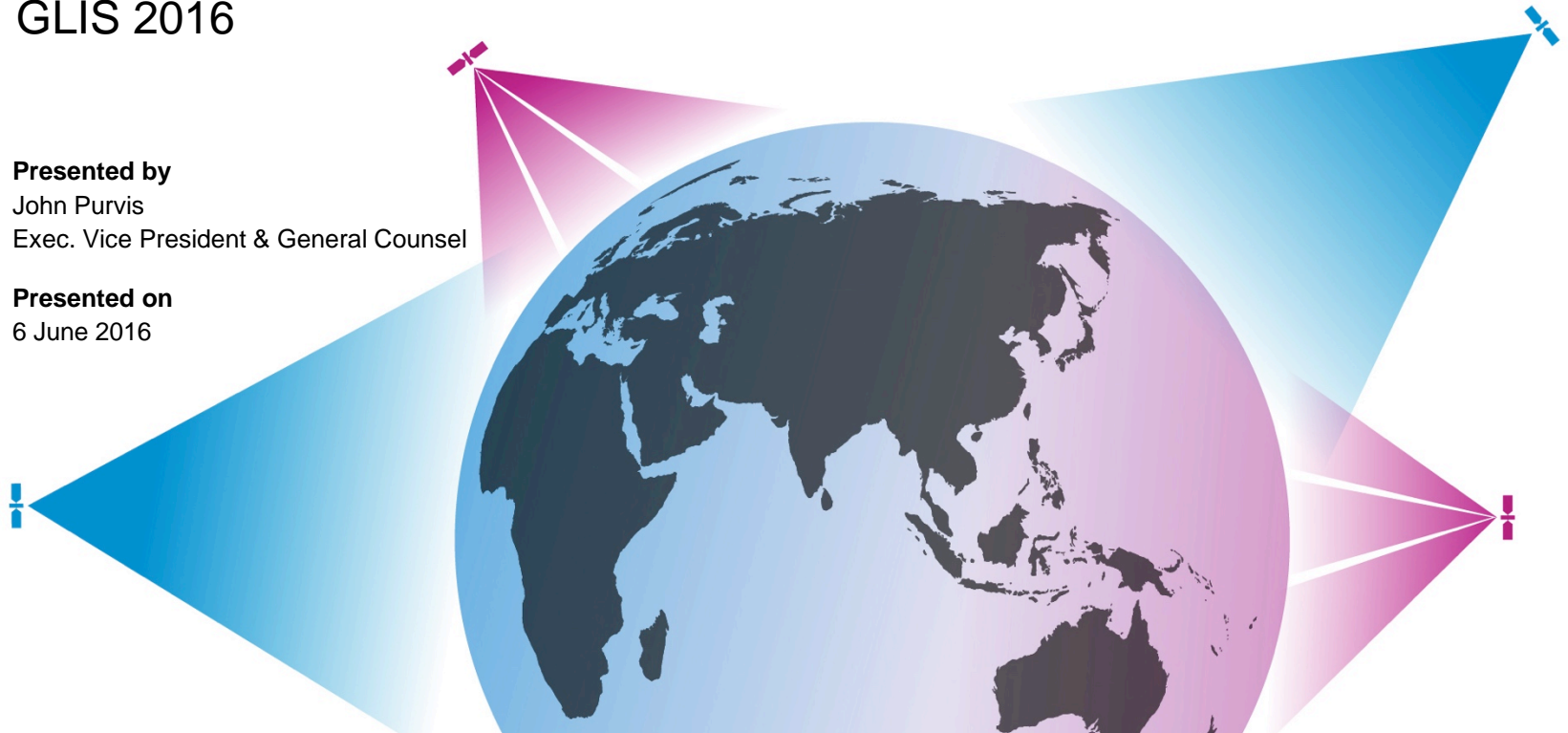


# The ITU and its Impact on Space Activities

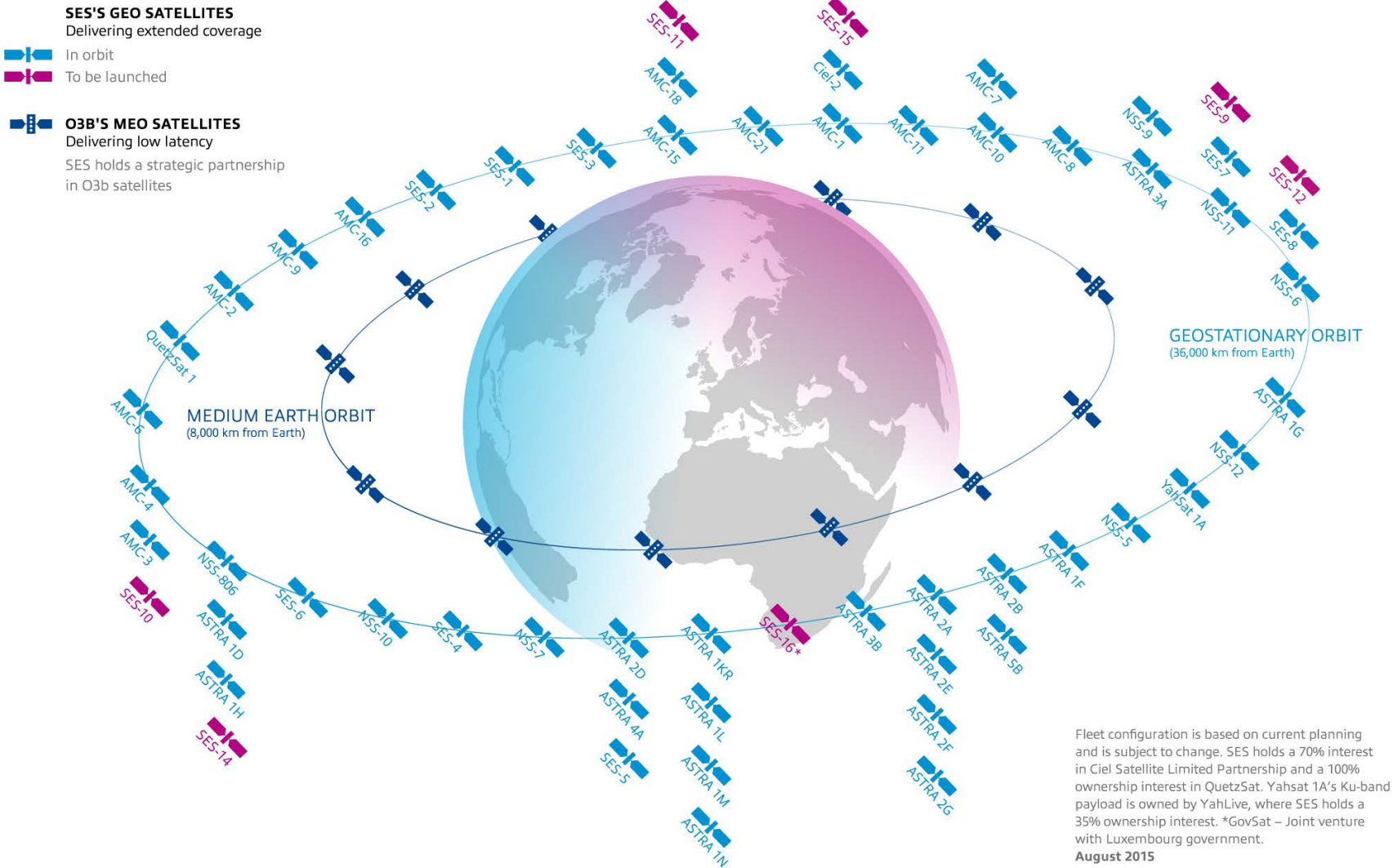
GLIS 2016

**Presented by**  
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**Presented on**  
6 June 2016



## Providing connectivity with integrated offerings of GEO and MEO satellites – the SES Satellite Fleet



# ITU Limitations in Securing Spectrum for Space Activities

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## Overview

The ITU does a great job and it works well but the challenges are beyond the ITU with the administrations!

1. Differences in national filing procedures create inequitable access to orbits and spectrum
2. Nations do not always observe ITU coordination priorities and instead practice rules that favor their own national operator(s)
3. National admins use footnotes to create exceptions
4. ITU lacks enforcement and detection capability and relies on the national admins

# ITU Limitations in Securing Spectrum for Space Activities

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## 1. Differences in national filing procedures create inequitable access to orbits and spectrum

- ▲ Some countries implement substantial due diligence requirements; others impose little or no such rules
- ▲ Some countries apply more onerous filing requirements than others
- ▲ Internal regulatory procedures sometimes impede bringing disputes or issues to the Radio Regulations Board in a timely manner
- ▲ SES encourages best regulatory practice and educational / outreach activity *to ensure that national regulatory authorities implement proportionate and reasonable regimes, recognizing that this is a national responsibility beyond the authority of the ITU*

## 2. Nations do not always observe ITU coordination priorities and instead practice rules that favor their own national operator(s)

- ▲ Some countries condition market entry on coordination with other national satellites, regardless of ITU filing priorities and even if filings are made after the applicant seeks market entry
