations to the BR for coordination, as necessary, and eventual recording in the Master International Frequency Register (MIFR), as well as those submitted under the relevant provisions of the IRR or subject to Appendices **30**, **30A** and **30B** of the IRR:

- Appendix **30** – *Provisions for all services and associated Plans and List for the broadcasting-satellite service in the frequency bands 11.7-12.2 GHz (in Region 3), 11.7-12.5 GHz (in Region 1) and 12.2-12.7 GHz (in Region 2);*
- Appendix **30A** – *Provisions and associated Plans and List1 for feeder links for the broadcasting satellite service (11.7-12.5 GHz in Region 1, 12.2-12.7 GHz in Region 2 and 11.7-12.2 GHz in Region 3) in the frequency bands 14.5-14.8 GHz and 17.3-18.1 GHz (in Regions 1 and 3), and 17.3-17.8 GHz (in Region 2);*
- Appendix **30B** – *Provisions and associated Plan for the fixed-satellite service in the frequency bands 4 500-4 800 MHz, 6 725-7 025 MHz, 10.70-10.95 GHz, 11.20-11.45 GHz and 12.75-13.25 GHz.*

The Preface to the BR IFIC is published and updated regularly on the BR IFIC DVD-ROM and on the ITU website at <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-R/space/Pages/prefaceMain.aspx>. It describes the contents and the layout of the BR IFIC. It is also for use in consulting copies of the MIFR when provided in electronic form (srs_xxxx.mdb) or the BR IFIC data (ifcxxxx.mdb) or any other document of the BR.

The labelling of individual Special Sections within BR IFIC, as extracted from the Preface, are tabulated in [Appendix 2](#) of this document. References to these labels of Special Sections are used throughout §3.3.3, §3.3.4 and §3.3.5 of this document.

The BR examines all filings and identifies where each administration may have terrestrial services or existing satellite networks that could be subject to interference from the planned satellite network.

Each BR IFIC has a publication date and a 4-month period to confirm the need for coordination with the filing administration. In most cases if no comment confirming the need to coordinate is received from an administration identified by the BR within the 4-month deadline, that administration is considered to have agreed to the filing. However, this does not apply to planned bands as detailed in Appendices **30**, **30A** and **30B** of the IRR. For Appendices **30** and **30A** the filing administration can seek the assistance of the BR and if, after the intervention by the BR a potentially affected administration continues to not reply, it is deemed to have agreed to the requested coordination. For Appendix **30B**, failure to reply, even after an intervention by the BR, is deemed to be lack of agreement to the requested coordination. Additionally, for Appendix **30B**, a non-response from an identified administration is considered as disagreement to the inclusion of its territory in the intended service area of the planned FSS satellite network (No. 6.6 of Appendix **30B** and the related Rules of Procedure refer).

The BR has developed a series of software tools that are to be used when preparing electronic filings and performing technical calculations. They are to be used by operators when developing material for submission to the Ministry. These tools are regularly updated and new tools are developed depending on the decisions of WRCs. See <http://www.itu.int/ITU-R/go/space-software/en>.

Circular Letters concerning Radio Regulation Frequency Registration can be found at <https://www.itu.int/md/R00-CR-CIR/en>.

3.3.1 Planned bands for geostationary satellite orbit

The term “planned bands” means the specific frequency bands that have been comprehensively planned for administrations on the basis of equitable access to deploy individual satellite services at a specific orbital position. The requirements and procedures applicable to “planned bands” are as detailed in Appendices **30**, **30A** and **30B** Plans of the IRR:

| | Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 | Reservation for NZL |
|---|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Appendix 30 for BSS (downlink) | 11.7-12.5 GHz | 12.2-12.7 GHz | 11.7-12.2 GHz | 11.7-12.2 GHz at 158°E |
| Appendix 30A for BSS feeder links (uplink) | 17.3-18.1 GHz | 14.5-14.8 GHz 17.3-17.8 GHz | 14.5-14.8 GHz 17.3-18.1 GHz | 17.3-18.1 GHz at 158°E |
| Appendix 30B for FSS (up/downlink) | 4 500-4 800 MHz, 6 725-7 025 MHz, 10.7-10.95 GHz, 11.2-11.45 GHz, 12.75-13.25 GHz | | | All five frequency bands at 152°E |

It is the Ministry’s obligation to ensure that the orbital positions and associated frequency bands reserved for New Zealand as per Appendices **30**, **30A** and **30B** Plans are adequately protected from foreign satellite filings even though New Zealand does not operate any active satellite network occupying the respective orbital positions.

In the event that a new foreign satellite filing includes frequency ranges within C-/Ku-band as detailed in Appendices **30**, **30A** and **30B** Plans, and that New Zealand is identified by BR as an affected administration, the Ministry would request for New Zealand to be removed from the service area.

3.3.2 Overview of processes for “non-planned bands”

The IRR lay down the processes to be followed by administrations (and through them, satellite system operators under their jurisdiction) when seeking to coordinate frequency assignments to space and earth stations and subsequently notify these assignments for recording in the Master International Frequency Register. The detailed coordination and notification procedures in Articles **9** and **11** of the IRR are complemented by provisions in other Articles of the IRR, in the relevant Appendices and in related Resolutions decided by World Radiocommunication Conferences (WRCs).

In this section, the detailed texts from the provisions of the IRR are not simplified, summarised or interpreted. The relevant provisions in the IRR should be referred to in parallel with the instructions and explanations given below.

In Section I of Article **11** provisions Nos. **11.1** to **11.12** provide details on the need to notify. No. **11.15** requires that administrations provide the relevant characteristics listed in Appendix **4** of the IRR. Provisions **11.17** to **11.26A** (noting in particular Nos. **11.17**, **11.22**, **11.23** and **11.25**) provide details on the submission of notices to the BR.

In Section I of Article **9** provisions Nos. **9.1** to **9.2C** provide details on the need to undertake the procedure for API on satellite networks or satellite systems that are not subject to the coordination procedure given in Section II of Article **9**. Sub-Section IA of Article **9** provides details of the process.

In Section II of Article **9** provisions Nos. **9.6** to **9.21** provide details on the need to undertake the relevant coordination procedure(s). Provisions Nos. **9.23** to **9.31** provide details on

initiating the process. It is important to note that the frequency assignments to be taken into account in effecting coordination are identified using Appendix 5 of the IRR (No. 9.27 refers).

