Hon Paul Goldsmith

Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage
Minister of Justice
Minister for Media and Communications
Minister for the Public Service and Digitising Government
Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations
Minister for Pacific Peoples

16 June 2026

Marcus
fyi-request-34762-d2e2c238@requests.fyi.org.nz

Ref: OIAPG902

Dear Marcus

Thank you for your email of 21 May 2026 to my Office requesting, under the Official Information Act 1982 (the Act), the following information:

> *A copy of BRIEFING-REQ-0028938 Policy and technical decisions on 24-30 GHz (spectrum for mobile and satellite services)*

Please find attached the documentation relevant to your request.

Please note some information has been withheld under the following sections of the Act:

- 9(2)(a), to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons;
- 9(2)(b)(ii), to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information; and
- 9(2)(g)(i), to maintain the effective conduct of public affairs through the free and frank expression of opinions by or between or to Ministers of the Crown or members of an organisation or officers and employees of any public service agency or organisation in the course of their duty.

I do not consider that the withholding of this information is outweighed by public interest considerations in making the information available.

You have the right to seek an investigation and review by the Ombudsman of this decision. Information about how to make a complaint is available at www.ombudsman.parliament.nz or freephone 0800 802 602.

Yours sincerely

Hon Paul Goldsmith
Minister for Media and Communications

MINISTRY OF BUSINESS, INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT
HĪKINA WHAKATUTUKI

BRIEFING

Policy and technical decisions on 24 - 30 GHz (spectrum for mobile and satellite services)

Date:	19 March 2026	**Priority:**	Medium
Security classification:	Out of Scope	**Tracking number:**	0028938

Action sought		
	Action sought	**Deadline**
Hon Paul Goldsmith **Minister for Media and Communications**	**Note** that officials are available to discuss this briefing with you at the next officials meeting. **Agree** to the recommendations.	25 March 2026

Contact for telephone discussion (if required)				
Name	**Position**	**Telephone**		**1st contact**
Daniel O'Grady	Manager, Radio Spectrum Policy and Planning	s 9(2)(a)	s 9(2)(a)	✓
Tessa Foon	Senior Policy Advisor, Radio Spectrum Policy and Planning	s 9(2)(a)		

The following departments/agencies have been consulted
N/A

Minister's office to complete:

- ☐ Approved
- ☐ Noted
- ☐ Seen
- ☐ See Minister's Notes
- ☐ Declined
- ☐ Needs change
- ☐ Overtaken by Events
- ☐ Withdrawn

Comments

MINISTRY OF BUSINESS, INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT
HĪKINA WHAKATUTUKI

BRIEFING

Policy and technical decisions on 24 - 30 GHz (spectrum for mobile and satellite services)

Date:	19 March 2026	**Priority:**	Medium
Security classification:	Out of Scope	**Tracking number:**	0028938

Purpose

This briefing provides you with information on the 24 – 30 GHz project (spectrum for satellite and mobile services) for discussion with MBIE officials. Following this discussion, we seek your agreement on policy decisions on the use of these frequencies, which will enable MBIE to issue long-term licences to satellite operators for access to spectrum by the end of May 2026.

Recommended actions

The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment recommends that you:

a **Note** that officials wish to discuss the information provided to you in this briefing at your next regular meeting with MBIE's communication officials, planned for 25th March.

Noted

b **Agree** to enable spectrum sharing between mobile and satellite technologies in lower 28 GHz (27.5-28.35 GHz) on EITHER a:

a. Geographic basis: Mostly mobile in urban areas and only satellite in rural areas (MBIE preferred).

OR *Agree / Disagree*

b. Hybrid option: Application window for planned satellite gateways in urban areas which would allow satellite operators to apply for licences for satellite gateways in urban areas for a fixed period of time. Following this period, MBIE will only accept licence requests for satellite operators in rural areas.

OR *Agree / Disagree*

c. Priority basis: Mobile and satellite share urban areas with equal priority, satellite and mobile also share in rural areas but satellite has priority.

Agree / Disagree

c **Agree** to delay the assignment of 26 GHz and lower 28 GHz for mobile (including Fixed Wireless Access) until use cases mature (expected in 2028-2030).

Agree / Disagree

d **Agree** to assign 26 GHz in future on a non-national basis (i.e., by radio or spectrum licensing as opposed to management rights).

Agree / Disagree

e **Agree** to delegate further technical decisions (such as those outlined in Annex Two) to MBIE.

Agree / Disagree

f **Note** that MBIE plans to publish the final decisions and rules on the use of 24 – 30 GHz on the Radio Spectrum Management website and open licensing for existing satellite gateways on 2 April 2026.

