

# Management of requests for the coordination and notification of satellite systems in the name of Switzerland in accordance with ITU regulations



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## 1. General information

### 1.1 Background

The frequency spectrum and orbital positions are limited natural resources. This means they must be used rationally and planned and coordinated in a fair manner. As the action plan is international in nature, the rules are set by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), which has its head office in Geneva, and the Radio Regulations (RR; SR 0.784.403.1) in particular. In accordance with Article 1 of the Constitution of the ITU (SR 0.784.01), the principle governing outer space aims to facilitate fair access to the natural resources of the frequency spectrum and the orbit of satellites for all ITU Member states, while ensuring rational use of these resources.

Any requests for the coordination and notification of orbit/spectrum resources sent to the ITU in the name of Switzerland are given national asset status. The use of such assets requires a transfer of rights to the individual parties based on a licence by the **Federal Office of Communications (OFCOM)**.

This document refers solely to telecommunications regulations and not to other international or national legislation covering space activities. The operator must obtain information themselves about any other regulations concerning space activities.

### 1.2 Objectives of this document

#### **Objective 1: Description of the procedure that applies to the management of space projects**

This document outlines the procedures to be followed by an operator<sup>1</sup> wishing to submit a frequency and orbit notification request for a space project through the Swiss administration.

#### **Objective 2: Description of the role of OFCOM and the operator**

This document describes the role of OFCOM and that of the operator with regard to the advance publication, coordination and notification of a space project. It is based on the ITU's Radio Regulations and the relevant national legislation.

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<sup>1</sup> For the purposes of this document, an operator means an entity (person, organisation, company, institution, etc.) which contacts OFCOM with a request for the coordination and notification of a space project for submission to the ITU.

## 2. Regulatory framework

### 2.1 Introduction

The Swiss Confederation is responsible for telecommunications (Art. 92 para. 1 of the Federal Constitution of the Swiss Confederation; SR 101). Under the Telecommunications Act (TCA; SR 784.10), OFCOM manages the frequency spectrum, as well as the usage rights and the Swiss orbital positions of satellites in accordance with the international agreements (Art. 25 para. 1 TCA). The Federal Council is authorised to conclude international agreements concerning the application of the TCA and may delegate this authority to OFCOM for international agreements on technical or administrative matters (cf. Art. 64 para. 1 and 2 TCA).

Switzerland is a full member of the ITU. OFCOM is authorised by the Federal Council to represent Switzerland at the ITU. OFCOM is the representative to the ITU for space projects where Switzerland is the notifying administration. Any exchange of information required to support a coordination and notification procedure for a space network (ITU satellite filing) must be carried out through OFCOM. With regard to notification notices for satellite networks, OFCOM coordinates space projects and supports the coordination of space projects of other countries to limit the risk of harmful interference.

The regulatory framework governing the notification procedures for satellite networks is primarily defined by the ITU's Radio Regulations which are ratified by Switzerland after every World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC). The relevant provisions are set out in Articles 5, 9 and 11 in particular. The relevant national provisions in the field of telecommunications law and general procedural law are also part of the regulatory framework.

The WRCs, which are held every three to four years, enable the space regulatory framework to be revised, modified or improved by consensus in principle. At these conferences, Final Acts are drawn up which are submitted to the Federal Council for ratification. These Final Acts constitute international treaties on the allotment and allocation of frequencies and the associated orbital positions where relevant. The rights and obligations of Member States concerning access to the spectrum/orbit resources, the protection of frequency assignments used in space and the associated orbital positions are recognised and protected by international law after a favourable coordination procedure.

#### **Orbit of a satellite**

A satellite's orbital position in space is a key element in determining the surface of the Earth covered by the satellite signals. The orbit also determines whether the satellite covers a part of the Earth permanently (geostationary orbit) or not (non-geostationary orbit). This means that a satellite's orbit, whether it is geostationary or not, is key data in a space project, which is why the orbit must be defined in accordance with the criteria set out in the procedures.