Provision No. 11.44 requires that the notified date of bringing into use of any frequency assignment to a space station of a satellite network shall be not later than seven years following the date of receipt by the BR of the relevant complete information under No. 9.1 or 9.2 in the case of satellite networks or systems not subject to Section II of Article 9 or under No. 9.1A in the case of satellite networks or systems subject to Section II of Article 9.

3.3.3 Frequency bands subject to coordination

In this section, the detailed texts from the provisions of the IRR are not simplified, summarised or interpreted. The relevant provisions in the IRR should be referred to in parallel with the instructions and explanations given below.

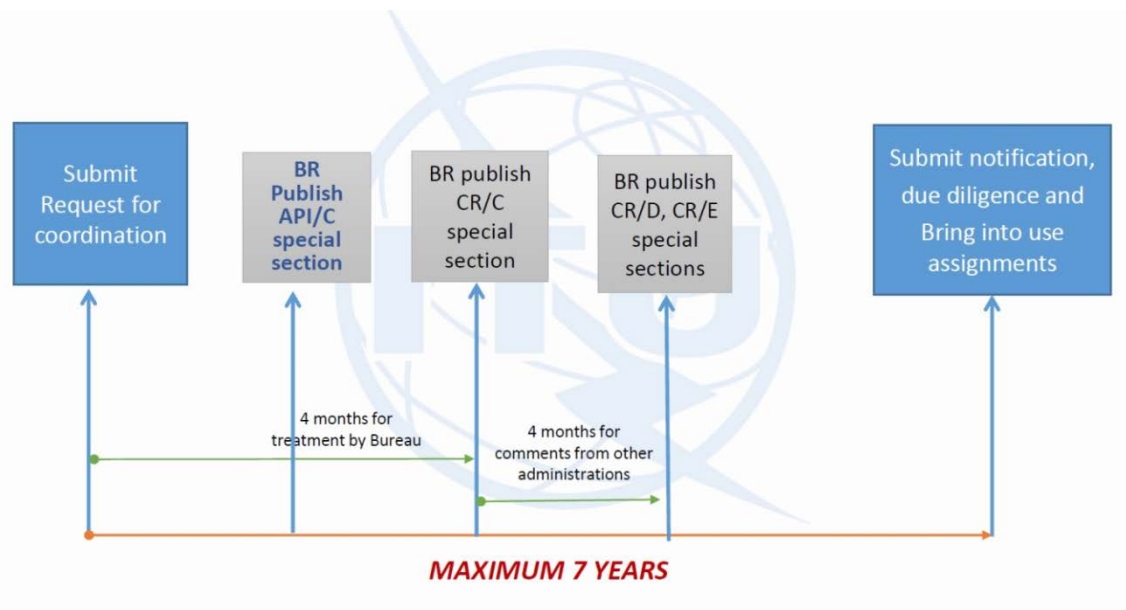
3.3.3.1 Coordination procedures and processes

The table below gives the different forms of coordination that need to be undertaken for satellite systems operating or planned to operate in all space radiocommunication services, as listed in §3.2 of this document. Geo-Stationary Orbit (GSO) satellite networks are to be coordinated. Non-Geo-Stationary Orbit (NGSO) satellite systems are to be coordinated in the cases mentioned below; otherwise NGSO systems are not required to coordinate. These latter cases are covered in §3.3.4 of this document.

| Cases | Provision – Section II of IRR Article 9 | Remarks |
|---|---|--|
| GSO to GSO | 9.7, Article 7 of Appendices 30 and 30A | General obligation to coordinate |
| NGSO to Certain Earth Stations of GSO | 9.7B | See Table 5-1 of Appendix 5 |
| BSS (GSO/NGSO) to Terrestrial Services | 9.11, Res.539 | See Table 5-1 of Appendix 5 |
| NGSO to NGSO | 9.11A/9.12 | Obligation to coordinate if provision is mentioned in Footnote |
| NGSO to GSO | 9.11A/9.12A | Obligation to coordinate if provision is mentioned in Footnote |
| GSO to NGSO | 9.11A/9.13 | Obligation to coordinate if provision is mentioned in Footnote |
| NGSO/GSO to Terrestrial Services | 9.11A/9.14 | Obligation to coordinate if provision is mentioned in Footnote |
| The requirement to seek the agreement of other administrations is included in a footnote to the Table of Frequency Allocation | 9.21 | Obligation to coordinate if provision is mentioned in Footnote |

Note: More detailed information on the need to coordinate is to be found in Table 5-1 of Appendix 5 of the IRR as well as in the Rules of Procedure covering provisions Nos. 9.11A and 9.21.

The timeline and extent of the process is summarised in the diagram below:



IRR provisions Nos. **9.38**, **9.52** and **11.44** provide details on the timelines indicated in the diagram.

The coordination process is initiated by any administration acting in accordance with No. **9.30** (noting Nos. **9.23** and **9.26**). If the responsible administration concludes that coordination is not required under Nos. **9.7** to **9.7B**, it is to send the relevant information (as required in Appendix **4** of the IRR) to the BR for action under No. **9.34**.

The BR space software tool SpaceCap is to be used to capture the relevant data items as required by Annex 2 to Appendix **4** of the IRR. This is captured in an *.mdb file. The SpacePub tool can be used to print this information. The captured electronic notice is to be validated by using the SpaceVal tool. Graphical data to be submitted can be captured using the GIMS tool, submitted in the forms of equations, or submitted as diagrams. The Rules of Procedure on Appendix **4** of the IRR provide additional precision on a number of matters.

The BR examines the notice for completeness and if found incomplete it immediately seeks from the administration concerned any clarification required and information not provided. Only when complete information is received can a formal date of receipt be given by the BR. The Rules of Procedure on receivability provide additional precision on a number of matters.

Once complete information is received the BR then examines and publishes Special Section CR/C containing coordination request in accordance with Nos. **9.34** to **9.38**. No. **9.41** that allows for administrations to query their inclusion or lack of inclusion as potentially affected administrations in cases covered by Nos. **9.7** to **9.7B**. The BR reviews such requests and, if the requests are substantiated, it publishes Special Section CR/E containing information on the status of requests for inclusion in the coordination procedure submitted under No. **9.41**. In this case the final list of the coordination requirements (administrations and networks) is the “sum” of those published in the relevant Special Sections CR/C and CR/E.