Noted

Daniel O'Grady
Manager, Radio Spectrum Policy and Planning
Building, Resources and Markets, MBIE

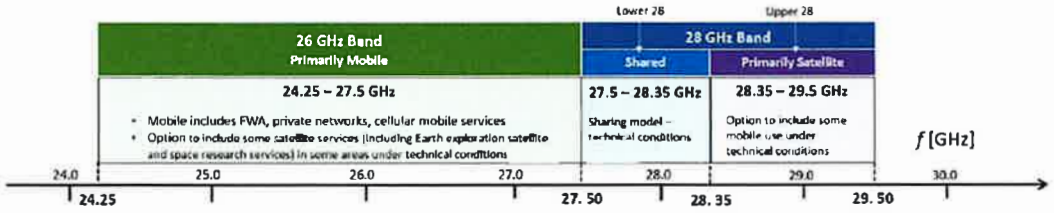
19 March 2026

Hon Paul Goldsmith
Minister for Media and Communications

..... / ..... / 2026

Background

Fig. 1: Future 24 - 30 GHz band plan as agreed by Cabinet



1. In 2023, Cabinet agreed to allocate 24 – 30 GHz to satellite and mobile technologies (see Fig. 1 for the band plan). 28 GHz is a key spectrum band for satellite technologies today, which provide a broad range of connectivity services including broadband internet to consumers, businesses and government. Mobile technologies have limited use cases for 24 - 30 GHz currently, however this is likely to change as the technologies develop. It is expected that in future, mobile will be able to use this spectrum to provide high-capacity services over short distances (e.g., to provide mobile coverage in places like stadiums, airports and seaports which have high data needs).

2. Existing interim satellite licences in the 28 GHz band are due to expire on 31 May 2026 and satellite operators, such as SpaceX, Amazon Leo and Viasat, have requested long-term access. Long-term licences would provide satellite operators with the certainty needed to make long-term investment decisions in New Zealand and contribute to our economic growth.

3. Before the MBIE can begin issuing long-term licences to satellite operators in 28 GHz, decisions need to be made on how spectrum will be shared between satellite and mobile services in 'lower 28 GHz' (27.5 – 28.35 GHz) in line with previous Cabinet decisions. MBIE sought stakeholder feedback on this and other technical and policy issues as part of a public consultation process in November 2025.

4. We wish to discuss the outcomes of public consultation and outstanding decisions with you at your meeting with MBIE's Communications officials, planned for 25th March. Annex One provides you with information to support this discussion and Annex Two provides a list of examples of technical decisions we recommend you delegate to MBIE.

Finalising key policy decisions following consultation

5. MBIE received 20 submissions from stakeholders as part of the 2025 consultation on 24 – 30 GHz. Submitters included: satellite operators such as SpaceX, Amazon Leo and Viasat; mobile network operators such as OneNZ, 2Degrees and Spark; technology vendors and infrastructure providers such as Nokia and Chorus; and other broader stakeholders such as Tū Ātea, MetService and SpaceOps.

6. While most feedback focussed on the technical aspects of the allocation, there were two proposals which garnered feedback with policy implications we wish to discuss with you: (1) how satellite and mobile operators share lower 28 GHz, and (2) the timing and approach to the assignment of spectrum for mobile services in 26 GHz. These issues are set out below.

We recommend satellite and mobile operators share lower 28 GHz on a geographic basis, with mostly mobile access in urban areas and satellite only in rural areas. However, this approach could create stranded investments for satellite operators s 9(2)(g)(i)

7. In 2023, Cabinet made the high-level decision to share 'lower 28 GHz' between satellite and mobile technologies in line with international practice. However, satellite and mobile services

cannot operate free of interference when using the same spectrum at the same place and the same time. MBIE has therefore developed and consulted on options to create either a geographical or priority-based split between satellite and mobile services. An overview of the benefits and risks of each open is provided as table one.