## Categories of space services

The various categories of space telecommunications services include the following:

- Fixed satellite service: A radiocommunications service between one or more terrestrial stations and one or more satellites.
- Mobile satellite service: A radiocommunication service between mobile terrestrial stations and one or more space stations.
- Satellite broadcasting service: A radiocommunication service where the signals transmitted or re-transmitted by space stations are intended for direct reception by the general public.
- Aeronautical mobile satellite service (R): A radiocommunications service reserved for communications concerning the safety and regulation of flights, primarily on national or international civil aviation routes.
- Amateur satellite service: A radiocommunications service using space stations situated on satellites of the Earth for the same purposes as those of the amateur service.

## 2.2 Allocation of frequencies

Article 5 of the Radio Regulations defines the allocation of frequencies in the form of a table with three columns. The world is divided into three regions split into three columns. Switzerland is in the first column, which is region 1 covering the continents of Europe and Africa. The table is also divided into various frequency bands within which the frequency allocations are set out. The allocations relate to particular services as indicated above, such as, for example, the fixed service, mobile service, mobile-satellite service, fixed-satellite service, aeronautical service etc. The services may appear in upper or lower case to indicate whether they have a primary or secondary allocation. By definition, a service with a secondary allocation must not cause harmful interference to a service with a primary allocation sharing the same band, and is not entitled to request protection from harmful interference caused by a station in a service with primary allocation.

### Extract from Article 5

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
<b>40-40.5</b>	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.516B MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) SPACE RESEARCH (Earth-to-space) Earth exploration-satellite (space-to-Earth)	
<b>40.5-41</b> FIXED	<b>40.5-41</b> FIXED	<b>40.5-41</b> FIXED

FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) BROADCASTING BROADCASTING-SATELLITE Mobile 5.547	FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 5.516B BROADCASTING BROADCASTING-SATELLITE Mobile Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth) 5.547	FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) BROADCASTING BROADCASTING-SATELLITE Mobile 5.547
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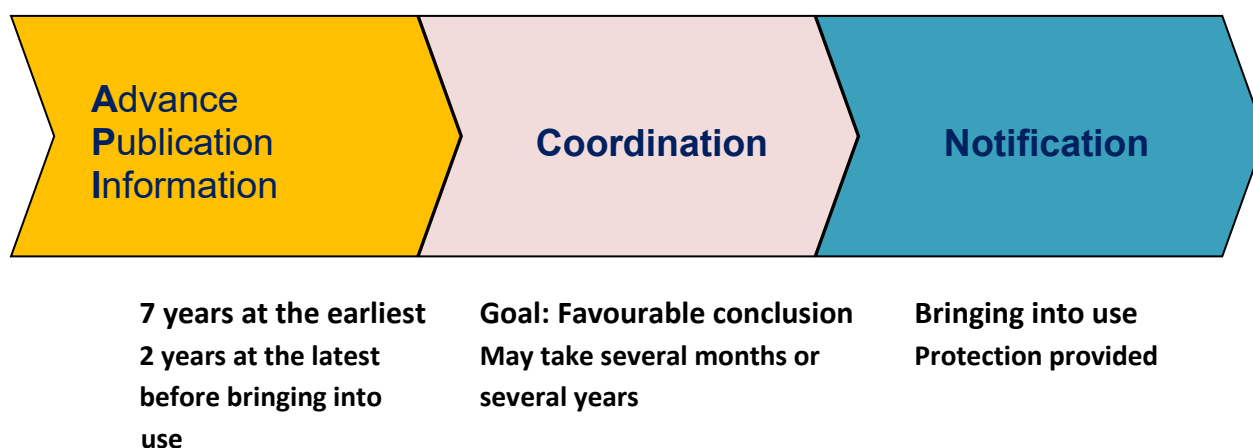
### Planned and non-planned bands

Most of the frequency bands allocated to space services are not subject to an allotment Plan (non-planned bands). However, some specific frequency bands are governed by a pre-defined allotment Plan (planned bands).