No. **9.50** requires that an administration having received a request for coordination under Nos. **9.7** to **9.21**, or having been included in the procedure following action under No. **9.41**, promptly examine the matter with regard to interference which may be caused to or, in certain cases, by its own assignments, identified in accordance with Appendix **5** of the IRR.

Nos. **9.51**, **9.52**, **9.52A** and **9.52C** detail the processes that should be followed and the consequences related to any lack of timely reactions. In particular, a lack of response by an administration to a request for coordination within four months of its publication leads to that application of Nos. **9.48** and **9.49**, whereby it is deemed that the administration which has failed to acknowledge receipt has undertaken:

9.48 a) *that no complaint will be made in respect of any harmful interference affecting its own assignments which may be caused by the assignment for which coordination was requested; and*

9.49 b) *that the use of its own assignments will not cause harmful interference to the assignment for which coordination was requested.*

For coordination requests published under Nos. **9.11** to **9.14** and **9.21**, comments from administrations are to be submitted to the BR within this four-month period by use of the SpaceCom software tool. The Ministry delegates the initial preparation of comments using this tool to the applicant/operator. The Ministry then merges all such comments for a given BR IFIC and submits this consolidated *.mdb file to the BR.

The BR, after expiry of the four-month deadline, publishes Special Section CR/D indicating the list of administrations having submitted their disagreement or other comments within that regulatory deadline. No. **9.53A** refers. In so doing the BR makes available “draft” Special Section CR/D on each BR IFIC to allow for a final check by responding administrations (again using the SpaceCom tool) before publishing the definitive Special Section CR/D. It is important to note that the publication of Special Section CR/D provides the final definitive list of coordination requirements under Nos. **9.11** to **9.14** and **9.21**.

Other provisions in Sub-section IIC of Article **9** of the IRR provide further detail on this process. Provisions in Sub-section IID of Article **9** indicate the actions that can be undertaken in the event of no reply, no decision or disagreement on a request for coordination.

The processing of satellite network filings and their publication is subject to Cost Recovery from the notifying administrations. §5.2.2 of this document provides details on the Ministry’s requirements with respect to these ITU cost recovery charges.

3.3.3.2 Notification procedures and processes

The Ministry submits notification filings to the BR in accordance with the provisions of Article **11** of the IRR and will respect the 7-year limit for the submission of such filings. Applicants are expected to carry out their responsibilities in this process in order that such a timely submission can occur.

As part of the activity of effecting coordination, an administration may have agreed to modify some of the characteristics published in the Special Section CR/C containing coordination request. The notification filing is to contain the final characteristics resulting from this coordination activity.

Notices not containing those characteristics specified in Appendix **4** of the IRR as mandatory or required are returned by the BR with comments to help the notifying administration to complete and resubmit them, unless the information not provided is immediately forthcoming from the administration in response to an inquiry by the BR. Complete notices are marked by the BR with their date of receipt and are examined in the date order of their receipt. On receipt of a complete notice the BR, within no more than two months, publishes its contents, with any diagrams and maps and the date of receipt, in the BR IFIC and this publication constitutes the acknowledgement to the notifying administration of receipt of its notice. This publication is to be found in Part I-S of the BR IFIC.

In order to be recorded in the MIFR, assignments are to be in conformity with the Frequency Allocation Table of Article 5 of the IRR and the other provisions listed in the Rules of Procedure under No. **11.31** (No. **11.31** examination). In addition:

- a) The required coordination requirements are to have been completed (No. **11.32** examination);
or
- b) The examination of the assignments with respect to the probability of harmful interference (C/I) – the examination under No. **11.32A** – is found to be favourable.

Where these findings are favourable, the BR publishes these assignments in Part II-S of the BR IFIC and they are simultaneously recorded in the MIFR.

Where the findings are unfavourable the assignments concerned are published in Part III-S of the BR IFIC and the BR returns the notice (or the relevant part thereof) to the notifying administration with an indication of the appropriate action to be undertaken. Nos. **11.36** to **11.38** refer.

An administration can resubmit a notice that has been returned by the BR either unchanged or modified appropriately. Any resubmitted notice which is received by the BR more than six months after the date on which the original notice was returned by the BR is considered to be a new notification with a new date of receipt (No. **11.46** refers).

Where the notifying administration resubmits the notice and the BR finds that the coordination procedures specified in No. **11.32** have been successfully completed with all administrations whose space or terrestrial radiocommunication stations may be affected, the assignment is recorded in the MIFR. The date of receipt by the BR of the original notice is entered in the appropriate column of the MIFR. The date of receipt by the BR of the resubmitted notice is entered in the “Remarks” column.

Assignments can also be recorded in the MIFR if formally requested by the notifying administration:

- a) In the case of an unfavourable finding under No. **11.31**, assignments can be recorded under Nos. **4.4/8.4**; the assignments are recorded for information only and they have no international recognition.
- b) Under No. **11.41**, following from an unfavourable finding under Nos. **11.32** and **11.32A**, noting the requirements of No. **11.41.2** (indication of coordination effort) and No. **11.42** (elimination of harmful interference).

All frequency assignments notified in advance of their being brought into use are entered provisionally in the MIFR. No. **11.47** details the process by which the BR seeks confirmation of the bringing into use with the administration concerned.

No. **11.48** details the actions to be undertaken by the BR when the administration responsible for the satellite network has not brought the frequency assignments to stations of the network into use.

A notice of a change in the characteristics of an assignment already recorded, as specified in Appendix 4 of the IRR, is examined by the BR under Nos. **11.31** to **11.34**, as appropriate. Any change to the characteristics of an assignment that has been recorded and confirmed as having been brought into use is to be brought into use within five years from the date of the notification of the modification. No. **11.43A** refers.

The processing of satellite network filings and their publication is subject to Cost Recovery from the notifying administrations. §5.2.2 of this document provides details on the Ministry's requirements with respect to these ITU cost recovery charges.