- **Sharing on a geographic basis (MBIE recommends):** This option would have mostly mobile access in urban areas and satellite only in rural areas. This option is the most administratively simple and is practical to implement. It will allow satellite to benefit from sufficient access to this spectrum whilst preserving the opportunity for some of it to be used by mobile when the technology ecosystem and use cases develop. However, satellite operators advocated for access to lower 28 GHz in urban areas, which they claim will improve latency. Some satellite operators are also already advancing plans for new gateways in urban areas s 9(2)(b)(ii)

  s 9(2)(g)(i)

- **Sharing on a priority basis (MBIE do not recommend):** This option would have mobile and satellite share spectrum in urban areas with equal priority. Satellite and mobile would also share spectrum in rural areas but satellite would have priority. This option may create direct competition for spectrum between mobile and satellite services in urban areas but may also result in a more efficient use of spectrum. However, MBIE do not recommend this approach as it will be difficult to implement and administratively burdensome for both MBIE and operators. In practice, this option would require:

  i. Additional detailed technical engineering work by mobile and satellite operators.

  ii. Operators from competing services to co-ordinate with each other.

  iii. MBIE to act as arbiter between operators and decide whether to grant or reject licence applications. This could create additional and ongoing risk of challenge for MBIE if operators were dissatisfied with the decisions made.

  As we are proposing allowing satellite to access this spectrum before mobile services, this option would essentially allow satellite operators preferential access to spectrum. s 9(2)(g)(i)

8. MBIE has been considering a hybrid solution that would be practical to implement for both MBIE and operators and would prevent stranded investments for satellite operators who have already began advancing plans for satellite gateways in urban areas:

   - **Hybrid option - Application window for planned satellite gateways in urban areas:** This option would allow satellite operators to apply for licences for satellite gateways in urban areas for a fixed period of time. Following this period, MBIE will only accept licence requests for satellite operators in rural areas. When spectrum for mobile is assigned in future, then there may be another opportunity for future Earth stations to be considered in urban areas. This option will prevent stranded investments for satellite operators while keeping deployments in urban areas to a minimum. s 9(2)(g)(i)

9. MBIE wish to discuss these options and their trade-offs with you (see Annex One).

Table one: Overview of benefits and risks of options for sharing spectrum between satellite and mobile services in lower 28 GHz

Option	Benefit	Risk
Geography-based sharing	Best option from an administrative/practical standpoint. Best preserves areas for future use by mobile services.	May create stranded investments for satellite operators s 9(2)(g)(i)
Priority-based sharing	This option may create direct competition for spectrum between mobile and satellite services in urban areas which may also result in a more efficient use of spectrum. Satellite operators will have access to spectrum in urban areas, which they say will improve their latency.	Will be extremely administratively burdensome and complex for both MBIE and operators, with constant debate and challenge between mobile and satellite operators and with MBIE. The timing favours satellite operators over mobile.
Hybrid (application window)	Prevents stranded investments for satellite operators while keeping urban satellite gateway deployments to a minimum to preserve future opportunities for mobile-related uses.	s 9(2)(g)(i)

We recommend delaying the assignment of spectrum for mobile until use cases mature

10. International use of 24 – 30 GHz by mobile services is still developing, with the precise use cases for mobile systems yet to mature. The equipment ecosystems suitable for economically feasible mobile deployments within the 26 GHz band have a long development pathway ahead to leverage economies of scale.

11. Considering the above, we recommend that the establishment of an assignment process (e.g., an auction) for mobile systems in both 26 GHz and lower 28 GHz should be delayed until between 2028 – 2030. By this time, there may be sufficient spectrum demand to make new communications services available to the New Zealand public, which would warrant an assignment process. MBIE would plan to consult on the licensing approach and the pricing of this spectrum closer to the time of assignment.

12. Most submitters broadly supported this proposal. Spark advocated for certainty and assignment planning as soon as resources permit to enable them to plan their investments, noting this spectrum has been made available overseas. Some other parties advocated for ad hoc licensing, which would enable licensees to allow medium term commercial deployment and testing of services or otherwise access spectrum on a short to medium term-term basis. We do not recommend allowing for ad hoc licensing as this may enable parties to use these licences to 'camp' in the spectrum and make investments with no long term certainty before it becomes properly available, pre-empting your future policy decisions.

Testing will be allowed on a very limited basis in line with normal MBIE spectrum testing policies.

We recommend assigning 26 GHz to mobile services on a non-national basis in the future (i.e., by radio or spectrum licensing as opposed to management rights)

13. Assigning spectrum on a non-national basis is the most spectrally efficient approach if mobile network operators intend to supply regional or area-specific services (e.g., only within urban or only within rural areas of New Zealand). This approach would allow mobile network operators (MNOs) to obtain spectrum in the geographical areas they intend to deploy services, while giving the opportunity for the spectrum to be used by other types of mobile services (such as WISPs and private networks) in areas unused by MNOs. A non-national assignment approach for this spectrum is in line with international best practice.

