NB: Unofficial translation; legally binding texts are those in Finnish and Swedish

Decree of the Ministry of Transport and Communications

on the fees collected by the Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority for radio administrative services

(964/2005; amendments up to 1245/2007 included)

Chapter 1

General provision

Section 1

Scope of application

This Decree specifies the radio administrative fees of the public-law services of the Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority.

Chapter 2

Frequency fees

Section 2

General criteria for defining the frequency fee

When granting the right to possess and use radio transmitters or radio transmitters for radio networks, radio systems or radio stations subject to licence *(radio licence*) referred to in the Act on Radio Frequencies and Telecommunications Equipment (1015/2001), the Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority collects a fee that differs from the cost price of the service referred to in section 6(3) of the Act on Criteria for Charges Payable to the State (150/1992).

As specified below, the Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority shall, when defining the frequency fee, consider

1) the frequency amount assigned for use;

2) the technical and cost-effective usability of the assigned frequencies;

3) the type and mode of operation concerning the right of use of the frequencies;

4) the frequency band assigned for use;

5) the width of the reference band;

6) the size of and congestion in the geographical area that makes up the right of use of the radio system;

7) the population in the area;

8) the output power of the radio transmitter;

9) the number of radio transmitters;

10) the radio equipment category to which the radio transmitter belongs; and

11) the first day when the right of use of the frequencies comes into force.

The annual frequency fee is collected as laid down in sections 4–10. The payment period of the annual frequency fee is 13 months at the most. A licence holder is obliged to pay the annual frequency fee even if the radio licence is terminated or cancelled to expire during the payment period. (1245/2007)

Section 3

Coefficients and computational quantities

(1) The following coefficients, computational quantities and terms are used for calculating the frequency fees:

1) The *frequency amount (B)* is the quantity of the assigned frequency amount. When defining the frequency amount for the radio equipment categories referred to in subparagraph 5 below the type of right of use of the frequencies is also considered.

2) The *relative bandwidth of radio frequencies* is the ratio of the assigned frequency amount to the width of the reference band, or the cubic root or the eighth root of the ratio of the frequency amount used to and the width of the reference band.

3) The *width of the reference band* is 25 kHz, except for radio link transmitters above 960 MHz, for which the reference bandwidth is 14 MHz.

4) The *basic fee* is a computational quantity specified for the right of use of a frequency amount equal to the width of the reference bandwidth. The quantity is used for defining the frequency fee of a radio transmitter. The basic fee amounts to €1295.50.

5) The *coefficient of right of use (C_j)* is a coefficient, on the basis of which the type of the right of use is taken into account when the frequency amount is defined. To define the frequency amount of the radio equipment categories referred to in this subparagraph, the frequency amount assigned for use is multiplied by a coefficient of the right of use, which is set according to the type of the right of use. If frequencies with different rights of use have been assigned the total frequency amount is the sum of the different frequency amounts.

(2) The coefficients of right of use are:

Radio equipment categories	**Right of use**	**C_j**
1) radio link transmitters below 960 MHz, radio links for the transmission of sound programmes, private radio networks (PMR), paging networks, telecommand, telemetry and data transmission systems and maritime radio systems other than ship radio stations.	National channel with exclusive right of use	5^3
	Local channel with exclusive right of use	2^3
	National channel for a limited user group	2
	Local common channel	1
	National common channel	0.4
2) radio control transmitters	National channel with exclusive right of use	5^8
	Local channel with exclusive right of use	2^8
	National channel for a limited user group	2
	Local common channel	1
	National common channel	0.4
3) radio link transmitters above 960 MHz	Local common channel	1
	National common channel	0.01

(1196/2006)

6) The *coefficient of mode of operation (C_{mode})* is defined according to the mode of operation of the radio frequencies assigned for the licence holder.