3.3.4 Frequency bands not subject to coordination

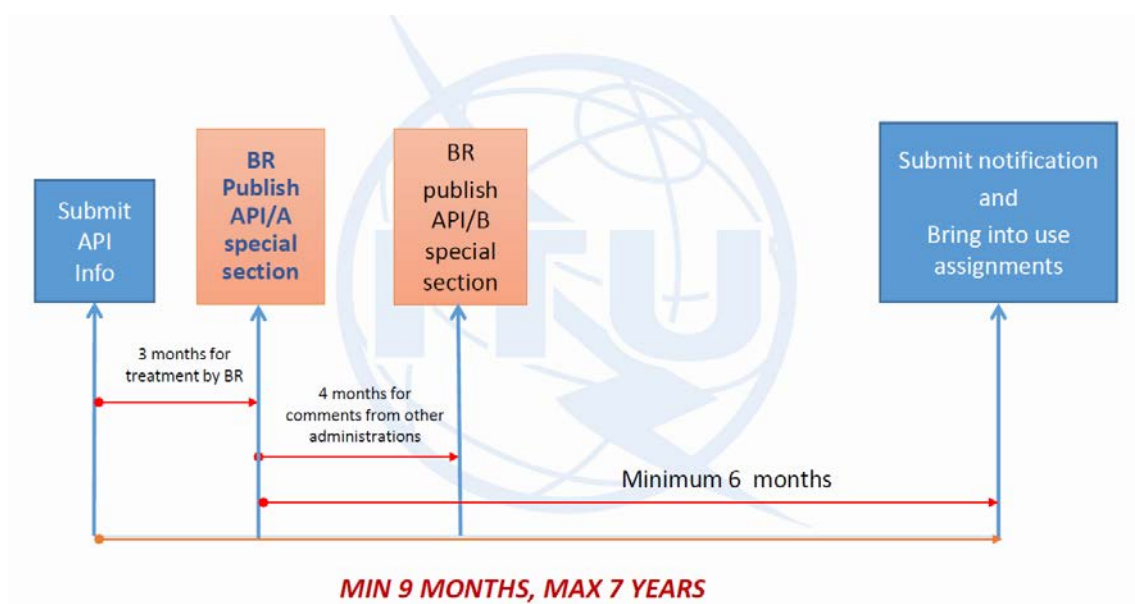
In this section, the detailed texts from the provisions of the IRR are not simplified, summarised or interpreted. The relevant provisions in the IRR should be referred to in parallel with the instructions and explanations given below.

3.3.4.1 Coordination procedures and processes

While there are no formal coordination processes for satellite systems operating, or planned to operate, in frequency bands where no such coordination is required, Section I of Article 9 of the IRR requires the advance publication of information on such satellite systems. In so doing the time period within which a satellite system is to be brought into use (a maximum of seven years) commences. In addition, the publication of this information in the Special Sections API/A and API/B inform all administrations of any planned satellite network (including certain NGSO systems) and provide the general description of the satellite network.

This API process offers no priority, and there is no formal regulatory and technical examination by the BR.

The timeline and extent of the process is summarised in the diagram below:



IRR Provisions Nos. 9.1, 9.2B and 11.44 provide details on the timelines indicated in the diagram.

Before initiating any action under Article 11 of the IRR in respect of the notification of frequency assignments for a satellite network or a satellite system not subject to the coordination procedure described in Section II of Article 9 (see details in §3.3.3.1 of this document), an administration, or one acting on behalf of a group of named administrations, is to send to the BR a general description of the network or system for advance publication in the BR IFIC not earlier than seven years and preferably not later than two years before the planned date of bringing into use of the network or system (No. 11.44). Provisions Nos. 9.1 and 9.2 refer.

The characteristics to be provided for this purpose are listed in Appendix 4 of the IRR. The notification information may also be communicated to the BR at the same time, but this information will be considered as having been received by the BR not earlier than six months after the date of publication of the API.

The BR space software tool SpaceCap is to be used to capture the relevant data items as required by Annex 2 of Appendix 4 of the IRR. This is captured in an *.mdb file. The SpacePub tool can be used to print this information. The captured electronic notice is to be validated by using the SpaceVal tool. Graphical data to be submitted can be captured using the GIMS tool, submitted in the forms of equations, or submitted as diagrams. The Rules of Procedure on Appendix 4 of the IRR provide additional precision on a number of matters.

The BR examines the notice for completeness and if found incomplete it immediately seeks from the administration concerned any clarification required and information not provided. Only when complete information is received can a formal date of receipt be given by the BR. The Rules of Procedure on receivability provide additional precision on a number of matters.

On receipt of the complete information sent under Nos. 9.1 and 9.2, the BR is required to publish it in an API/A Special Section of its BR IFIC within three months. Provision No. 9.2B refers.

If, upon receipt of the BR IFIC containing information published under No. 9.2B, an administration believes that interference which may be unacceptable may be caused to its existing or planned satellite networks or systems, it is to communicate to the publishing administration its comments on the particulars of the anticipated interference within four months of the date of publication of the BR IFIC. A copy of these comments is also to be sent to the BR. Thereafter, both administrations are to endeavour to cooperate in joint efforts to resolve any difficulties, with the assistance of the BR, if so requested by either of the parties, and are to exchange any additional relevant information that may be available. If no such comments are received from an administration within the four-month period, it can be assumed that the administration concerned has no objections to the planned satellite network(s) of the system on which details have been published. Provision No. 9.3 refers.

In the case of difficulties, the administration responsible for the planned satellite network is to explore all possible means to resolve the difficulties without considering the possibility of adjustment to networks of other administrations. If no such means can be found, that administration may request the other administrations to explore all possible means to meet its requirements. The administrations concerned are to make every possible effort to resolve the difficulties by means of mutually acceptable adjustments to their networks. An administration on behalf of which details of planned satellite networks have been published in accordance with the provisions of No. 9.2B is to, after the period of four months, inform the BR of the progress made in resolving any difficulties. If necessary, a further report is to be provided prior to the submission of notices to the BR under Article 11 of the IRR. Provision No. 9.4 refers.

The BR is required to inform all administrations of the list of administrations which have sent comments under No. 9.3 and to provide a summary of the comments received. Provision No. 9.5 refers. The Rules of Procedure on No. 9.5 expands on this requirement as follows:

“This provision concerns the publication of administrations’ comments after the publication by the Bureau of advance publication information of a satellite network or a satellite system that are not subject to the coordination procedures of Section II of Article 9. The Bureau, using the information received from administrations, will publish a summary of the comments received under No. 9.3 together with the report submitted

by the administration responsible for the network under No. 9.4, if any, in a manner that correctly reflects the situation.