- ▲ These market barriers decrease the ability of operators to rely on clear filing priorities for planning new satellite systems
- ▲ SES again encourages best regulatory practice and educational / outreach activity *to ensure that national regulatory authorities comply with international legal regimes set forth in the RR, but also again recognizing that this is a national responsibility beyond the authority of the ITU*

# ITU Limitations in Securing Spectrum for Space Activities

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## 3. National admins use footnotes to create exceptions

- ▲ WRC-12 added or modified 134 country footnotes in Art. 5 – some with substantial numbers of countries (the record appears to be 5.221 with 114 countries on MSS in in the band 148-149.9 MHz )
- ▲ WRC-15 was a slight improvement, with 103 added or modified country footnotes (but footnote 5.221 still has 116 countries listed)
- ▲ These variations impede global or regional harmonization despite ITU policy to minimize them under Res. 26
- ▲ SES supports intent of Res. 26, for countries “*to review footnotes periodically and to propose the deletion of their country footnotes or of their country names from footnotes, as appropriate*”

## 4. ITU lacks enforcement and detection capability and relies on the national admins

- ▲ In disagreements over harmful interference or bringing into use (BIU), the BR has neither enforcement authority or independent means to test national admins claims
- ▲ Nevertheless, the BR has been more aggressive as of late in testing national BIU claims
- ▲ Moves are afoot to provide more monitoring resources, which nevertheless will not be binding evidence
- ▲ SES recognizes that strict ITU enforcement competency is inappropriate, but *supports efforts to end harmful interference and ensure correct BIU through diplomatic and administrative means, especially in the application of standards even-handedly*



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