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**:Non –Transportable Earth Stations ( )**

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**: Large Earth Stations-**

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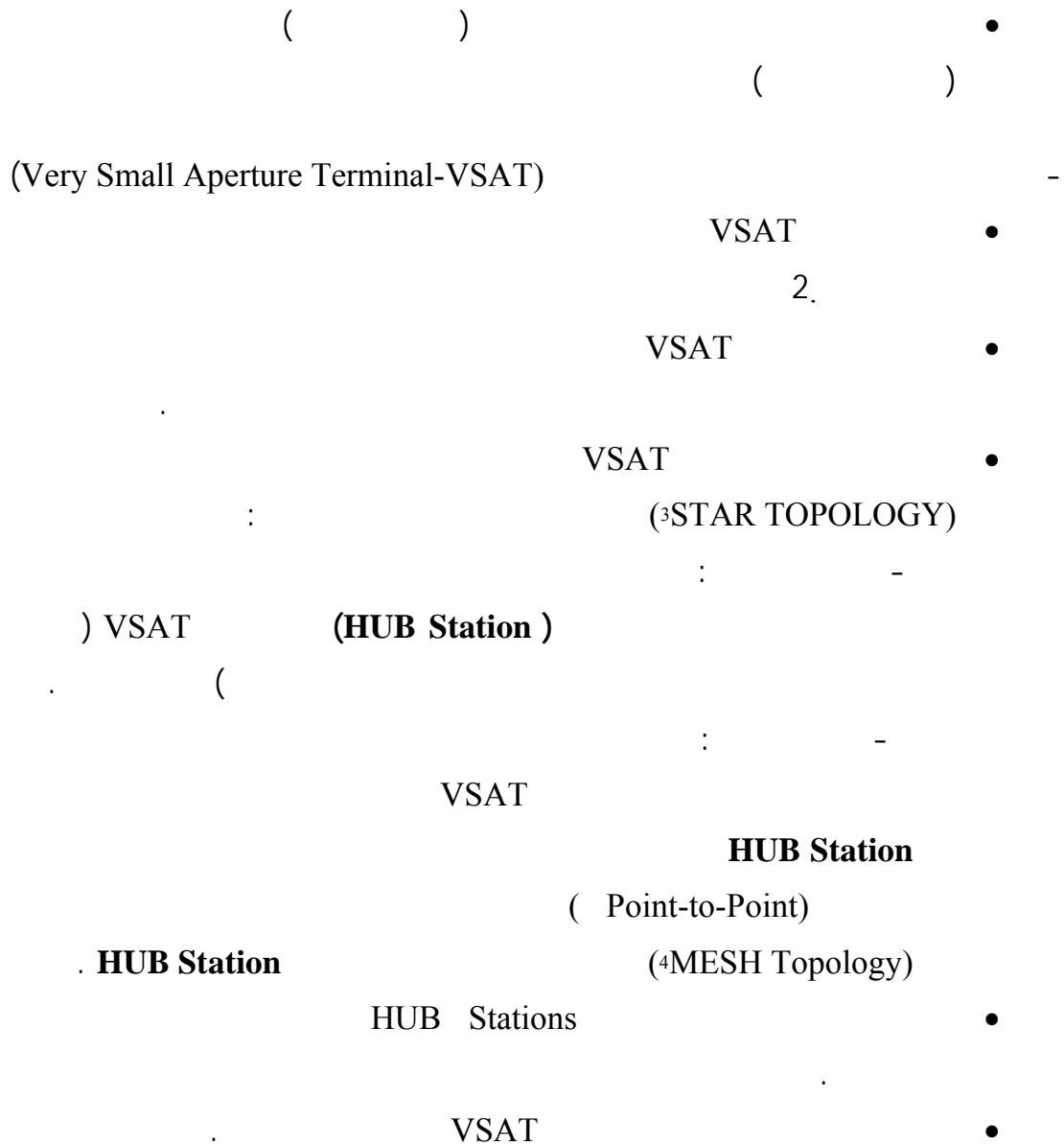
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1 لمزيد من المعلومات حول مسافات الأمان اللازم توفرها يمكن الرجوع للتقرير التالي:

(Report 66 from Electronic Communications Committee (ECC) within the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT)

Technical - RECOMMENDATION ITU-R S.725 - Rec. ITU-R S.725 1 2  
 characteristics for very small aperture terminals (VSATs)

VSAT VSAT :Star Topology 3

VSAT HUB  
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VSAT VSAT : Mesh 4

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(Report 66 from Electronic Communications Committee (ECC) within the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT)

(Broadcast Satellite Service (BSS))

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**:Mobile Earth Stations-MES**

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(FSS)

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Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power

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(off-Axis power limits)

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(maximum aggregated data rate

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(2Mbit/Sec.)