When the administration responsible for the network or any other administration having submitted comments finds the published summary unsatisfactory, the Bureau will publish that administration's comments in extenso."

As indicated in No. 9.5A, the procedure of Sub-Section IA of Article 9 of the IRR is to be considered mainly for the purposes of informing all administrations of developments in the use of space radiocommunications. It can be noted that, for bands not subject to coordination, comments are treated as informative.

The processing of satellite network filings and their publication is subject to Cost Recovery from the notifying administrations. §5.2.2 of this document provides details on the Ministry's requirements with respect to these ITU cost recovery charges.

3.3.4.2 Notification procedures and processes

The Ministry submits notification filings to the BR in accordance with the provisions of Article 11 of the IRR and will respect the 7-year limit for the submission of such filings. Applicants are expected to carry out their responsibilities in this process in order that such a timely submission can occur.

As part of the activity of publishing API, and reacting to comments from other administrations, an administration may have agreed to modify some of the characteristics published in the API/A Special Section. The notification filing is to contain the final characteristics resulting from this activity.

Notices not containing those characteristics specified in Appendix 4 of the IRR as mandatory or required are returned by the BR with comments to help the notifying administration to complete and resubmit them, unless the information not provided is immediately forthcoming from the administration in response to an inquiry by the BR. Complete notices are marked by the BR with their date of receipt and are examined in the date order of their receipt. On receipt of a complete notice the BR, within no more than two months, publishes its contents, with any diagrams and maps and the date of receipt, in the BR IFIC and this publication constitutes the acknowledgement to the notifying administration of receipt of its notice. This publication is to be found in Part I-S of the BR IFIC.

In order to be recorded in the MIFR, assignments are to be in conformity with the Frequency Allocation Table of Article 5 and the other provisions listed in the Rules of Procedure under No.11.31 (No. 11.31 examination).

Where this finding is favourable, the BR publishes these assignments in Part II-S of the BR IFIC and they are simultaneously recorded in the MIFR.

Where the finding is unfavourable the assignments concerned are published in Part III-S of the BR IFIC and the BR returns the notice (or the relevant part thereof) to the notifying administration with an indication of the appropriate action to be undertaken. Nos. 11.36 to 11.38 refer.

An administration can resubmit a notice that has been returned by the BR either unchanged or modified appropriately. Any resubmitted notice which is received by the BR more than six months after the date on which the original notice was returned by the BR is considered to be a new notification with a new date of receipt (No. 11.46 refers).

Assignments can also be recorded in the MIFR if formally requested by the notifying administration. For satellite systems not subject to coordination, and in the case of an unfavourable finding under No. **11.31**, assignments can be recorded under Nos. **4.4/8.4**; the assignments are recorded for information only and they have no international recognition.

All frequency assignments notified in advance of their being brought into use are entered provisionally in the MIFR. No. **11.47** details the process by which the BR seeks confirmation of the bringing into use with the administration concerned.

No. **11.48** details the actions to be undertaken by the BR when the administration responsible for the satellite network has not brought the frequency assignments to stations of the network into use.

A notice of a change in the characteristics of an assignment already recorded, as specified in Appendix 4, is examined by the BR under Nos. **11.31** to **11.34**, as appropriate. Any change to the characteristics of an assignment that has been recorded and confirmed as having been brought into use is to be brought into use within five years from the date of the notification of the modification. No. **11.43A** refers.

The processing of satellite network filings and their publication is subject to Cost Recovery from the notifying administrations. §5.2.2 of this document provides details on the Ministry's requirements with respect to these ITU cost recovery charges.

3.3.5 Period of validity, due diligence and suspension

3.3.5.1 Due diligence – Resolution 49

Resolution 18 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) instructed the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau to initiate a review of some important issues concerning international satellite network coordination and to make a preliminary report to WRC-95 and a final report to WRC 97. At WRC-97 Resolution **49** ("*Administrative due diligence applicable to some satellite radiocommunication services*") was developed and this Resolution has been modified at more recent WRCs. The procedures of Resolution **49** apply to:

- a) Any satellite network or satellite system of the fixed-satellite service, mobile-satellite service or broadcasting-satellite service with frequency assignments that are subject to coordination under Nos. **9.7**, **9.11**, **9.12**, **9.12A** and **9.13** of IRR Article **9** and Resolution **33**;
- b) Certain procedures for planned bands in Appendices **30**, **30A** and **30B** of the IRR.

Administrations are to send the due diligence information relating to the identity of the satellite network, the spacecraft manufacturer and the launch services provider specified in Annex 2 to Resolution **49** to the BR as early as possible before the end of the period established as a limit to bringing into use in the cases indicated in points a) and b) as described above. The BR publishes this information in the BR IFIC within the Special Section RES49.

If the complete due diligence information is not received by the BR within the regulatory time limits specified in Resolution **49**, the networks covered in a) and b) as described above are cancelled by the BR. Annex 1 to Resolution **49** provides the detailed procedure.

The Ministry will require applicants and operators to provide the relevant information in a timely fashion. The BR space software tool SpaceCap is to be used to capture the relevant data items as required by Annex 2 of Resolution **49**. This is captured in an *.mdb file. The SpacePub tool can be used to print this information.

3.3.5.2 Suspension of frequency assignments

Provision No. **11.49** provides for the possibility for an administration to suspend the use of frequency assignments for a period of up to 3 years. This can be necessary because of, for example, a satellite launch failure. A notifying administration is to inform the BR of the date on which such use was suspended.

When the recorded assignment is brought back into use, the notifying administration is to inform the BR, as soon as possible, subject to the provisions of No. **11.49.1**, when applicable. On receipt of the information sent under this provision, the BR makes that information available as soon as possible on the ITU website and publishes it in the BR IFIC. The date on which the recorded assignment is brought back into use is to be not later than three years from the date on which the use of the frequency assignment was suspended, provided that the notifying administration informs the BR of the suspension within six months from the date on which the use was suspended.

Suspension of frequency assignments is also envisaged in the procedures of Appendices **30**, **30A** and **30B** of the IRR. Details can be found in:

- a) provisions 5.2.10 and 5.2.11 as contained in Article 5 of Appendix **30**;
- b) provisions 5.2.10 and 5.2.11 as contained in Article 5 of Appendix **30A**;
- c) provision 8.17 as contained in Article 8 of Appendix **30B**.