14. Mobile network operators advocated for a national assignment (i.e., management rights) of 26 GHz for mobile but did not provide evidence of nationwide spectrum need. A national assignment of this spectrum for mobile would likely result in inefficient spectrum use, with unused spectrum in significant portions of New Zealand and other types of mobile operators, such as WISPs and private networks, excluded from accessing the spectrum.

We recommend delegating outstanding technical decisions to MBIE

15. MBIE sought feedback on a large number of highly technical proposals as part of the 2025 consultation process. We recommend that you delegate final decision making on these proposals to MBIE. MBIE will provide you with additional information on these technical issues if MBIE believe they may be raised with you by stakeholders. Annex Two provides a list of examples of technical decisions.

Risks

16. As outlined above, there is a risk of stranding any investments that satellite operators may have already made if you agree to the approach MBIE recommends for sharing lower 28 GHz between satellite and mobile services. s 9(2)(b)(ii)

s 9(2)(g)(i)

17. In addition, there are many technical issues for MBIE to make decisions on, and different operators have different views on these issues. We will raise these matters with you if we think they are becoming significant and advise you as necessary.

Next steps

18. MBIE plan to publish the final decisions and rules on the use of 24 – 30 GHz on the Radio Spectrum Management website on 1 April 2026. From this date, we will begin to open long-term licence requests for satellite services. We intend to stagger the opening date for different types of requests as follows:

    - 1 April: Licensing opens for satellite operators who currently hold interim licenses for satellite gateways.
    - 1 July: Licensing opens for new satellite gateway licences.

- 2028-2030: Progress the establishment of an assignment process (e.g., an auction) for mobile systems in both 26 GHz and lower 28 GHz, including future licensing arrangements or any form of spectrum management rights (Crown or private).

19. This approach aims to ensure that licensing officials are able to prioritise processing applications for satellite services whose interim licences are about to expire.

Annexes

Annex 1: Key decisions for the allocation of 24 – 30 GHz

Annex 2: Examples of technical decisions we recommend you delegate to MBIE

MINISTRY OF BUSINESS, INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT
HĪKINA WHAKATUTUKI

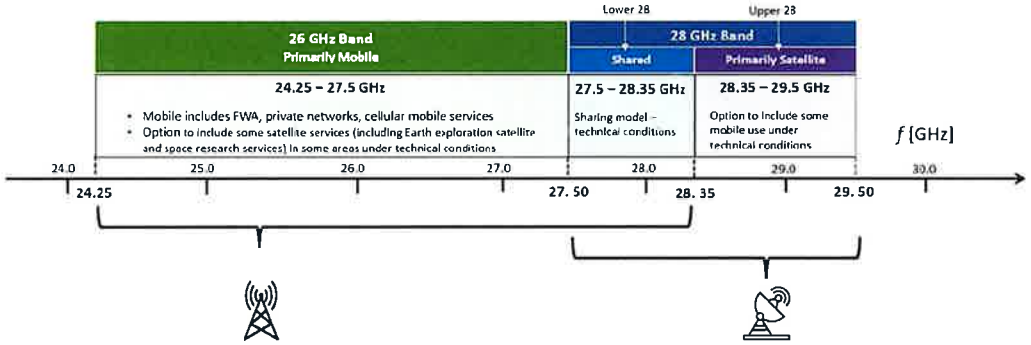
Annex One: Key decisions for the allocation of 24-30 GHz

RADIO SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT

PURPOSE: To inform your decision on how to share the 'lower 28 GHz band' between satellite and mobile services

CONTEXT

Future 24-30 GHz band plan as agreed by Cabinet



Mobile technologies (including Fixed Wireless Access) currently have limited use cases in both 26 GHz and lower 28 GHz, however this is likely to change as the technologies develop. MBIE anticipates that fixed wireless access services, such as wireless internet service providers (WISPs), utilities, councils and private networks, will want to access lower 28 GHz in future to support high data business needs.

28 GHz is a key spectrum band for **satellite technologies**, which provide a broad range of connectivity services including broadband internet to consumers, businesses and government. Satellite services are growing with the potential to contribute to New Zealand's economic growth. Existing 'interim' satellite licences in 28 GHz are due to expire in May 2026.

Key issue: How to enable spectrum sharing between mobile and satellite technologies in lower 28 GHz (27.5 -28.35 GHz)

In 2023, Cabinet made the high-level decision to share 'lower 28 GHz' between satellite and mobile technologies. This is in line with international practice. However, satellite and mobile services cannot operate free of interference when using the same spectrum at the same place and the same time. MBIE has therefore developed and consulted on options to create either a geographical or priority-based split between services.

