

PCC.II/REC. 68 (XLIII-24)¹

**GUIDANCE FOR BLANKET LICENSING REGIMES FOR UBIQUITOUSLY DEPLOYED
FIXED SATELLITE SERVICE (FSS) EARTH STATIONS**

The 43 Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee II: Radiocommunications (PCC.II),

CONSIDERING:

- a) that it is recognized that access to information and knowledge represents a significant opportunity for social and economic development, as well as for regional cooperation and integration;
- b) that broadband infrastructure is supported by multi-technology platforms, where satellite communications play an important role;
- c) that the benefits of satellite-based communications are recognized in every sector of activity, both private and public, and used extensively in developed and developing countries;
- d) that there is an increasing need for broadband communications in all Regions of the world;
- e) that FSS earth stations, including those installed on ships, aircraft and vehicles on mobile platforms, could help to meet this need, especially in rural and remote areas;
- f) that GSO FSS networks and NGSO FSS systems have the capability to provide broadband services to earth stations deployed on a ubiquitous basis, whether fixed or in motion;
- g) that the successful deployment of satellite broadband user terminals rely on national rules and regulations, taking into account the potential incompatibility such as with ubiquitously deployed terrestrial services or those requiring large exclusion zones such as non-GSO MSS feeder links;
- h) that some Administrations have assigned frequency bands allocated to the Fixed Satellite Service to other services, depending on the needs, rules and regulations applicable to by each of these administrations
- i) that the ubiquitous nature of satellite two-way user terminals require flexible and efficient regulatory frameworks;
- j) that in order to take advantage of the benefits of FSS applications it is important to consider domestic licensing regimes that allow ubiquitous two-way earth stations falling under defined technical criteria, to operate under one single license without the need to identify their specific locations;

RECOGNIZING:

- a. that Recommendation PCC.II/REC. 36 (XX-12) highlighted the importance of facilitating the development of Fixed-Satellite Service (FSS) broadband services and the associated ubiquitously deployed earth stations in the frequency bands identified for high density FSS;

¹ CCP II-2024-43-6029r4

- b. that Recommendations PCC.II/REC.50² and 58³ provide guidance on an authorization framework for Earth station in motion (ESIM);
- c. that the implementation of blanket or generic licensing of earth stations might not be feasible in all frequency bands allocated to FSS depending on national use of a particular band;
- d. that the domestic regulations and spectrum allocations for the use of the FSS earth stations in various frequency bands can vary from country to country
- e. that implementation of blanket or generic licensing frameworks does not eliminate the need for compliance with applicable provisions of the ITU Radio Regulations;
- f. that the widespread adoption of national regulatory regimes in the Americas that consider generic or blanket licensing of ubiquitous earth stations, could facilitate the deployment of broadband services provided by satellite and offered directly to end users.

RECOMMENDS:

1. That CITELE administrations consider implementing a generic or blanket licensing framework to facilitate the deployment of FSS earth stations, including those in motion, intended to provide broadband services taking into account:
 - Compatibility, as needed, with current and planned terrestrial services (e.g. ubiquitously deployed mobile operations);
 - Compatibility, as needed, with existing BSS, FSS (GSO or NGSO) and MSS service operations, including feeder links, as appropriate;
 - Licensing rules for testing, dates of operation, performance and compliance, as appropriate.
2. That when preparing or updating their national satellite regulations to develop provisions for generic or blanket (non-individual) licensing, CITELE administrations are encouraged to use the guidance in Annex 1, based also on applicable provisions of the Radio Regulations.

² PCC.II/REC. 50 (XXVII-16)

³ PCC.II/REC. 58 (XXX-17)

ANNEX 1 TO PCC.II/REC. 68 (XLIII-24)
SOME EXAMPLES OF ELEMENTS THAT CAN BE CONSIDERED FOR LICENSING
“TECHNICALLY SIMILAR OR IDENTICAL” EARTH STATIONS

Note: the use of these elements under earth station licensing may vary from one country to another and may not be applicable to every country's situation. In every case, these elements may also vary in different frequency bands.

- use the same range of frequencies
- have the same or lower maximum transmit power density
- have the same maximum antenna gain
- operate within the same range of bandwidths and type of emissions
- communicate with the same associated satellite(s)

same antenna radiation pattern