The Radio Regulations define procedures for registration in the Master International Frequency Register (MIFR) of frequency assignments in the planned and non-planned bands. Advance planning ensures fair access to planned bands. The non-planned bands are based on the ‘first come, first served’ principle.

## 2.3 Non-planned bands

The procedure provided by the Radio Regulations can be classified into three main sections set out below.



In most cases, a non-planned space project using frequency bands not subject to an allotment Plan enables any country to undertake regulatory procedures to coordinate new frequency assignments associated to an orbital position at any time. This approach is beneficial in terms of the management of resources, but also means that the ‘first come, first served’ principle applies.

The intended frequency band and orbit are also important as the congestion of frequency bands allocated to space services present significant variations.

### **2.3.1 Advance Publication Information (API)**

Some frequency bands are not explicitly subject to the coordination procedure set out in the Radio Regulations. However, coordination with other space networks must be considered following the publication of information about the new satellite network or satellite system. For these bands in particular, the first stage of the regulatory procedure involves submitting a general description of the satellite system, through the national administration, to the ITU's Radiocommunication Bureau.

The characteristics to be provided are set out in Appendix 4 of the Radio Regulations. This information must be submitted seven years at the earliest, and two years at the latest before the scheduled date for the bringing into use of the space network.

This information will then be published within two months by the Radiocommunication Bureau in a special section of its administrative circular, the BR IFIC. The BR IFIC provides information on the development of space systems.

Following the publication of an API, any administration likely to be affected (i.e. which believes its satellite networks or existing or planned Earth stations are likely to suffer harmful interference) can submit its comments for inclusion in the procedure of "Resolution of difficulties".

The date when the API is received by the Radiocommunication Bureau corresponds to the start of the regulatory procedure.

### **2.3.2 Coordination**

Article 9 of the Radio Regulations sets out the procedures to be followed in order to successfully complete space coordination. Appendix 5 of the Radio Regulations enables the administrations to identify with whom coordination must be carried out.

The aim is to make necessary adjustments to ensure that the new project does not cause harmful interference to other networks that already exist or are in earlier coordination stage, but also to guarantee that the new project can be operated exempt from harmful interference.

Any administration likely to be affected (i.e. which believes its satellite networks or existing or planned Earth stations are likely to receive harmful interference) can submit its comments for inclusion in the coordination procedure. The administrations concerned will then endeavour to cooperate and combine their efforts to resolve any problems with the ITU's assistance, if requested by either party.

Coordination is a formal regulatory obligation for the notifying administration of its satellite system as well as for the administration affected by this satellite system. The two parties must endeavour to reach a favourable conclusion to ensure future use of the space projects without harmful interference and without causing unacceptable interference to space

networks that already exist or are at earlier coordination stage. A favourable outcome comes in the form of an agreement between the notifying administration and any other administration involved in the coordination procedures.

It should be noted that the coordination procedure in the non-planned frequency bands is based on the 'first come, first served' principle. Coordination specifically aims to protect networks that already exist or are at earlier coordination stage. Depending on the nature of the service, the number of frequency assignments under consideration, and the complexity of the planned network, the coordination procedure can take several months, or even several years.

### 2.3.3 Notification

This article of the Radio Regulations sets out the procedures required to successfully complete the notification of a space project, i.e. of the frequency assignments and associated orbit. The ITU must verify that the notification request complies with the frequency allocation table and other related provisions of the Radio Regulations, and, in particular, that the coordination procedures with the administrations likely to be affected have been completed. When the verification of these procedures reaches a favourable conclusion, the ITU registers the frequency assignments in the Master International Frequency Register (MIFR). The notification of a frequency assignment is the final step resulting in the registration of the assignment in the MIFR.

The ITU's Radiocommunication Bureau supervises all the procedures in relation to the API as well as coordination and notification.