If it proves necessary to make use of these provisions, the Ministry will require applicants and operators to provide the relevant information in a timely fashion.

3.3.5.3 ITU reminder telegram

The BR regularly circulates a telegram to remind administrations of the requirements of provisions Nos. **11.44/11.44.1** and of the requirements of Resolution **49** in terms of advising the BR of the bringing into use of frequency assignments. This reminder is sent 6 months before expiry of the 7-year regulatory time limit. The ITU circular telegram is also posted on the ITU web site at <http://www.itu.int/md/R00-CTITU-CIR/en>.

If the date of bringing into use, the due diligence information or the notification filing are not received in time, the relevant special sections and assignments recorded in the MIFR are cancelled.

3.3.5.4 Period of validity

Resolution **4** (*“Period of validity of frequency assignments to space stations using the geostationary-satellite and other satellite orbits”*) was developed at WARC-79 to address *“that rational and efficient use must be made of the frequency spectrum and the geostationary-satellite orbit and that account should be taken of the provisions of Resolution 2 relating to the use by all countries, with equal rights and equitable access to the frequency bands and the associated satellite orbits for space radiocommunication services”*.

It was further seen that *“limiting the period of validity of frequency assignments to space stations using the geostationary-satellite orbit and other satellite orbits is a concept which would promote the attainment of these objectives”*.

In this context, the detailed administrative, technical and operational data items in a satellite network filing concerning a frequency assignment do not relate directly to the actual operational use of frequencies by a space station but rather provide a (usually conservative) coordination envelope within which all likely usages over the operating lifetime can operate

with acceptable levels of interference. In addition, this concept may well apply to more than one generation of the operating space station.

This led to the agreement to notify a Period of Validity in the satellite network filing which specifies the period in which the coordinated and notified frequency assignment(s) remain valid. The “*resolves*” part of Resolution 4 provides details on this process. Included in the process is the possibility to extend the Period of Validity. If an administration seeks such an extension it is to advise the BR at least three years before the expiry of the period in question.

The BR publishes this information in the BR IFIC within the Special Section RES4.

4 Treatment of Applications

4.1 Radio Licences for Space Services

As a general guide, the Ministry will only consider granting radio licences for space services within frequency ranges that are allocated in New Zealand to the respective space services as listed in §3.2.

4.1.1 Downlink licence (space-to-Earth direction)

A radio licence is not compulsory for any person or legal entity³ receiving downlink signals (space-to-Earth direction) from an associated space station. Such downlink reception is not subject to protection from interference caused by other terrestrial services in New Zealand.

An individual satellite earth station licence would be required if one seeks protection for its downlink reception from a specific space station at a fixed or nomadic earth station location in New Zealand.

The Ministry will consider each application for a radio licence under the category of earth station-receive on a case-by-case basis.

Each application must indicate the name of the space station (and its orbital position if it is a geostationary satellite) that the earth station is communicating with and the associated ITU unique identifier of satellite filing notices. The lower and upper frequency boundaries in the application should be consistent with the corresponding entries in the associated ITU satellite filing as much as practicable.

Any licence application with downlink frequency boundaries that are not consistent with the New Zealand allocations for space services, as contained in [Table of Radio Spectrum Usage in New Zealand \(PIB 21\)](#), is likely to be rejected by the Ministry. Note that radio licensing regime does not apply if the downlink frequency boundaries overlap, or fall within, the frequency range of an existing management right. The applicant would need to apply for a spectrum licence, instead of a radio licence, through the management right holder.

4.1.2 Uplink licence (Earth-to-space direction)

A radio licence must be obtained for all earth stations transmitting uplink signals (Earth-to-space direction) to an associated space station. This will ensure any uplink transmission is coordinated with other terrestrial services, and vice versa, in New Zealand within frequency ranges where space and terrestrial services are allocated on a co-primary basis under the latest version of [Table of Radio Spectrum Usage in New Zealand \(PIB 21\)](#).

Some common frequency bands allocated to appropriate space services for satellite-uplink usage in New Zealand are already covered by provisions in the following regulatory instruments:

- [General User Radio Licence for Satellite Services](#) – permits specific frequency ranges for satellite uplink transmission from portable/transportable earth stations, earth stations

³ For definition of legal entities that may, pursuant to the Act or the Regulations 2001, hold, modify or transfer radio licences, please refer to [Legal entities for the purposes of the Radiocommunications Act 1989 \(PIB 47\)](#).

on-board land vehicles, Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSAT) and handheld mobile-satellite terminals;

- [General User Radio Licence for Aeronautical Purposes](#) – permits specific frequency ranges for satellite uplink transmission from earth stations on-board aircraft;
- [General User Radio Licence for Maritime Purposes](#) – permits specific frequency ranges for satellite uplink transmission from earth stations on-board vessels.

An individual satellite earth station licence would be required for an uplink transmission if it is not covered by any provisions within the above-mentioned GURLs, or if it originates from a fixed ground station facility in New Zealand. The Ministry will consider each application for a radio licence on a case-by-case basis.

Each application must indicate the name of the space station (and its orbital position if it is a geostationary satellite) that the earth station is communicating with and the associated ITU unique identifier of satellite filing notices. The lower and upper frequency boundaries in the application should be consistent with the corresponding entries in the associated ITU satellite filing as much as practicable.

Any licence application with uplink frequency boundaries that are not consistent with the New Zealand allocations for space services, as contained in [Table of Radio Spectrum Usage in New Zealand \(PIB 21\)](#), is likely to be rejected by the Ministry. Note that radio licensing regime does not apply if the uplink frequency boundaries overlap, or fall within, the frequency range of an existing management right. The applicant would need to apply for a spectrum licence, instead of a radio licence, through the management right holder.