The coefficients of mode of operation are:

Radio transmitters for which the coefficient is used	**Mode of operation**	**C_{mode}**
stations and ship radio stations, aircraft radio aeronautical mobile radio transmitters	Satellite frequencies	20
	Maritime MF and HF frequencies	15
	Maritime VHF, distress and navigation frequencies, and frequencies other than maritime and aeronautical VHF frequencies	15
	Aeronautical MF and HF frequencies	15
	Aeronautical VHF and distress frequencies	15
	Maritime and other UHF frequencies	7
	Aeronautical navigation frequencies	3

7) The size of the *frequency band coefficient (C_1)* is defined according to the frequency band assigned for a licence holder's radio transmitters or the radio transmitters in a radio network, a radio system or a radio station subject to licence. If frequency bands with different frequency band

coefficients have been assigned, the largest coefficient is used. The frequency band coefficients are:

Radio transmitters for which the coefficient is used	**Frequency band**	**C_1**
public mobile networks, radio systems in a fixed wireless access network, Public Authority Network (VIRVE), the GSM-R radio system for railways, broadcasting transmitters, private radio networks (PMR), paging networks, radio control transmitters, radio microphone transmitters, telecommand, telemetry and data transmission systems, earth stations in the fixed satellite service, radio link transmitters below 960 MHz and radio links for the transmission of sound programmes, radio link transmitters above 960 MHz, maritime radio systems other than a ship radio station, aeronautical ground based radio systems, fixed HF transmitters, radar stations other than ship or aircraft radar stations, radio sonde systems, tracking systems for research purposes with a maximum 1 mW effective radiated output power, radio transmitters of any equipment sent into space and radio transmitters referred to in section 10(3).	0 – 28 MHz	0.2
	28.001 – 87.5 MHz	0.58
	87.501 – 108 MHz	0.9
	108.001 – 146 MHz	1.0
	146.001 – 174 MHz	1.0
	174.001 – 380 MHz	1.0
	380.001 – 470 MHz	1.0
	470.001 – 862 MHz	0.8
	862.001 – 960 MHz	0.8
	960.001 – 3100 MHz	0.6
	3100.001 – 10700 MHz	0.45
	10700.001 – 19700 MHz	0.4
	19700.001 – 39500 MHz	0.35
	Above 39500 MHz	0.2

(1245/2007)

8) The *coverage area coefficient (C_2)* is defined according to the geographical area of the right of use assigned for the licence holder's radio system. Its value is 1 if the right of use covers all of Finland. The coverage area coefficient of a geographically limited area of the right of use is the sum of the surface areas of the right of use and the guard zone of the radio system divided by the area of Finland.

The coverage area coefficient of a radio system in a wireless access network is, however, defined by the coefficient referred to in paragraph 1 and the following formula:

The ratio of the coverage area to the area of Finland	**Coverage area coefficient C_2**
below 5 %	coefficient in paragraph 1
5 – 30 %	0,4 • coefficient in paragraph 1 + 0.03
above 30 %	0,15 • coefficient in paragraph 1 + 0.105

(1196/2006)

9) A *guard zone* is a 20 kilometre wide zone surrounding the geographical area of the right of use assigned for a radio system. A guard zone does not, however, include sea areas or areas crossing national borders. An area that extends to the geographical area of the right of use assigned for another similar radio system cannot be a guard zone either, if the licence holders coordinate their use of frequencies. The guard zone is not used when defining the coverage area coefficient for a radio system in a fixed wireless network.

10) The *urban area coefficient (C_4)* is defined according to the location of the geographical area of the right of use and guard zone of the radio system, or place of use of the radio transmitter of the licence holder. If the geographical area of the right of use or the guard zone of the radio system extends to areas for which the urban area coefficients differ, the largest urban area coefficient is used. The urban area coefficients are:

Radio transmitters for which the coefficient is used	**Area**	**K_4**
private radio networks (PMR), paging networks, radio control transmitters, radio microphone transmitters, telecommand, telemetry and data transmission systems, radio link transmitters below 960 MHz and radio links for the transmission of sound programmes, radio link transmitters above 960 MHz, maritime radio systems other than a ship radio station, aeronautical ground based radio systems, amateur radio stations with increased transmitting power, other amateur radio transmitters requiring a special licence and radar stations other than ship or aircraft radar stations.	1) Helsinki, Espoo, Vantaa, Kauniainen	1.2
	2) Other municipality or all Finland	1.0

(1245/2007)

11) *The population coefficient (C_{inh})* is defined according to the ratio of the number of inhabitants living within the coverage area of the radio transmitter in Finland to the entire population of Finland. The population coefficients are:

Radio transmitters for which the coefficient is used	**Number of inhabitants as a maximum % of the population**	**C_{inh}**
broadcasting transmitters	0.1	0.2
	1	0.4
	10	0.6
	20	0.8
	100	1.0

12) The *power coefficient (C_5)* is defined according to the radiated output power of the broadcasting transmitters and according to the average transmitter power of fixed HF transmitters and radar stations other than ship or aircraft radar stations. If several average transmitter or radiated output powers have been assigned for a radio transmitter or a radio station the largest power coefficient is used. The power coefficients are:

Radio transmitters for which the coefficient is used	**Power**	**C_5**
broadcasting transmitters, fixed HF transmitters and radar stations other than ship or aircraft radar stations	0 - 0.001 kW	0.1
	0.00101 - 0.01 kW	0.2
	0.0101 - 0.1 kW	0.4
	0.101 - 0.3 kW	0.5

0.301 - 1.0 kW	0.7
1.001 - 10.0 kW	0.9
Above 10 kW	1.1

13) The *system coefficient A (C_6)* is defined in accordance with the category of radio equipment used, according to the table below:

Radio equipment category	**C_6**
1) public mobile networks	1.0
2) radio systems in a fixed wireless access network	0.5
3) Public Authority Network (VIRVE)	1.0
4) GSM-R radio system for railways	1.0
5) telecommand, telemetry and data transmission systems	0.4
6) non-coordinated earth stations in the fixed satellite service	1.0
7) coordinated earth stations in the fixed satellite service	3.0
8) radio link transmitters below 960 MHz and radio links for the transmission of sound programmes	1.3

(1196/2006)

14) The *system coefficient B (C6)* is defined according to the scaled number of mobile radio transmitters in the system so that the weighting coefficient of the mobile radio transmitters is 0.25. The system coefficients, based on the scaled number of mobile radio transmitters, are:

Radio transmitters for which the coefficient is used	**Number of mobile terminals**	**Scaled number (No_s)**	**C_6 (0.25 • No_s)**
private radio networks (PMR), paging networks, radio microphone transmitters, maritime radio systems other than ship radio stations and aeronautical ground based radio systems	1	1	0.25
	2 – 4	2	0.5
	5 – 8	5	1.25
	9 – 14	9	2.25
	15 – 24	15	3.75
	25 – 34	22	5.5
	35 – 44	30	7.5
	45 – 59	40	10
	60 – 79	55	13.75
	80 – 99	70	17.5
	100 – 124	95	23.75
	125 – 149	125	31.25
	150 or more	150	37.5

(1196/2006)

15) The *system coefficien*t of radio control transmitters *C* (C_6) is defined by the number of mobile terminals (No) and the weighting coefficient 0.25 according to the formula $C_6 = No \cdot 0.25$. However, the maximum value of the system coefficient is 25.

16) The *basic fee coefficient (S)* is a radio system or radio equipment category specific coefficient, which is used to scale the basic fee referred to in subparagraph 4 and the frequency fee to be collected. The basic fee coefficients are:

Radio equipment category	**S**
1) digital broadband 450 MHz mobile network	0.685
1 a) other mobile networks	0.48
2) radio systems in a fixed wireless access network	1
3) Public Authority Network (VIRVE)	0.685
4) GSM-R radio system for railways	0.96
5) broadcasting transmitters	0.36
6) private radio networks (PMR)	0.043
7) paging networks	0.046
8) radio control transmitters	0.043
9) radio microphone transmitters	0.035
10) telecommand, telemetry and data transmission systems	0.045
11) earth stations in the fixed satellite service	0.15
12) radio link transmitters below 960 MHz and radio links for the transmission of sound programmes	0.046
13) radio link transmitters above 960 MHz	0.156
14) amateur radio transmitters	0.014
15) amateur radio stations with increased transmitting power	0.004
16) other amateur radio stations requiring a special licence	0.015
17) ship and aircraft radio stations	0.001
18) aeronautical mobile radio transmitters	0.001
19) maritime radio systems other than ship radio stations	0.046
20) aeronautical ground based radio systems	0.062
21) fixed HF transmitters	0.037
22) radar stations other than a ship or an aircraft radar station	0.31
23) radio sonde systems	0.1
24) tracking systems for research purposes with a maximum 1 mW radiated output power	0.01
25) radio transmitter of any equipment sent into space	0.3

(1245/2007)