#### **Master International Frequency Register (MIFR)**

The ITU's Radiocommunication Bureau must be notified of any frequency assignment of a transmitting station and its related receiving stations. After favourable coordination, the requested frequency assignments are registered in the MIFR. This notification ensures the viable use of this frequency, but also obliges any subsequent projects to protect the previously notified assignment.

Article 8 of the Radio Regulations covers the status of frequency assignments recorded in the MIFR. In particular, section 8.1 states that *"the international rights and obligations of administrations in respect of their own and other administrations' frequency assignments shall be derived from the recording of those assignments in the Master International Frequency Register (the Master Register) or from their conformity, where appropriate, with a plan."*

### 2.4 Planned bands

That concerns the sharing of the geostationary satellite orbit. The geostationary orbit has unique properties, for which an allotment Plans are required to prevent a small number of



countries monopolising this natural resource. In particular, Appendices 30, 30A and 30B of the Radio Regulations contain these Plans and the related procedures. Appendix 30 contains the orbital position assigned to Switzerland as well as 10 frequency assignments intended for the use of the broadcasting-satellite service (BSS). The benefit of the Plan is that access to the geostationary orbit is reserved for all Member States, regardless of when or whether a country is actually able to use its frequency/orbit resources. The concept of equitable access applies. However, a frequency Plan is not efficient in terms of resources management as many countries do not use their orbital position nor the frequencies assigned to them.

## **2.5 Regulatory requirements**

### **Due diligence in accordance with Resolution 49 (Rev. WRC-12) of the ITU**

The operator of a space project must provide information to OFCOM, as notifying administration, in accordance with Resolution 49 (Rev. WRC-12) of the ITU. In particular, they must provide information on the nature of the project, the manufacturer of the spacecraft and the space agency planned for the launch. Consequently, before registering the satellite system, the administration must ensure that it has the technical capability to bring into use this system in accordance with Resolution 49 (Rev. WRC-12) of the ITU.

The main aim of this procedure is to avoid frequency/orbit resources being reserved without actually being used (often called “paper satellites”).

### **Bringing into use**

The date of the bringing into use of any successfully coordinated frequency assignment notified in the MIFR must be announced to the ITU via OFCOM. As previously indicated, bringing into use cannot take place more than seven years after the announcement of the API and not less than two years after the API.

It should be noted that the radio licence procedure is independent of the coordination and notification procedure for satellite systems covered by this document.

## **2.6 International treaties**

For information purposes, in addition to the Radio Regulations ([SR 0.784.403.1](#)), Switzerland has also ratified the following UN treaties on outer space. They are not applicable to the procedures described in this document:

- Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies ([SR 0.790](#))
- Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space ([SR 0.790.1](#))
- Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects ([SR 0.790.2](#))
- Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space ([SR 0.790.3](#))

## 3. Procedures

### 3.1 Role of OFCOM

OFCOM manages the frequency spectrum as well as the usage rights and the Swiss satellite orbital positions, and is authorised to represent Switzerland at the ITU. OFCOM acts as the notifying administration, which means that any action by Switzerland related to the coordination or notification procedure of a space network must be submitted to OFCOM.

When exercising its responsibilities, OFCOM takes account of Swiss space policy and any national legislation concerning space law where possible and appropriate. In this respect, OFCOM may consult the relevant authorities, for example the Swiss Space Office (SSO) and the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA).

OFCOM also participates, on behalf of Switzerland, in the work of various international activities established by the ITU to improve the regulatory framework governing the space coordination and notification procedure. In particular, it attends the WRCs. At these WRCs, Switzerland is committed to guarantee access to space, to facilitate the means required and to protect its rights.

### 3.2 Content and submission of requests for coordination and notification of satellite systems

Any natural person or legal entity domiciled or whose head office is in Switzerland is entitled to submit a request for the coordination and notification of a satellite systems to OFCOM. For the sake of clarity, the applicant is subsequently referred as operator – as is the case above.