VSAT

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(Antenna Elevation Angle)

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(Report 66 from Electronic Communications Committee (ECC) within the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT)

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### **Technical Characteristics, Specifications and information required to license Satellite Earth Stations**

#### **I - Maximum antenna sizes relevant to the frequency bands and the satellite earth station Type.**

For the purposes of this document the following table (Table 1) explains the frequency bands and the maximum relevant antenna size for satellite earth stations types:

Table 1: Maximum antenna sizes<sup>1</sup> relevant to the frequency bands and the satellite earth station Type.

<b>Satellite Earth Station Type</b>	<b>Maximum Antenna Size</b>	<b>Frequency (GHz)</b>
VSAT	3.8 m	10.7-11.7, 12.5-12.75, 14.0-14.5
VSAT	5 m	3.4-4.2, 5.85-6.65
MES	5 m	10.7-11.7, 12.5-13.25
MES	4.5m	13.75-14.5

#### **II - Frequency Bands for Satellite Earth Stations:**

##### **1. 4/6 GHz**

The C 4/6 GHz band is difficult to coordinate due to the necessity of band sharing with terrestrial services and the large coordination distances<sup>2</sup> that arise in applying the ITU methodology for determining such coordination distances. These long coordination distances result in coordination areas that cover all of Jordan and extend into many other countries. Full coordination is required in advance of operation in practically all cases. This may not always be successfully achieved. The use of 4/6 GHz is permitted, though not encouraged, for non-transportable earth stations only. Its use is discouraged for transportable stations due to the coordination difficulties involved. If permitted operators of satellite earth stations (specifically VSAT) in the 4/6

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<sup>1</sup> Earth station terminals shall use antennas that meet the minimum performance requirements as specified in ITU Recommendation ITU-R S.580.

<sup>2</sup> Up to 1200 km.



GHz satellite will not be exempted from the requirement of the Individual license.

## 2. 11/12/14 GHz bands

- These bands are the principal VSAT bands. In particular, the 11 and 12 GHz bands are extensively used for satellite VSAT downlinks. However, both the fixed service (FS – terrestrial point to point) and fixed satellite service (FSS – point to point via satellite) are allocated the band on a primary basis.
- In Jordan, the 10.7 to 11.7 GHz band is in use for fixed service high capacity long-haul links. The 10.7 – 11.7 GHz band can be used in the fixed satellite service for VSAT downlinks (Space to Earth) on a secondary<sup>1</sup> and unprotected basis.
- The preferred band for VSAT downlinks is the 12.5 – 12.75 GHz band as this band is currently exclusively allocated to the fixed satellite service.
- The 14 GHz band is used extensively for VSAT services. The 14 to 14.25GHz is an unshared band and VSAT users are encouraged to use this band.
- The 14 – 14.25 GHz band, paired with the 12.5 – 12.75 GHz band, are also the preferred bands for operation of transportable earth station (SNG, etc.) in Jordan.

## 3. Bands above 15GHz

Applications for satellite earth station radio spectrum licenses in the fixed satellite service in frequency bands above 15GHz are considered. However, in considering such applications the priority will be given for the other primary terrestrial services.

### III- Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSATs) characteristics and specifications.

#### 1. Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSATs) Characteristics:

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<sup>1</sup> Service on a Secondary basis as defined by ITU RR:  
*a)* shall not cause harmful interference to stations of primary services to which frequencies are already assigned or to which frequencies may be assigned at a later date;  
*b)* cannot claim protection from harmful interference from stations of a primary service to which frequencies are already assigned or may be assigned at a later date;  
*c)* can claim protection, however, from harmful interference from stations of the same or other secondary service(s) to which frequencies may be assigned at a later date.