17) *The starting coefficient (C_3)* is defined for the licence holder's GSM mobile network, UMTS mobile network, 450 MHz digital broadband mobile network, Public Authority Network (VIRVE) and GSM-R radio system for railways based on when the right of use of the frequencies commenced. The starting coefficients are:

Invoicing year	**C_3**
The first	0.1 450 MHz digital broadband public mobile network
	0.2 others
The second	0.1 450 MHz digital broadband public mobile network
	0.2 others
The third	0.2 450 MHz digital broadband public mobile network
	0.2 GSM-R radio system for railways
	0.4 others
The fourth	0.2 450 MHz digital broadband public mobile network
	0.2 GSM-R radio system for railways
	0.6 others
The fifth	0.4 450 MHz digital broadband public mobile network
	0.4 GSM-R radio system for railways
	0.8 others
The sixth	0.6 450 MHz digital broadband public mobile network
	0.6 GSM-R radio system for railways
	1 others
The seventh	0.4 UMTS public mobile network
	0.8 450 MHz digital broadband public mobile network
	0.8 GSM-R radio system for railways
	1 others
The eighth	0.6 UMTS public mobile network
	1 others
The ninth	0.8 UMTS public mobile network
	1 others
The tenth or later	1

(1196/2006)

The same starting coefficient is used for changes in the frequency amounts and geographical areas of the right of use assigned for a licence holder as it is for the frequency amount and area of the right of use which is already in use. The starting coefficient of a network or a system used for research and development is **1** if a radio licence referred to in section 19(5) of the Act on Radio Frequencies and Telecommunications Equipment has been granted for the network or the system. However, if a network or a system for research and development is used only for training at an educational institution the starting coefficient is 0.2. (1245/2007)

(1196/2006)

Section 4

Frequency fee for a public mobile network and certain other radio networks

The Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority annually collects a frequency fee for the granted right to possess and use base station radio transmitters for public mobile networks, radio

systems in a fixed wireless access networks, the Public Authority Network (VIRVE) or the GSM-R radio system for railways subject to licence. The frequency fee is defined according to the following formula:

1) public mobile network	$C_1 \cdot C_2 \cdot C_3 \cdot C_6 \cdot$ (frequency amount/25 kHz) $\cdot S \cdot$ €1295.50
2) radio system in a fixed wireless access network	$C_1 \cdot C_2 \cdot C_6 \cdot$ (frequency amount /25 kHz) $\cdot S \cdot$ €1295.50
3) Public Authority Network (VIRVE)	$C_1 \cdot C_2 \cdot C_3 \cdot C_6 \cdot$ (frequency amount /25 kHz) $\cdot S \cdot$ €1295.50
4) GSM-R radio system for railways	$C_1 \cdot C_2 \cdot C_3 \cdot C_6 \cdot$ (frequency amount /25 kHz) $\cdot S \cdot$ €1295.50

If a licence holder has the right to use a radio transmitter of a GSM and UMTS public mobile network base station in the bands 880–915 MHz or 925–960 MHz, the frequency fee for the same frequencies is collected only once and according to the frequency fee for the GSM network. (1196/2006)

Section 5

Frequency fee for a broadcasting transmitter

The Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority annually collects a frequency fee for the granted right to possess and use broadcasting transmitters subject to licence. The frequency fee is defined according to the following formula:

$C_1 \cdot C_5 \cdot C_{inh} \cdot S \cdot$ €1295.50.

Section 6

Frequency fee for a private radio system

The Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority annually collects a frequency fee for the granted right to possess and use transmitters for a private radio system subject to licence. The frequency fee is defined according to the following formula:

1) base stations of a private radio network (PMR) and paging network	$C_1 \cdot C_4 \cdot \sqrt[3]{\text{frequency amount/25 kHz}} \cdot S \cdot$ €1295.50 €
2) mobile stations of a private radio network (PMR) and paging network	$C_1 \cdot C_4 \cdot C_6 \cdot \sqrt[3]{\text{frequency amount/25 kHz}} \cdot S \cdot$ €1295.50
3) radio control transmitter	$C_1 \cdot C_4 \cdot C_6 \cdot \sqrt[8]{\text{frequency amount/25 kHz}} \cdot S \cdot$ €1295.50
4) radio microphone transmitter	$C_1 \cdot C_4 \cdot C_6 \cdot \sqrt[3]{\text{frequency amount/25 kHz}} \cdot S \cdot$ €1295.50
5) radio transmitter for telecommand, telemetry and data transmission system	$C_1 \cdot C_4 \cdot C_6 \cdot \sqrt[3]{\text{frequency amount/25 kHz}} \cdot S \cdot$ €1295.50

The frequency fee for the base station of a private radio network (PMR) and a paging system is calculated according to the network and location of the antenna.