The operator must submit the following to OFCOM:

- A properly completed application form in accordance with Annex no. 1 of this document; and
- A notification notice using the ITU software provided for this purpose<sup>2</sup>.

#### Administrative information

The operator must provide the following information in their application:

- Information about the operator (name, legal form, description of activities);
- Address of head office in Switzerland;
- Type of application submitted (new/modification/cancellation);

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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.itu.int/ITU-R/go/space-software/en><http://www.itu.int/ITU-R/go/space-software/en>

- Type of service that the operator will provide (scientific, commercial, public).

## **Project**

The operator must provide a complete description of the project containing at least the following information:

- Aim of the project;
- Technical description including the frequency bands and orbits intended for use;
- Organisation and schedule of the main stages, evidence of the financial resources to carry out the project.

## **Commitments**

The operator must provide the following commitments when submitting the request:

- Evidence of the technical resources required, in particular for the coordination stage;
- Analysis of the satellite network notification notices previously submitted by Switzerland and consultation of any other satellite network operator affected by the project and whose notifying administration was Switzerland, where applicable;
- Acceptance of the requirements set out in 3.4.

These documents must be submitted to OFCOM by email to the following address:

[coordsat@bakom.admin.ch](mailto:coordsat@bakom.admin.ch)

## **3.3 Evaluation of the request**

The following elements are used by OFCOM to decide on Switzerland's involvement in the regulatory procedure aiming to notify the concerned satellite project to the ITU, as well as obtaining the OFCOM's authorisation for the bringing into use of the satellite network.

## **Compliance**

The project must:

- Comply with the Swiss national frequency allocation plan (NFAP);
- Comply with the provisions of the Radio Regulations, taking account of the principles set out in the Constitution and the Convention of the ITU;
- Comply with the aim of Article 1 para. 1 of the TCA, in particular with regard to the benefits for the Swiss population and the business community of a range of cost-effective, high quality, and nationally and internationally competitive telecommunications services.

The operator must provide all the information necessary for the evaluation of the request and the conditions to start the satellite system's coordination and notification procedure by completing the request form created by OFCOM. In particular, this includes the information

and documents indicated in 3.2. OFCOM may request additional information and documents.

OFCOM may declare a request for the coordination and notification of satellite systems ineligible if the operator refuses to provide the assistance that may be expected from them (cf. Art. 13 of the Administrative Procedure Act, APA; SR 172.021).

By signing the request form, the operator undertakes to meet the obligations set out in this description and to comply with the applicable law.

### **3.4 Requirements**

#### **3.4.1 Technical requirements**

The operator undertakes to comply with the following technical requirements:

##### **Capacity of control and immediate stop of the emissions**

The operator must guarantee operational control of its satellite network.

At the request of OFCOM, the operator must be able to immediately stop all transmission from their satellite network which is causing harmful interference. This applies to any frequency assignment notified by Switzerland. For example, such a request could be made in the event of harmful interference to any other space and/or terrestrial service. The same applies when the space network is at the end of its operation period, the operator must cease all transmission from its satellite network.

##### **International Frequency Information Circular**

The operator undertakes to analyse the International Frequency Information Circular (space services) published by ITU's Radiocommunication Bureau every two weeks and to submit the relevant comments to OFCOM on satellite networks likely to affect the operator's satellite networks. These comments must be received by OFCOM at least four weeks before deadline of the concerned BR IFIC.

##### **Power and restriction to protect the terrestrial radiocommunication services**

The power flux density on the Earth's surface produced by emissions from the operator's satellite must not exceed the limit indicated in table 21-4 of Article 21 of the Radio Regulations.

The frequency assignments intended for the operator's satellites must not restrict the use and future development of terrestrial radiocommunication services in Switzerland and, in this respect, do not establish any priority over access to the frequency bands.

