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**Stanley Edinger**  
Manager – Government Relations

500 Hills Drive  
P.O. Box 7018  
Bedminster, NJ 07921  
Tel.: 908-470-2342  
Fax: 908-470-2453  
E mail: se@loralskynet.com

May 26, 2006

Ms. Magalie Roman Salas  
Federal Communications Commission  
Satellite and Radiocommunication Division  
445 12<sup>th</sup> Street SW  
Washington, DC 20054

Attention: International Satellite Engineering Branch

Re: Rule 1.65 Supplemental Information Kapolei, Hawaii  
**Call Sign:** E980250 **File Number:** SES-MFS-20060412-00619

Dear Ms. Salas:

Loral Network Services Inc. respectfully requests that per Rule 1.65, the supplemental information, Eco-Sat Analysis for Vietnam, Afghanistan and French Polynesia be accepted as a minor amendment for FCC **File Number:** SES-MFS-20060412-00619.

Please contact Stanley Edinger if you have any questions concerning this correspondence at:

Loral Skynet  
Attn: Mr. Stanley Edinger, Manager  
Government Relations  
500 Hills Drive, P.O. Box 7018  
Bedminster, NJ 07921  
Telephone Number (908-470-2342)  
Fax Number (908-470-2453)  
E mail: se@loralskynet.com

Sincerely,

**Stanley Edinger**

Copy to: Mr. Scott Kotler (FCC) Washington, DC  
Ms. Shahnaz Ghavami (FCC) Washington, DC  
Mr. Paul Noone

# ECO-Sat Analysis French Polynesia

**This application meets the requirements of § 25.137(a)(1)(2) for earth stations operating with non-U.S. licensed space stations**

The Loral Telstar-18 satellite is a non-US-licensed located at 138° E.L. operating under authority from the Kingdom of Tonga (ITU designation TONGASAT/Ku-3), a non-WTO member country that has requested accession to the WTO, and a WTO working party is working on this request.

French Polynesia maintains an “open skies” policy. French Polynesia’s earth stations are now served by one U.S. satellite Intelsat 904 located at 180°E and the New Skies satellite NSS 5 located at 177°W.

French Polynesia has a population 199,000, is self-governing, fully responsible for its domestic affairs and conducts foreign policy as a sovereign nation. Since 1962, when France stationed military personnel in the region, French Polynesia has changed from a subsistence agricultural economy to one in which a high proportion of the work force is either employed by the military or supports the tourist industry. With the halt of French nuclear testing in 1996, the military contribution to the economy fell sharply. Tourism accounts for about one-fourth of GDP and is a primary source of hard currency earnings. Other sources of income are pearl farming and deep-sea commercial fishing. The small manufacturing sector primarily processes agricultural products. The territory benefits substantially from development agreements with France aimed principally at creating new businesses and strengthening social services.

The economy of French Polynesia relies heavily on France for income. In addition to money provided by France, tourism and the black pearl industry make up the bulk of the economy. The vast majority of citizens of French Polynesia, if employed, work for the government or in the tourist trade. Agriculture provides some of the food consumed locally. In the early 1960's, as much as 50% of the workforce worked in agriculture. By 1990, only 9% worked in agriculture. Because of the extreme trade deficit and remoteness of the islands, prices for goods are generally high.

French Polynesia previously received communications services via Intelsat 804, which experienced a total loss on January 14, 2005, due to a sudden and unexpected electrical power system anomaly. French Polynesia is already an underserved area and replacement of communications services, including basic telecommunications services is vital to this island nation. All these islands depended on the Intelsat satellite and the Intelsat 804 failure in January 2005 caused a communications blackout to French Polynesia. They need to access other satellites so as to mitigate the impact in the event of service outages again.

The public interest will be served for reasons mentioned above. The Loral Telstar-18 satellite located at 138° E.L. will provide a dependable coverage for French Polynesia.

The Kapolei earth station (E980250), the only Loral owned facilities with connectivity to Telstar-18, will be used to provide diversified connectivity to the earth stations in French Polynesia via its gateway earth station located in Kapolei, Hawaii with connectivity within its coverage of Hawaii, Asia, and Australia.

# ECO-Sat Analysis Afghanistan

**This application meets the requirements of § 25.137(a)(1)(2) for earth stations operating with non-U.S. licensed space stations**

The Loral Telstar-18 satellite is a non-US-licensed located at 138° E.L. operating under authority from the Kingdom of Tonga (ITU designation TONGASAT/Ku-3), a non-WTO member country that has requested accession to the WTO, and a WTO working party is working on this request.