The frequency fee for radio control transmitters in different frequency bands and municipalities is calculated separately.

The frequency fee for radio microphone transmitters in different frequency bands is calculated separately per network. Regardless of what is laid down in section 3, subparagraph 1, the channel width of the radio microphone transmitter specified in the radio licence is used as the frequency amount of the radio microphone transmitter when defining the fee.

Regardless of what is laid down in section 3, subparagraphs 2 and 5, if radio channels with different types of rights of use have been assigned for a radio system, the relative bandwidth of the radio frequencies assigned for the radio systems referred to in paragraph 1 subparagraphs 1-3 is calculated separately from the frequency amount of national channels with exclusive right of use, the frequency amount of local channels with exclusive right of use and the sum of the frequency amounts of the national channels for a limited user group and the national and local common channels.

Regardless of what is laid down in paragraph 1 subparagraph 5, the frequency fee is calculated on the basis of one (1) radio transmitter if there is more than one radio transmitter in the same frequency band, in one location of the antenna, of the telecommand, telemetry and data transmission system. (1196/2006)

Section 7 (1245/2007)

Frequency fee for an amateur radio transmitter

The Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority annually collects a frequency fee for the granted right to possess and use an amateur radio transmitter or a radio transmitter for an amateur radio station subject to licence. The frequency fee is defined according to the following formula:

1) amateur radio transmitter	$S \cdot$ €1295.50
2) amateur radio station with increased transmitting power	$C_4 \cdot$ (frequency amount/25 kHz) $\cdot S \cdot$ €1295.50
3) other amateur radio station requiring a special licence	$C_4 \cdot \sqrt[3]{\text{frequency amount/25 kHz}} \cdot S \cdot$ €1295.50

The Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority may collect only one annual frequency fee, even if the radio licence entitles the possession and use of several amateur radio transmitters as referred to in paragraph 1, subparagraph 1.

The frequency fee for an amateur radio station requiring a special licence, referred to in paragraph 1 subparagraph 3, is calculated according to the location of the antenna and the assigned transmitter frequencies.

Section 8 (1196/2006)

Frequency fee for a radio link transmitter and an earth station in the fixed satellite service

The Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority annually collects a frequency fee for the granted right to possess and use radio transmitters for an earth station in the fixed satellite service subject to licence, radio link transmitters subject to licence or radio links for the transmission of

sound programmes which are subject to licence. The frequency fee is defined according to the following formula:

1) earth station in the fixed satellite service	$C_1 \cdot C_6 \cdot S \cdot$ €1295.50
2) radio link transmitters below 960 MHz and radio links for sound program transmission	$C_1 \cdot C_4 \cdot C_6 \cdot \sqrt[3]{\text{frequency amount/25 kHz}}\ S \cdot$ €1295.50
3) radio link transmitters above 960 MHz	$C_1 \cdot C_4 \cdot \sqrt[3]{\text{frequency amount/14 MHz}} \cdot S \cdot$ €1295.50

Section 9

Frequency fee for maritime and aeronautical radio transmitters

The Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority annually collects a frequency fee for the granted right to possess and use a maritime or aeronautical radio station or radio transmitters for a maritime or an aeronautical radio system subject to licence. The frequency fee is defined according to the following formula:

1) ship or aircraft radio station and mobile aeronautical radio transmitter	$C_{mode} \cdot S \cdot$ €1295.50
2) base stations for maritime radio system other than a ship radio station or an aeronautical ground based radio system	$C_1 \cdot C_4 \cdot \sqrt[3]{\text{frequency amount/25 kHz}} \cdot S \cdot$ €1295.50
3) mobile stations for maritime radio system other than a ship radio station or an aeronautical ground based radio system	$C_1 \cdot C_4 \cdot C_6 \cdot \sqrt[3]{\text{frequency amount/25 kHz}} \cdot S \cdot$ €1295.50

The frequency fee for a ship or an aircraft radio station or mobile aeronautical radio transmitters is defined according to mode of operation.