<sup>2</sup> - VSAT earth-station transmissions should comply with ITU-R Recommendations ITU-R S.726, ITU-R S.727 and ITU-R S.728;  
- The monitoring and control functions of VSAT networks should comply with Recommendation ITU-R S.729;

- The VSAT are operating in one or more frequency ranges in the part of the following bands allocated exclusively to the Fixed Satellite Services (FSS):
  - 14.00 GHz to 14.25 GHz (earth-to-space);
  - 12.50 GHz to 12.75 GHz (space-to-earth);
 or in the shared parts of the following bands, allocated to the FSS and Fixed Services (FS):
  - 14.25 GHz to 14.50 GHz (earth-to-space);
  - 10.70 GHz to 11.70 GHz (space-to-earth).
- The VSATs use linear polarization.
- The VSATs operates through a geostationary satellite at least 3° away from any other geostationary satellite operating in the same frequency band and covering the same area.
- The VSATs antenna diameter does not exceed 3.8 m, or equivalent corresponding aperture.
- The VSATs are either:
  - Transmit only VSAT: designed for transmission only of radio-communications signals in any of the frequency bands (earth-space) specified above; or
  - Transmit and receive VSAT: designed for transmission and reception of radio-communications signals in any of the frequency bands specified above; or
  - Receive only VSAT: designed for reception only of radio-communications signals in any of the frequency bands (space-earth) specified above.
- The VSAT are designed usually for unattended operation.
- The VSAT are operating as part of a satellite network (e.g. star, mesh or point-to-point) used for the distribution and/or exchange of information between users.
- The VSAT are controlled and monitored by a Centralized Control and Monitoring Function (CCMF). The CCMF is outside the scope of the present document.

## **2. Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSATs) Specifications:**

### **2-1 Transmit VSAT**

1. The VSAT output shall not exceed the limits for radiated interference field strength over the frequency range from 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz specified in table 2.

Table 2: Limits of radiated field strength at a test distance of 10 m in a 120 kHz bandwidth

Frequency range (MHz)	Quasi-peak limits (dB $\mu$ V/m)
Greater than 30 and less than or equal 230	30
Greater than 230 and less than or equal 1000	37

2. When the VSAT is in the transmission disabled state, the off-axis spurious Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power (EIRP) from the VSAT, in any 100 kHz band, shall not exceed the limits in table 3, for all off-axis angles greater than 7°:

Table 3: Limits of spurious EIRP - transmission disabled state

Frequency band (GHz)	EIRP limit (dBpW)
Greater than 1 and less than or equal 10.7	48
Greater than 10.7 and less than or equal 21.2	54
Greater than 21.2 and less than or equal 40	60

3. For both the carrier-on and carrier-off states, the off axis spurious EIRP in any 100 kHz band from the VSAT, shall not exceed the limits in table 4, for all off-axis angles greater than 7°:

Table 4: Limits of spurious EIRP

Frequency band (GHz)	EIRP limit (dBpW)
Greater than 1 and less than or equal 3.4	49
Greater than 3.4 and less than or equal 10.7	55
Greater than 10.7 and less than or equal 13.85	61
Greater than 13.85 and less than or equal 14	75*
Greater than 14.25 and less than or equal 14.65	75*
Greater than 14.65 and less than or equal 21.2	61
Greater than 21.2 and less than or equal 40	67
* This limit may be exceeded in a frequency band which shall not exceed 50 MHz, centered on the carrier frequency, provided that the on-axis EIRP density at the considered frequency is 50 dB below the maximum on axis EIRP density of the signal (within the nominated bandwidth) expressed in dBW/100 kHz.	

In the frequency band 28 to 29 GHz, for any 20 MHz band within which one or more spurious signals exceeding the above limit of 67 dBpW are present, then the power of each of those spurious signals exceeding the limit shall be added in watts, and the sum shall not exceed 78 dBpW.

For VSAT designed to transmit simultaneously several different carriers (multicarrier operation), the above limits apply to each individual carrier when transmitted alone.

4. These limits are applicable to the complete VSAT equipment, comprising of the indoor and outdoor units with at least 10 m of cable connecting them.

### **2-3 Ultra Small Aperture Terminal Antenna**

A special case of VSAT is the VSAT of less than 1m (USAT<sup>1</sup>) ultra-small aperture terminals: this VSAT technology uses smaller antennas (less than 1m in diameter) and highly integrated technology to access to the VSAT network. With the recent introduction of FSS space stations with substantial transmission power capabilities, it has become possible to use “Ultra-Small Aperture Terminals (USATs)” for applications formerly related to “very small aperture terminals (VSATs)”. However, these USATs have large or wide main beams which, when transmitting in the earth-to-space direction, could impinge upon adjacent space stations in the GSO. Likewise, co-frequency, co-coverage transmissions from space stations adjacent to the wanted space station could introduce high levels of interference into these USAT networks<sup>2</sup>. The resultant increase in interference between neighboring FSS networks will have a negative effect on the communication capacity of the existing GSO/spectrum resources. Thus it is necessary to constrain the interference potential of USAT networks, particularly in the magnitude of uplink off-axis e.i.r.p. densities.