MBIE recommendation

MBIE recommends option one, where there will be mostly mobile services in urban areas and only satellite services in rural areas. However, satellite operators wish to access lower 28 GHz in both urban and rural areas, including to support the operation of their satellite gateways (hubs that connect the satellites into the telecommunications network). Some claim that operating the gateways in urban areas will help to reduce their latency for their customers. Satellite operators are already advancing plans for new gateways in urban areas s 9(2)(b)(ii) s 9(2)(g)(i)

Allowing satellite into urban areas will mean these frequencies cannot be effectively used by fixed wireless access services. Affected future services could include WISPs, utilities, councils and private networks.

OPTIONS

Option one – geographic basis: Mostly mobile in urban areas and only satellite in rural areas (MBIE preferred).

- ✓ Best option from an administrative/practical standpoint.
- ✓ Best preserves areas for future use by mobile services.
- × May not result in the most efficient use of spectrum if mobile don't use it in the future. To mitigate this, if mobile uses don't mature, MBIE will look to open urban areas for satellite licensing.
- × **RISK: May create stranded investments for satellite operators** s 9(2)(b)(ii) s 9(2)(g)(i)

Option two – priority basis: Mobile and satellite share urban areas with equal priority, satellite and mobile also share in rural areas but satellite has priority (MBIE do not recommend).

- ✓ This option may create direct competition for spectrum between mobile and satellite services in urban areas which may also result in a more efficient use of spectrum.
- × **RISK: Will be extremely administratively burdensome and complex for both MBIE and operators, with constant debate and challenge between mobile and satellite operators, and with MBIE, with timing favouring satellite.** In practice, this option would require:
  - Additional detailed technical engineering work by mobile/satellite operators.
  - Operators from competing services would then need to co-ordinate.
  - MBIE would act as arbiter between operators and decide whether to grant licences.
- × As we are proposing to allow satellite access to this spectrum before mobile services, this option would allow satellite operators preferential access and limit future mobile use.

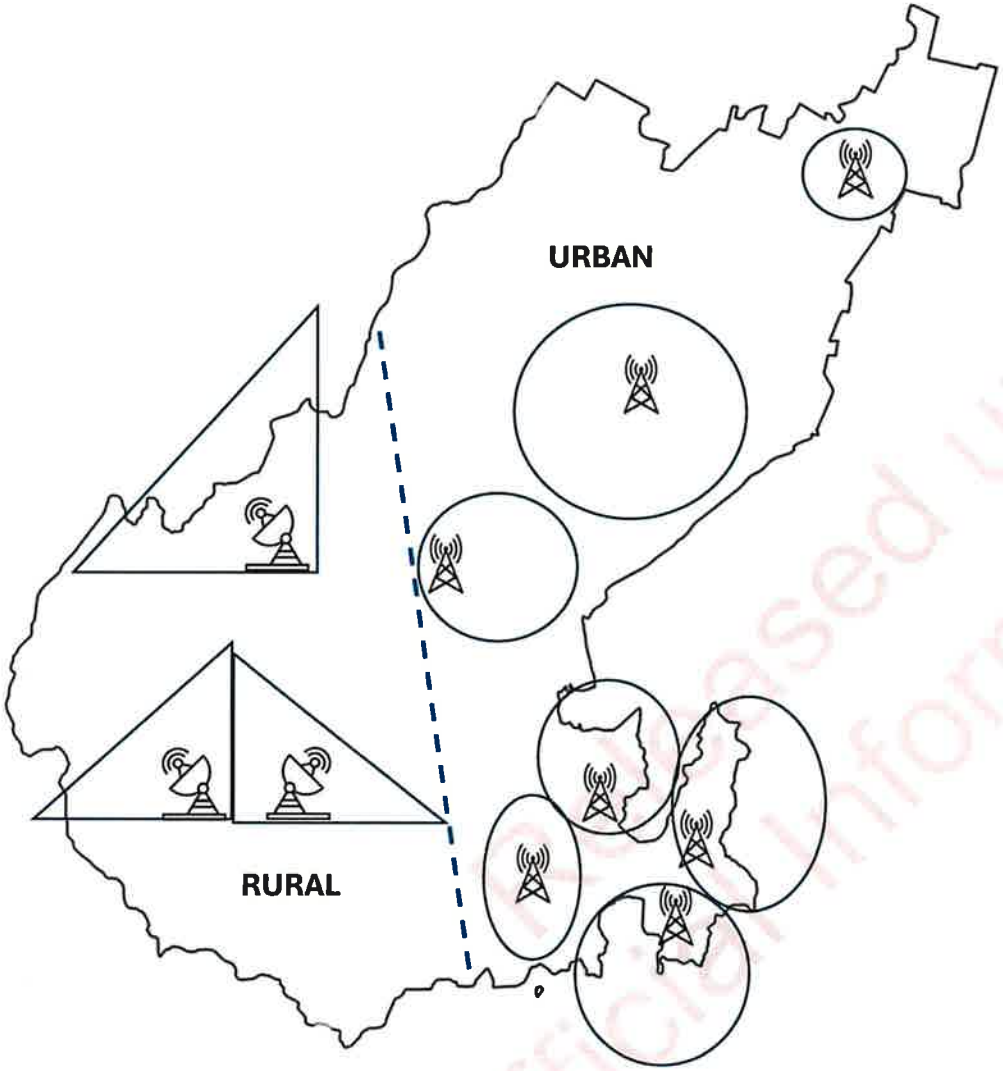
Hybrid option: Application window for planned satellite gateways in urban areas.