The frequency fee of maritime radio systems other than a ship radio station and a base station for an aeronautical ground based radio system is calculated according to system and location of the antenna.

Section 10

Frequency fee for other radio transmitters

The Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority annually collects a frequency fee for the granted right to possess and use the types of radio transmitters or radio transmitters for a radio system or for a radio station subject to licence other than the radio transmitters referred to in sections 4–9. The frequency fee is defined according to the following formula:

1) fixed HF transmitter	$C_1 \bullet C_5 \bullet$ (frequency amount/25 kHz)$\bullet S \bullet$€1295.50
2) radar station other than a ship or an aircraft radar station	$C_1 \bullet C_4 \bullet C_5 \bullet S \bullet$ €1295.50 €
3) radio sonde system	$C_1 \bullet$ (frequency amount/25 kHz) $\bullet S \bullet$€1295.50

4) tracking system for research purposes with a maximum 1 mW radiated output power	C_1•(frequency amount/25 kHz) •S•€1295.50
5) radio transmitter of any equipment sent into space	C_1• S•€1295.50

(1245/2007)

The frequency fee for a fixed HF transmitter is defined according to the location of the antenna.

The frequency fee for a radio transmitter other than one referred to in paragraph 1 or sections 4–9 is defined like the frequency fee for the nearest corresponding radio transmitter. If the nearest corresponding radio transmitter cannot be specified, the frequency fee is defined according to the following formula:

C_1•0.015• €1295.50. (1196/2006)

Section 11

Short-term frequency fee, change of right of use and minimum fee

The Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority collects a short-term frequency fee for the granted right to possess and use a radio transmitter referred to in sections 4-10 for less than a year. The frequency fee is the annual fee laid down in sections 4–10 multiplied by the ratio of days of use to 365, however, the figure is no less than one quarter of the annual frequency fee and always at least €18.

(1196/2006)

If the Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority, during the validity of a radio licence, changes the right to possess and use a radio transmitter referred to in sections 4–10 or paragraph 1 in such a way that the fee is increased, the frequency fee for the changed right of use is also collected. However, the additional frequency fee for the current payment period is only collected on a day-to-day basis for the remainder of the invoicing period.

Regardless of what is laid down in sections 4–10 the minimum frequency fee is €18. (1196/2006)

Section 12

Frequency reservation fee

The Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority collects a fee on the reservation of a frequency as referred to in section 9 of the Act on Radio Frequencies and Telecommunications Equipment. This fee is identical to the fee for the right to possess and use a radio transmitter referred to in sections 4–11 of this decree. The frequency fee is also collected in amounts lower than €18 or less than one quarter of the annual frequency fee. (1196/2006)

If the reservation expires because a radio licence is granted for the possession and use of a radio transmitter a deduction is made in accordance with this paragraph from the first annual

frequency fee of the radio transmitter provided under sections 4–10 or from the short-term frequency fee of the radio transmitter provided under section 11(1). The amount to be deducted is the frequency fee laid down in sections 4–10 multiplied by the ratio of the difference in days between the validity time of the frequency reservation and the actual validity due to the expiring of the frequency reservation to 365. However, no deduction is made from the frequency fee or short-term frequency fee for a radio transmitter referred to in subparagraphs 1, 2 or 5 of section 6(1) or subparagraphs 2 or 3 of section 9(1). (1196/2006)

However, mobile stations for private radio network (PMR), paging network, or maritime radio system other than a ship radio station or an aeronautical ground based radio system are not taken into account in the frequency fee of the frequency reservation. If a network or a system only includes mobile stations, the frequency fee of the frequency reservation is calculated according to one mobile station.

The frequency reservation fee for a telecommand, telemetry and data transmission system is, however, calculated according to one (1) radio transmitter per each frequency channel reserved for the system. (1196/2006)

Section 12 a (1196/2006)

Free services

No frequency fee is collected for a granted right to possess and use a radio transmitter or a radio transmitter of a radio network, a radio system or a radio station subject to licence related to duties of the embassies of foreign states. The same applies to the frequency fee for frequency reservations.