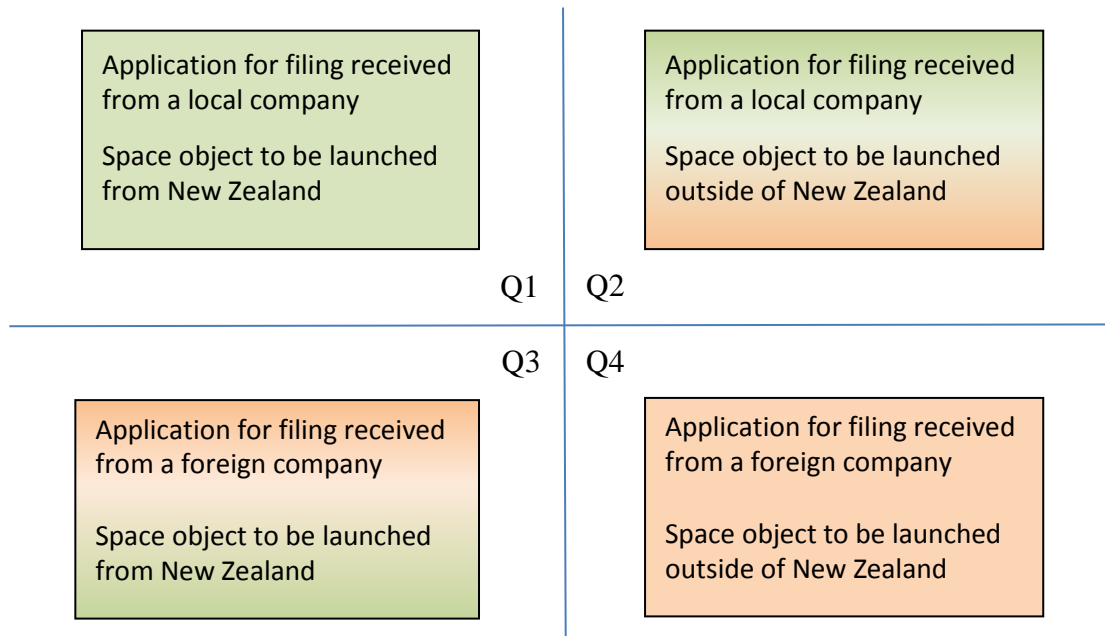
4.2 New Zealand as a Filing Administration

A filing submitted to the ITU by the Ministry (acting as the administration for New Zealand) will remain the Ministry's responsibility on behalf of the New Zealand government, on the basis that only administrations of ITU member states can submit/modify/suppress information related to space services, including satellite network.

Applications for New Zealand to submit a filing to the ITU could cover one of these categories:

- a satellite network within the “planned bands” using the geostationary satellite orbit in accordance with Appendices **30**, **30A** and **30B** Plans of the IRR;
- a satellite network outside the “planned bands” using the geostationary satellite orbit subject to coordination;
- a satellite network outside the “planned bands” using the geostationary satellite orbit not subject to coordination;
- a satellite system using non-geostationary satellite orbit(s) subject to coordination;
- a satellite using non-geostationary satellite orbit(s) not subject to coordination; and
- other space service not subject to coordination.

In the context of New Zealand, such applications could be further divided into the following four quadrants:



All applications will be strictly assessed based on relevant New Zealand government policies and also based on merit, including any economic benefit to New Zealand. It is the applicant’s responsibility to ensure sufficient details are provided to the Ministry and that the content of the proposed filing complies with the IRR (including the [Rules of Procedure](#)) and the New Zealand allocations for space services, as contained in [Table of Radio Spectrum Usage in New Zealand \(PIB 21\)](#). The role of the applicant, the Ministry and the ITU in satellite filing and coordination are illustrated in Appendix 1 of this document.

For any application that falls under Q1 and Q3 where the space object is likely to be launched from New Zealand, it is the applicant’s responsibility to obtain the necessary New Zealand satellite payload permit, which is separate to the ITU filing process. Refer to §4.3 of this document.

The Ministry would enter into a deed of agreement with the successful applicant once the application is accepted. The applicant must demonstrate the completion of certain performance milestones or risk losing access to the satellite network filings. This also includes the timely payment of all applicable fees as detailed in §5 of this document.

4.3 Satellite Payload Permit

A person must not, from a launch facility in New Zealand, launch a payload that is intended to reach outer space unless that person has obtained a payload permit for the launch of the payload from the launch facility and the operation of the payload in outer space. The proposed operation of the payload must be consistent with New Zealand’s international obligations, including the IRR.

Application for satellite payload permits is outside the scope of this document. Any enquiries relating to policy for applying a payload permit should be directed to the [New Zealand Space Agency](#).

5 Applicable Fees

5.1 Annual Fees for Radio Licences

Before a radio licence can be granted for space services in New Zealand, including those related to satellite operation (uplink and/or downlink):

- the application must meet the requirements as prescribed in §4.1 of this document and be certified by an Approved Radio Engineer (ARE) or Approved Radio Certifier (ARC), in accordance with [Radio Licence Certification Rules \(PIB 38\)](#) and [Radio Licence Policy Rules \(PIB 58\)](#); and
- the annual fees must be paid for the balance of the current year.

5.2 Cost Recovery Fees for Satellite Filing, Coordination and Notification

5.2.1 Cost recovery for work performed by the Ministry

The Ministry may consider charging an upfront initial fee to cover reasonable costs in relation to processing the filings and managing ongoing communications with the ITU and other administrations. Reasonable costs would include (but not limited to):

- hourly rate for professional staff and/or contractors; and
- reimbursement of all ITU-related cost recovery charges.

The amount charged for this upfront initial fee could be an agreed amount as set out in the deed of agreement. Once the upfront initial fee is depleted, any subsequent charges would be invoiced directly to the applicant.

5.2.2 ITU cost recovery charges

The ITU implemented a cost recovery regime for processing satellite network filings. Details of the applicable processing fees and the cost recovery charges can be found in Annex to the ITU Council [Decision 482 \(modified 2013\)](#). The ITU includes a table at the beginning of each published Coordination Request Special Section and Notification filing detailing the number of cost recovery units that apply; from this the fee to be paid can be obtained.

The Ministry is not responsible for any ITU processing fees and cost recovery charges in relation to satellite filing, coordination and notification processes. The applicant, on behalf of the entity associated with the proposed filing, will unconditionally accept all cost recovery responsibilities.