### **IV - Exemption from Individual Licensing of Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSAT)**

For the purpose of exemption from individual licensing, the following restrictions shall apply for VSATs

- Operation in the satellite exclusive bands 12.5 - 12.75 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 14.0 - 14.25 (Earth-to-space) or the bands 10.70 – 11.70 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 14.25 – 14.50 GHz (Earth-to-space)
- Transmitter power max 2 Watts

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<sup>1</sup> The specifications , characteristics and instructions regarding the VSAT are applicable to the USAT.

<sup>2</sup> USATs operate in star networks and require a central Earth Station (Hub). USATs use the Ku-band

- Maximum EIRP of 50 dBW

Data Rate (Transmission speed):- A maximum data rate up to 512 Kbps per

- VSAT (including all carriers) in star configuration and upto 2 Mbps in mesh Configuration.

## **V- Mobile Earth Stations (MESs) characteristics and specifications.**

### **1. Mobile Earth Stations (MESs) Characteristics:**

- The MESs are designed for an unforeseen or preplanned activity such as Satellite News Gathering (SNG).
- A MES is capable of transmitting television signals and associated audio or program audio only towards a satellite positioned on the geostationary orbit. Sometimes it also transmits Data
- The modulation method may be either analogue or digital. Such transmissions are point-to-point or point-to-multipoint but not for general broadcast reception;
- The MESs are designed for relocation at any time to a different fixed operating location but are not intended to operate during the relocation period (movement).
- The MESs can be either vehicle mounted or packed for transportation.
- The MESs considered in the present document are those designed to operate whilst stationary;
- The MESs operate in the following bands allocated to the Fixed Satellite Services (FSS):
  - 10.70 GHz to 11.70 GHz (space-to-earth, shared);
  - 12.50 GHz to 12.75 GHz (space-to-earth, exclusive);
  - 12.75 GHz to 13.25 GHz (earth-to-space, shared);
  - 13.75 GHz to 14.25 GHz (earth-to-space, exclusive);
  - 14.25 GHz to 14.50 GHz (earth-to-space, shared).
- Frequencies could be selected from the entire frequency range or be restricted to a range completely enclosed within those bands. These bands are partly shared between FSS and Fixed Service (FS);
- At present the ITU Radio Regulations restrict the use of the 13.75 GHz to 14.00 GHz band to earth stations having an antenna diameter of 4.5 m or greater and having a transmitting EIRP between 68 dBW and 85 dBW;
- The MESs use linear polarization;
- The MESs operate through a geostationary satellite at least 3° away from any other geostationary satellite operating in the same frequency band and covering the same area;

- The MES antenna diameter does not exceed 5 m, or equivalent corresponding aperture;
- The MESs are designed for attended operation.

**2. Mobile Earth Stations (MESs) Specification:**

1. The MES output shall not exceed the limits for radiated field strength over the frequency range from 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz specified in table 1.

Table 1: Limits of radiated field strength at a test distance of 10 m in a 120 kHz bandwidth

Frequency range (MHz)	Quasi-peak limits (dB $\mu$ V/m)
Greater than 30 and less than or equal 230	30
Greater than 230 and less than or equal 1000	37

2. For the carrier-off state, the off-axis spurious EIRP from the MES, in any 100 kHz band, shall not exceed the limits given in table 2, for all off-axis angles greater than 7°:

Table 2: Limits of spurious EIRP with carrier-off Frequency range

Frequency band (GHz)	EIRP limit (dBpW)
Greater than 1 and less than or equal 10.7	48
Greater than 10.7 and less than or equal 21.2	54
Greater than 21.2 and less than or equal 40	60

3. For the carrier-on state, the off-axis spurious EIRP in any 100 kHz band from the MES, shall not exceed the limits given in table 3, for all off-axis angles greater than 7°:

Table 3: Limits of spurious EIRP with carrier-on.

Frequency band (GHz)	EIRP limit (dBpW)
1.0 GHz to 3.4 GHz	49
3.4 GHz to 10.7 GHz	55
10.7 GHz to 11.7 GHz	61
11.7 GHz to 21.2 GHz	78*
21.2 GHz to 40.0 GHz	67*

\* This limit may be exceeded in a frequency band which shall not exceed 80 MHz centered on the carrier frequency.