- Allow satellite operators to apply for licences for satellite gateways in urban areas for a fixed period of time. This option recognises that some satellite operators may have begun to invest in infrastructure in urban areas s 9(2)(b)(ii)
- ✓ Good option from an administrative/practical standpoint.
- ✓ Is a win for satellite operators and will keep deployments in urban areas to a minimum.
- × Advantages operators that are ready now over operators who aren't.
- × Will mean the spectrum can't be used by mobile and fixed wireless access in some urban areas.
- × **RISK:** s 9(2)(g)(i)

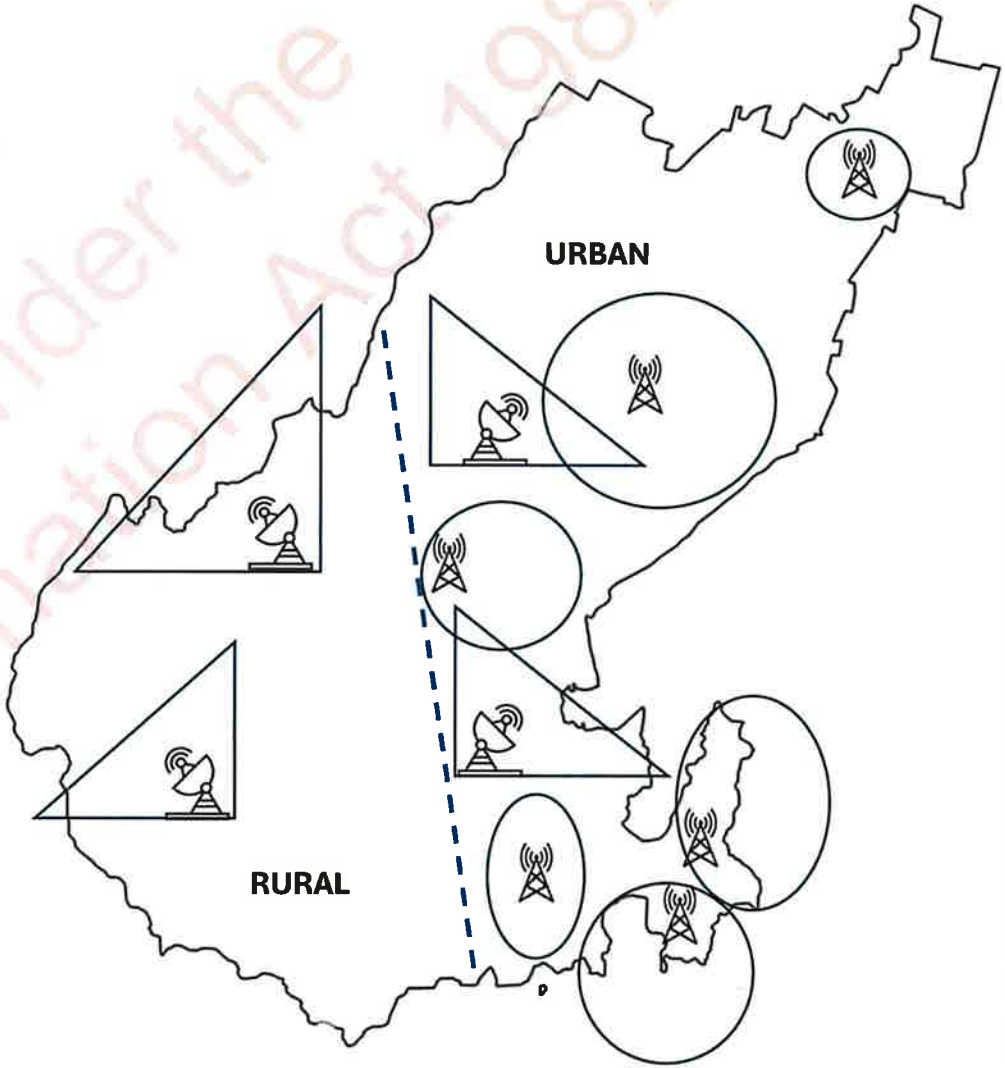
ADDITIONAL MATTERS

- We recommend delaying the assignment of spectrum for mobile in both 26 GHz and lower 28 GHz until 2028 – 2030 when use cases mature.
  - Current mobile demand for these frequencies is low but expected to increase in future. By 2028-2030, there may be sufficient spectrum demand which would warrant an assignment process. Most submitters broadly supported this approach.
- We recommend assigning 26 GHz to mobile services on a non-national basis (i.e., by radio or spectrum licensing as opposed to management rights).
- We recommend delegating further technical decisions to MBIE (see Annex Two).

Option one – geographic basis: Mostly mobile in urban areas and only satellite in rural areas (MBIE preferred).



Option two – priority basis: Mobile and satellite share urban areas with equal priority, satellite and mobile also share in rural areas but satellite has priority (MBIE do not recommend).



Annex Two: Examples of technical decisions we recommend you delegate to MBIE

Issue	Preliminary decision – in brief
Protections for Earth Exploration Satellite Services (passive) (EESS) in 23.6 -24.0 GHz band	• Implement the stage two technical limits (post 1 September 2027 limits) from International Telecommunications Union (ITU), Radio Regulations, Resolution 750 for all Mobile and Fixed Wireless Access stations operating in 24.25 -27.5 GHz.