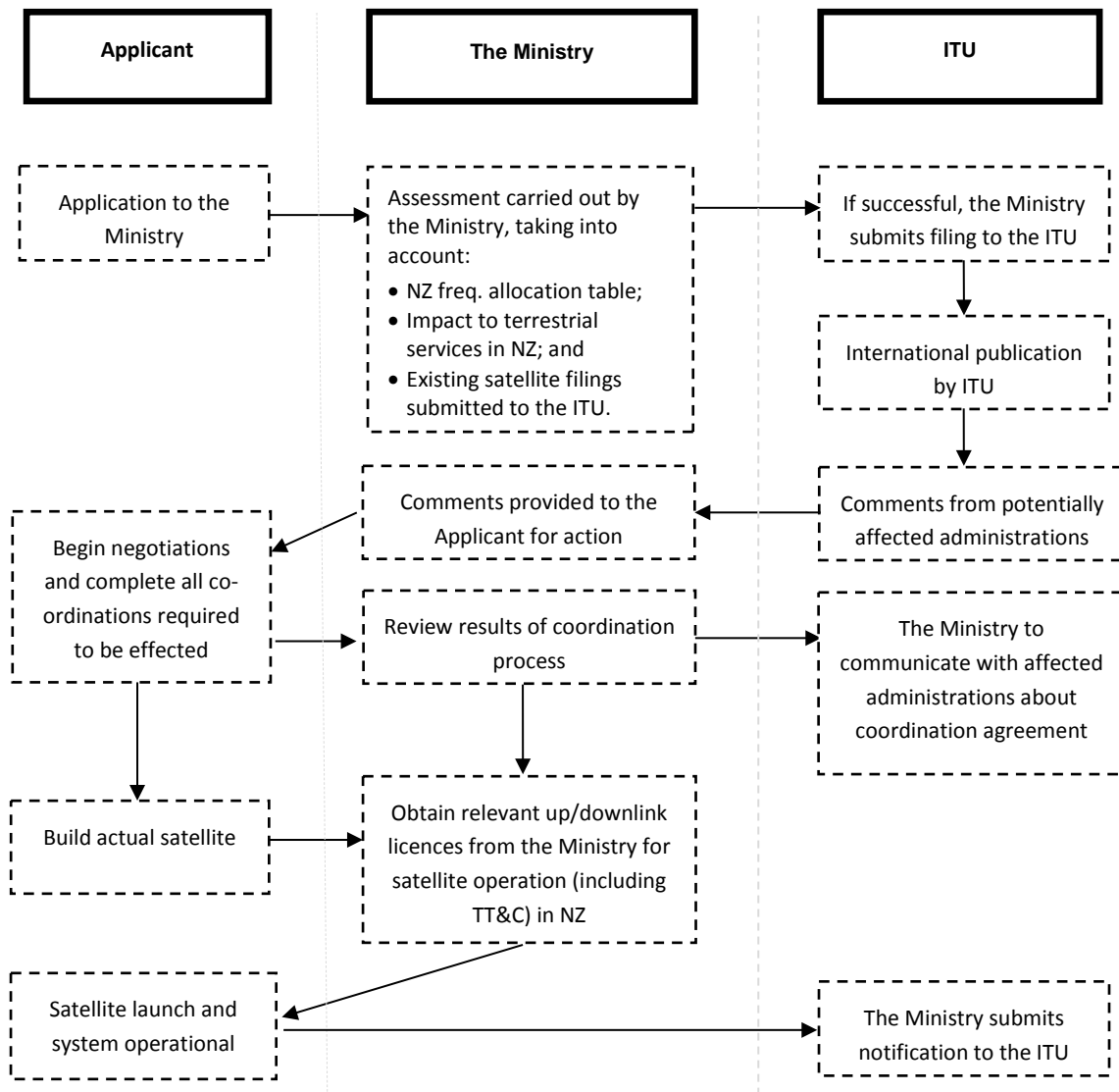
The Ministry requires the applicant to nominate a point of contact responsible for payment of the relevant ITU charges. It is the applicant's responsibility to ensure all payments are made in a timely fashion. Otherwise, the Ministry reserves its right to cancel/withdraw a particular satellite filing if New Zealand is being notified by the ITU regarding overdue invoices for that corresponding filing.

According to the ITU Council Decision 482, each ITU Member State, including New Zealand, is also entitled to the free publication of special sections or parts of the BR IFIC (space services) for one satellite network filing each year. The ITU publishes the current list of satellite

networks that have been nominated by individual ITU Member States for this [annual free entitlement](#).

The use of the New Zealand's annual free entitlement is at the discretion of the Ministry and the decision on awarding the free entitlement will be decided by the Ministry based on merit of the individual applications.

Appendix 1: Role of the applicant, the Ministry and the ITU in satellite filing and coordination



Appendix 2: Special Sections of the BR IFIC

BR IFIC is divided into three main parts, namely, Parts I-S, II-S and III-S, and additionally it also comprises the Special Sections as tabulated below:

| Sections | Descriptions |
|----------|--|
| 1.4.1 | PART I-S – Notifications received concerning new frequency assignments or modifications or cancellations of recorded assignments |
| 1.4.2 | PART II-S – Frequency assignments recorded in the Master Register |
| 1.4.3 | PART III-S – Frequency assignments returned to the notifying administration |
| 2.1.1 | Special Section API/A/ |
| 2.1.2 | Special Section API/B/ |
| 2.1.3 | Special Section CR/C/ |
| 2.1.4 | Special Section CR/D/ |
| 2.1.5 | Special Section CR/E/ |
| 2.1.6 | Special Section CR/F/ |
| 2.1.7 | Special Section AP30-30A/F/C/ related to Regions 1 and 3 |
| 2.1.8 | Special Section AP30-30A/F/C/ related to Region 2 |
| 2.1.9 | Special Section AP30-30A/F/D/ related to Region 2 |
| 2.1.10 | Special Section AP30/E/ |
| 2.1.11 | Special Section AP30A/E/ |
| 2.1.12 | Special Section AP30-30A/E/ |
| 2.1.13 | Special Section AP30B/ |
| 2.1.14 | Special Section AP30B/A6A/ |
| 2.1.15 | Special Section AP30B/A6B/ |
| 2.1.16 | Special Section AP30B/A7/ |
| 2.1.17 | Special Section RES4/ |
| 2.1.18 | Special Section RES42/ |
| 2.1.19 | Special Section RES49/ |
| 2.1.20 | Special Section RES148/ |
| 2.1.21 | Special Section RES552/ |

For details of each Special Section and its purpose, refer to Section II, Chapter 1 of the Preface to the BR IFIC at <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-R/space/Pages/prefaceMain.aspx>.