Chapter 3

Other radio administrative fees

Section 13

Examination fee

The Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority collects a fixed examination fee that is referred to in section 6(2) of the Act on Criteria for Charges Payable to the State for radiocommunications examinations attendance. The fees are:

1) General Operator's Certificate GOC or General Certificate of Proficiency in Radio Telephony; €75.70;

2) Restricted Operator's Certificate ROC or Long-Range Certificate LRC or Restricted Radio Telephone Operator's Certificate; €67.30;

3) Short-Range Certificate; €45.40; and

4) GOC or ROC competence examination; €37.85.

An examination fee, the amount of which is equal to the fee of the nearest corresponding examination referred to in paragraph 1, is charged for examinations in radiocommunications other than those referred to in paragraph 1.

An examination fee amounting to half of the fee referred to in paragraphs 1-2, shall be collected for attendance of part of an examination, rounded to the nearest five or ten cents.

The Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority also collects the examination fee referred to above for failed examinations.

Section 14

Certificate fee

The Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority collects a fixed fee for a certificate of proficiency and a certificate of competency in radiocommunications referred to in section 6(2) of the Act on Criteria for Charges Payable to the State. The fee for a certificate for an examination referred to in section 13(1), subparagraphs 1-3, is €43.75 and it is €28.60 for an examination referred to in section 13(1), subparagraph 4.

The fee for a certificate of proficiency in amateur radio services referred to in section 15(1) of the Act on Radio Frequencies and Telecommunications Equipment is €43.75.

Section 15

Radio equipment approval fee

The Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority collects a fixed fee for type approval of radio equipment or the approval of an individual piece of radio equipment referred to in section 6(2) of the Act on Criteria for Charges Payable to the State. The approval fees are:

1) approval of an individual piece of radio equipment €84.10;

2) national type approval of radio equipment €285.90;

3) demanding and time-consuming national type approval of radio equipment €571.85; and

4) national type approval of a radio equipment product family €571.85.

If in a specific case the fixed fee referred to in paragraph 1 is extremely high or low compared with the costs incurred by the Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority, a fee according to the particular cost price of the individual service is collected instead of the fixed fee.

The Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority collects the approval fee referred to in paragraphs 1-2, even if the type approval or approval of an individual piece of equipment is not granted.

Section 16

Radio equipment or radio station inspection fee

The Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority collects a fixed inspection fee for the radio equipment or radio stations referred to in section 6(2) of the Act on Criteria for Charges Payable to the State. An inspection fee amounting to €840.95 is collected for the initial inspection or alteration inspection of radio equipment or radio stations.

An inspection fee according to the cost price of the individual service referred to in section 6(1) of the Act on Criteria for Charges Payable to the State is collected for the radio equipment referred to in section 36(2) of the Police Act (493/1995) and for the approval of the radio equipment referred to in section 18(2) of the Act on the Processing of Personal Data by the Border Guard (579/2005).

The Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority collects the inspection fee referred to above even if the equipment or the station is not approved.

Section 17

Frequency planning fee

The Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority collects an annual fee, according to the cost price, referred to in section 6(1) of the Act on Criteria for Charges Payable to the State for the frequency planning relating to the national military defence, the amount of which is defined on the basis of average working hour costs incurred by the frequency planning and on the basis of the number of annual working hours used to produce the service.

The average working hour cost is €98.45.

Section 18

Fee for protection against interference and coordination of satellite systems

The Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority collects a fee, based on the cost price, referred to in section 6(1) of the Act on Criteria for Charges Payable to the State, for

1) protecting a receiving radio station against interference; and

2) coordination of a satellite system initialized by the International Telecommunication Union or some other international organization.

This Decree enters into force on 1 January 2006.

Measures necessary for the implementation of this Decree may be taken prior to its entry into force.

The fee for a service relating to a matter, which has become pending prior to the entry into force of this Decree, shall be charged in accordance with the provisions in force upon the entry into force of this Decree.

(Amendment to the Decree, 1196/2006)

This Decree enters into force on 1 January 2007.

This Decree also applies to matters which have become pending before the entry into force of the Decree.

(Amendment to the Decree, 1245/2007)

This Decree enters into force on 1 January 2008.

This Decree also applies to matters which have become pending before the entry into force of the Decree.