Protection for Radio Astronomy Service (RAS) sites in the 23.6 – 24.0 GHz band	• The indicative list of Radio Astronomy Service sites stations at Warkworth, Orepuki and Otahu Flat / Waiau Valley are indicated further technical study for receive protection in the 23.6 -24.0 GHz frequency range to assess the feasibility of the proposed sites. • The RAS station proponents are invited to undertake the technical work to determine the protection required and the resulting coordination zones and the feasibility of each of the proposed sites in line with the process in the consultation.
Mobile / Fixed Wireless Access in the 24.25 – 27.5 GHz band (26 GHz)	• Consultation spectrum estimates (800 MHz per operator maximum) will inform assignment process. The detailed technical parameters and conditions including synchronisation of frame structure and pointing of the base station antennas and technical limits between areas will be dealt with in the assignment process. • With your agreement, the assignment process for Mobile / Fixed Wireless Access in the 24.25 -27.5 GHz is aimed for the 2028 -2030 period with planning for this happening ahead of this time. No licensing of Mobile / Fixed Wireless Access stations will occur before this time except under a strict-criteria for genuine tests are specific and for a purpose, it is non-commercial with no customers, it is one off and time bound. • With your agreement, the assignment process will not be on a national basis. MBIE will look to provide access to spectrum for single users for portions of the frequency range in a set of areas of the country, based on the statistics New Zealand Urban areas. Outside of these areas, first in time or individual station licensing may be implemented.
EESS and SRS (space to Earth) in the 25.5 -27.0 GHz band (26 GHz)	• The indicative list EESS and SRS Earth stations at the sites listed in table 6 of the 2025 discussion document being Orepuki, Awarua with the addition of Warkworth and their locations are indicated for further technical analysis for receive protection in the 25.5 -27 GHz frequency range. • The EESS and SRS (space to Earth) Earth station proponents are invited to undertake the technical work to determine the protection required and the resulting coordination zones and the feasibility of each of the proposed sites.