### 3.4.2 Financial requirements

The operator must cover the administrative costs incurred by OFCOM and the costs of the ITU for processing the satellite network notification notices. If a coordination and notification procedure is cancelled, the operator must cover the costs incurred up to that point. In particular, the operator undertakes to meet the following financial requirements:

#### **Fees**

OFCOM claims administrative fees to cover the costs of its licences and services (cf. Art. 40 para. 1 TCA). The operator undertakes to pay all relevant costs incurred by OFCOM for the processing of a request for the coordination and notification of satellite systems and the management of the communications concerned. The fees are calculated based on the time spent and the rate applied is CHF 210 per hour (Art. 6 Ordinance on Fees in the Telecommunications Sector; SR 784.106). The services as part of the coordination and notification procedure for a satellite system are invoiced to the operator per year.

#### **ITU costs recovery**

The operator undertakes to cover the costs of the Radiocommunication Bureau in accordance with the provisions of decision 482 of the ITU Council. OFCOM requests the Radiocommunication Bureau to submit the invoice directly to the operator. The operator will pay the invoice by the deadline indicated and provide OFCOM with a confirmation of the payment.

If the Radiocommunication Bureau receives a request to cancel the procedure within 15 days of receipt of the notification form, the obligation to pay the fee will no longer apply (cf. no. 10 of decision 482 of the ITU Council). If the procedure is cancelled after that point, then the operator shall cover the ITU's costs.

### 3.5 Coordination and Notification

Following a favourable evaluation of the request for the coordination and notification of satellite systems on behalf of Switzerland, OFCOM will initiate, on behalf of Switzerland, the procedures provided in Articles 9 and 11 of the Radio Regulations as the administration providing notification of the satellite network to the Radiocommunication Bureau and with the administrations concerned to conclude agreements on coordination between the satellite systems concerned. The operator will receive written confirmation about the start of this procedure.

The operator must treat and provide the information required during the various stages of the coordination procedure in accordance with OFCOM's requirements. In particular, the operator commits to provide all information required for due diligence purposes (cf. no. 2.5) that OFCOM may request during the processing and coordination of the satellite for the operator's network.

OFCOM may interrupt or cancel the procedure if the operator refuses to provide the assistance that may be expected from him (cf. Art. 13 APA).

The transmission of the notification notice of a satellite network to the Radiocommunication Bureau does not imply that OFCOM agrees to defend the operator's interests (for example, the frequency bands used) in the various international forums dealing with the management of spectrum.

A procedure that is under way may not be taken over by another operator without OFCOM's prior agreement. The agreement will be refused and the procedure cancelled if the conditions for starting a procedure are not, or not longer, met.

The stages of the procedure are set out below.

### **Advance publication**

The operator shall provide OFCOM with a general description of the network or system, using the ITU tools provided for this purpose. OFCOM will send this information to the ITU Radiocommunication Bureau: see point 2.3.1. The operator will be informed by email.

### **Coordination**

OFCOM will carry out coordination with any other national administration using the ITU tools provided for this purpose<sup>3</sup>. The correspondence from any other national administration or the Radiocommunication Bureau will be forwarded to the operator by email. Any comments will be taken into account once the coordination procedure has started. The operator shall endeavour to provide an adequate response in terms of technical and regulatory requirements by the deadlines set.

After verification, OFCOM will send the response to the foreign administration concerned with a copy sent to the ITU's Radiocommunication Bureau.

Any comment made by another national administration in coordination with Switzerland will be addressed to OFCOM with a copy sent to the ITU's Radiocommunication Bureau. OFCOM will immediately forward any comments or correspondence to the operator by email.

### **Notification and bringing into use**

The operator shall provide OFCOM with the technical characteristics listed in Appendix 4 of the Radio Regulations in order for OFCOM to initiate the notification procedure in accordance with article 11 of the RR. The operator shall use the relevant software for this purpose. OFCOM will forward the notification form to the ITU's Radiocommunication Bureau. OFCOM must also be notified of the date when the satellite is launched and placed

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<sup>3</sup> <http://www.itu.int/ITU-R/go/space-software/en>

into orbit and when the effective use of the notified frequency assignment will begin. OFCOM will send this information to the ITU's Radiocommunication Bureau.