Although Afghanistan is not a WTO member country, Afghanistan has requested accession to the WTO, and a WTO working party is working on this request.

On 21 November 2004 a renewed request for accession under Article XII was sent to the Director-General of the WTO by the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan. A Working Party was established at the General Council meeting on 13 December 2004.

Afghanistan maintains an “open skies” policy. Afghanistan’s earth stations are now served by one US licensed satellite Intelsat 709 located at 85°E, a Netherlands WTO member country New Skies 6 satellite located at 95° E and 1 Russian licensed Intersputnik (Atlantic Ocean region) satellite.

Afghanistan remains at or near the bottom of every socio-economic indicator used to measure human and economic progress. It has some of the harshest climate conditions and the most difficult terrain in the world.

Loral is working with various parties seeking to support the communications activities of the US military, its allies, and the democratically elected Government of Afghanistan in supporting US efforts against Al Qaeda and the Taliban. In addition to supporting the military effort Loral will be supporting the civilian communications effort with connectivity to a very limited telephone, internet and telegraph service area.

Internet access is growing through internet cafes as well as public "telekiosks" in Kabul. They are part of a nationwide network proposed by the Transitional Authority for Internet access. Telephone service is improving with the licensing of four wireless telephone service providers. At the beginning of 2006; approximately 3 in 10 Afghans owned a wireless telephone. Telephone main lines remain limited with only 0.1 lines per 10 people; and there were only five VSATS installed in Kabul, Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif, Kandahar, and Jalalabad to provide international and domestic voice and data connectivity making critical information readily available. The commercial satellite telephone center is in Ghazni, and the international country code is 93.

The public interest will be served for reasons mentioned above. The Loral Telstar-18 satellite located at 138° E.L. will provide a dependable coverage footprint for Afghanistan. The Kapolei earth station (E980250), the only Loral owned facilities with connectivity to Telstar-18, will be used to provide diversified connectivity to the earth stations in Afghanistan via its gateway earth

station located in Kapolei, Hawaii with connectivity within its coverage of Hawaii, Asia, and Australia.

# ECO- Sat Analysis Vietnam

**This application meets the requirements of § 25.137(a)(1)(2) for earth stations operating with non-U.S. licensed space stations**

The Loral Telstar-18 satellite is a non-US-licensed located at 138° E.L. operating under authority from the Kingdom of Tonga (ITU designation TONGASAT/Ku-3), a non-WTO member country that has requested accession to the WTO, and a WTO working party is working on the request

Although Vietnam is not yet a WTO member country, Vietnam has requested accession to the WTO, and a WTO working party is working on this request.

The Working Party on the accession of Vietnam to the World Trade Organization was established on 31 January 1995. A draft Report of the Working Party (a detailed document summarizing discussions in the Working Party) was circulated in November 2004. Bilateral market access negotiations are continuing on the basis of revised offers on goods and services. A revised version of the draft Report of the Working Party was circulated in February 2006. The tenth meeting of the Working Party took place in September 2005. On March 27, 2006 Vietnam's chair of the working party announced it has almost completed the two remaining bilateral deals, and following a rush of new laws and multilateral work, the membership negotiation has now pushed "well forward into its final stages".

Vietnam maintains an "open skies" policy. Vietnam's earth stations are now served by one US licensed satellite Intelsat 701 located at 180° and a Netherlands licensed satellite NSS 6 located at 95°.

The 1997 Asian financial crisis highlighted the problems in the Vietnamese economy and temporarily allowed opponents of reform to slow progress towards a market-oriented economy. Since 2001, however, Vietnamese authorities have reaffirmed their commitment to economic liberalization and international integration.

Vietnam is putting considerable effort into modernization and expansion of its telecommunication system, but its performance continues to lag behind that of its more modern neighbors. Loral is working with Government of Vietnam in supporting the civilian communications effort with connectivity to a limited telephone, internet and telegraph service area.

Domestically all provincial exchanges are digitalized and connected to Hanoi, Da Nang, and Ho Chi Minh City by fiber-optic cable or microwave radio relay networks; main lines have been substantially increased, and the use of mobile telephones is growing rapidly. There are over 4 million main line telephones, 2.8 million mobile cellular telephones, 340

internet hosts and 3.5 million internet users.

The public interest will be served for reasons mentioned above. The Loral Telstar-18 satellite located at 138° E.L. will provide a dependable coverage footprint for Vietnam. The Kapolei earth station, the only Loral owned facilities with connectivity to Telstar-18, will be used to provide diversified connectivity to the earth stations in Vietnam via its gateway earth station (E980250) located in Kapolei, Hawaii with connectivity within its coverage of Hawaii, Asia, and Australia.