Fixed Satellite Service (Earth to space) in the 24.65 -25.25 and 27.0 -27.5 GHz) band (26 GHz)	• The 24.65 -25.25 and 27.0 -27.5 GHz frequency bands will not be made available for Fixed Satellite Service (Earth to space) Earth station use.
Use of short-range devices in 26 GHz	• General user radio licences (GURLs) may be updated from time to time to align with international short-range device and ultra-wide band device provisions when those notices are reviewed.
Body scanners for security screening	• Develop an appropriate licensing framework for body scanners in the 24.25 -30 GHz and 69.8 -80.5 frequency ranges strictly limited to indoor use government use only. The exact licensing framework is still to be determined. At an appropriate time, MBIE may consider body scanners in other frequency ranges including the 12 -40 GHz and 20 – 40 GHz frequency bands currently under study / consideration internationally and studies and evidence on interference risk along with appropriate technical conditions may be needed.
Mobile services and Fixed Wireless Access in 27.5 -28.35 GHz (lower 28 GHz)	• Mobile / Fixed wireless access will be permitted and licensed only in the urban areas and spectrum with an assignment process in 2028 - 2030 inline with 26 GHz timeframes. Outside urban areas Mobile / Fixed wireless will not be permitted or licensed. • Regarding the limits to protect mobile from FSS Earth stations and the boundaries of the urban areas, MBIE will take the suggestion from satellite operators to adopt -91 dBW/m^2/MHz. • Licensing will be done under radio licensing.
FSS Earth station/gateways in 27.5 -28.35 GHz (lower 28 GHz)	• Depending on your decision, licensing of new FSS gateways outside of the urban areas defined in option 1 of the consultation and existing FSS gateways inside the urban areas will be able to continue and expand. A limited application window may be made available for urban areas. • Regarding the limits to protect mobile from FSS Earth stations and the boundaries of the urban areas, MBIE will take the suggestion from satellite operators to adopt -91 dBW/m^2/MHz. • Licensing of FSS in will be done under radio licensing.
FSS user terminals at specific locations and within an areas in 27.5 -28.35 GHz (lower 28 GHz)	• Individual FSS user terminals (not moving) may be licensed for specific locations outside of the urban areas defined in option 1 of the consultation. • Widely deployed FSS user terminals (not moving) in discretely defined areas (e.g. based on Territorial Local Authorities) for general consumers outside of the urban areas defined in option 1 provided that there are appropriate measures to ensure

	that these are not taken into / are operated in urban areas and technical limits are met (e.g. geofencing). • Regarding the limits to protect mobile from FSS Earth stations and the boundaries of the urban areas, MBIE will take the suggestion from satellite operators to adopt -91 dBW/m^2/MHz. • Licensing of FSS in will be done under radio licensing.
FSS Earth stations in motion (ESIMs) in 27.5 -28.35 GHz (lower 28 GHz)	• Land Earth stations in motion (L-ESIM) will not be permitted to operate in the lower 28 GHz frequency band as there is a risk that these will be used or taken into urban areas preserved for Mobile / Fixed Wireless Access. Aeronautical Earth stations in motion (A-ESIM) and Maritime Earth stations in motion (M-ESIM) will be allowed applying the limits from International Telecommunications Union (ITU) Radio Regulations, Resolutions 123 and 169, as per the consultation as these are sufficient to protect Mobile / Fixed Wireless Access. There has been no analysis provided by submitters that supports alternative limits and the time for this has now passed and alternative limits will not be considered.
FSS Earth station/gateways in 28.35 -29.5 GHz (upper 28 GHz).	• The 28.35 -29.5 GHz band will be available for FSS and will not be available for mobile. • Satellite operators can apply for licenses FSS Earth stations anywhere in the country under licensing rules and technical conditions to be included in MBIE's documentation. • Technical measures and limitations will be implemented.
FSS user terminals at specific locations and within an areas in 28.5 -29.5 GHz (lower 28 GHz)	• MBIE will look to license user terminals in in this band with a more flexible blanket approach and rather than per Territorial Local Authority. MBIE is unlikely to continue with General User Licensing approaches for terminals.
Earth stations in motion (ESIMs) in 28.35 - 29.5 GHz (upper 28 GHz)	• MBIE plan to implement a licensing regime for L-ESIM in line with the proposals in the consultation. • MBIE plan to implement a licensing regime for A-ESIM and M-ESIM in line with International Telecommunications Union (ITU) Radio Regulations, Resolutions 123 and 169. MBIE may consider technical studies on relaxations to these limits or for alternative limits.
Satellite coordination issues and Non-Geostationary and Geostationary sharing	• No national / domestic measures or rules for satellite intra system interference (satellite network to satellite network) as requested by some operators. This will continue to be addressed by the ITU satellite coordination process and the ITU filing administrations.

	• No national / domestic regime to be implemented for verifying Equivalent Power Flux Density Limit (EPFD limits) and Article 22 limits for licence applications for Earth stations.
Other issues on the 17.7 -20.2 GHz and 29.5 -30 GHz frequency bands	• MBIE plan open the 17.7–20.2 GHz frequency band for receive protection licences for stations at specific locations under an individual receive protection licence under the existing FSS Earth station licensing regime in line with the consultation. • MBIE plan to align the provisions for 29.5 -30 GHz to be consistent with 27.5 -28.35 GHz and 28.35 -29.5 GHz as appropriate and update its documentation.