Copies of correspondence with the Radiocommunication Bureau will be sent to the operator by email.

### **3.6 ITU's costs free of charge**

In accordance with decision 482 of the ITU, each notifying administration is entitled to one free satellite network notice per year.

OFCOM allows the exemption of ITU's costs only for state projects and projects of academic institutions subsidised by public funds.

### **3.7 Licence for the use of frequency assignments for a satellite system**

#### **Licence**

OFCOM grants licence for the use of frequency assignments for a satellite system to an operator once all the coordination agreements have been favourably concluded.

However, OFCOM may grant an early licence subject to certain conditions if it considers that the operator has made every effort to conclude the coordination agreements with other administrations for the networks concerned, but without success.

The licence is provided for the period indicated in the document and may be extended.

However, it may be revoked if the obligations set out in the licence are not met or if the operator fails to respect the coordination agreements concluded with the other administrations or the conditions imposed by OFCOM in the event of an early licence.

The licence may not be transferred to a third party, either partially or fully, without OFCOM's consent.

#### **Compliance**

The use of the space network must comply with the characteristics notified in the MIFR.

If the frequency assignment notified and used in accordance with the Radio Regulations is subject to harmful interference, OFCOM must be notified immediately in order to take the necessary measures.

## **Form for the request of the coordination and notification of satellite systems on behalf of Switzerland**

The properly completed form must be sent to the following email address [coordsat@bakom.admin.ch](mailto:coordsat@bakom.admin.ch).

If you have any further questions, call the following telephone numbers:

Direct line: +41 (0) 58 460 00 00 Reception: +41 (0) 58 460 55 11

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### **Applicant**

Name

Address

Post code

Place

Contact person

Tel.

Email

*Please attach a copy of your certificate of residence or commercial register extract*

### **Invoicing address**

Name

Address

Post code

Place

### **Contact person for technical questions**

Name

Tel.

Email

### **Type of request**

- ☐ Request for a new coordination and notification procedure
- ☐ Request for modification of an existing notification (notification form number)
- ☐ Request for cancellation of an existing notification (notification form number)



## 1. SPECIFIC DETAILS

### 1.1 Details of notification forms

- a. Name of space network
- b. Type of notification (API, CR/C)
- c. Type of network and orbital characteristics:
  - GSO: Orbital position on the geostationary arc
  - NGSO: Number of plans, satellites per plan, inclination of the orbit, apogee and perigee, minimum operating height

### 1.2 Information on frequency allocations:

- a. Frequencies

Frequency band	Direction of transmission	Radiocommunications service	Station class
Band XX			
Band YY			

- b. Service zone (by band)

- Band XX: description of the service zone, including the position of terrestrial stations
- Band YY: description of the service zone, including the position of terrestrial stations

### 1.3 Information on Swiss inter-operator coordination

- a. Overlap with frequency allocations previously notified by Switzerland
- b. Coordination with the operators concerned if required

## 2 COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

- a. Aim of the project
- b. Type of service provided
- c. Market(s) concerned
- d. Commercial agreements concluded/in progress
- e. Time schedule
- f. Financial capacity to implement the entire project
- g. Financial capacity to meet the costs of OFCOM and the ITU

## 3 EMISSIONS CONTROL

- a. Guarantee the capacity to control the emissions of radio stations, including terrestrial stations
- b. Guarantee of the capacity to immediate stop of the emissions causing unacceptable/harmful interference

**Declaration:**

By signing this form, the operator confirms their acknowledgement of the description of OFCOM's space procedures *Management of requests for the coordination and notification of satellite systems in the name of Switzerland in accordance with ITU regulations* and that they will meet the obligations set out in this description and comply with the applicable law.

**Place and date****Signature**