In the frequency bands from 25.5 GHz to 26.5 GHz and from 27.5 GHz to 29.0 GHz, for any 20 MHz band within which one or more spurious signals exceeding the above limit of 67 dBpW are present, the power of each of those spurious signals exceeding the limit shall be added in watts and the total shall not exceed 78 dBpW.

For MESs designed to transmit simultaneously several different carriers (multi-carrier operation), the above EIRP limits apply to each individual carrier when transmitted alone.

## **VI. Satellite Earth station Antenna Information:**

Where appropriate, the following antenna information should be indicated by the applicant in the application form and the supporting documents:

- VI.1 The diameter of the antenna (in meters), and the isotropic (or absolute) gain of the antenna (in dBi) in the direction of maximum radiation for each of transmit and receive frequency bands and the antenna 3 dB beam width in elevation plane.
- VI.2 The type of polarization of the transmitted wave in the direction of maximum radiation; also the direction in the case of circular polarization and the plane in the case of linear polarization.
- VI.3 The measured radiation diagram of the antenna (taking as a reference the direction of maximum radiation) for each band of operation.
- VI.4 The height (in meters) of the antenna center above ground level, Antenna polarization (H, V) to be employed, antenna sector sizes (azimuth beam width) and the proposed azimuth angle (0 - 360°) of each sector;
- VI.5 Indicate the proposed channel bandwidth employed per sector, if applicable and the proposed antenna down-tilt angle for each sector (in degrees below the horizontal), if applicable.
- VI.6 Where the satellite earth station requires coordination with other domestic or international radio communication stations, the applicant should indicate graphically the horizon elevation angle (in degrees) for each azimuth around the earth station starting from True North, or indicate that a default horizon profile of zero degrees in all directions applies.
- VI.7 The operating elevation angle (in degrees) of the antenna from the horizontal plane in the direction of the satellite. Where a range in elevation angles is expected, provide the upper and lower elevation angle limits.

*Note: The coordination problems that may arise from the use of antennas with poor side-lobe performance are recognized. Accordingly the minimum acceptable antenna radiation pattern will need to be equivalent to those*



*patterns given in ITU-Recommendations<sup>1</sup>. To avert harmful interference it may be required to use high performance antennas in certain circumstances.*

## **VII. Technical details Related to Transportable and Non-Transportable Transmit and Receive only Satellite Earth Stations**

Where appropriate, the following technical information should be indicated by the applicant in the application form and the supporting documents:

- VII.1 The location of the satellite earth station site.
- VII.2 The geographical coordinates (latitude and longitude in UTM format) of the earth station site in degrees, minutes and seconds to an accuracy of one second (this is not applicable for TES). Also the site elevation in meters above mean sea level.
- VII.3 The Applicant should provide a name and/or code to associate with the satellite Earth station.
- VII.4 The maximum bandwidth (kHz/MHz) requested. This request must be accompanied by suitable justification.
- VII.5 The proposed Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power (EIRP).
- VII.6 The anticipated date of bringing into use of the station, or the effective date of amendments to an existing station.
- VII.7 The class of station and nature of service using the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) designators<sup>2</sup> regarding designation of emission.

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<sup>1</sup> ITU-R S.465

<sup>2</sup> These are codes assigned by the ITU in order to classify the types of the emission of the radio systems and they are found in the ITU Radio Regulation Appendices

VII.8 Emission (Including Necessary Bandwidth and Classification), Class of Station and Nature of Service and describe the nature of the service to be provided and the type of traffic to be carried by this station.

VII.9 For Satellite Receive Only Earth station, list:

- Location of satellite Receive Only facility/system output/receive points.
- Name(s) of satellites to be accessed.

VII.10 The carrier frequency or frequencies (in MHz) of the emission(s).

VII.11 The necessary bandwidth and class of emission using the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) designators for each carrier.

VII.12 The peak envelope power (dBW)<sup>1</sup> and the maximum power density in dB (W/m<sup>2</sup>) supplied to the input of the antenna averaged over the worst 4 kHz band for carriers below 15 GHz, or averaged over the worst 1 MHz band for carriers above 15 GHz, for each carrier.

### **VIII. Carrier Information**

Where appropriate, the following carrier information should be indicated by the applicant where appropriate in the application form and the supporting documents:

VIII.1 Where the carrier is frequency modulated by a frequency division multi-channel telephony base band, the number of voice channels carried.

VIII.2 Where the carrier is modulated by an analogue television signal, the necessary bandwidth of the modulated carrier and the number of associated audio channels carried.

VIII.3 Where the carrier is modulated by more than one analogue sound channel, the number of sound channels carried.

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<sup>1</sup> **dBW** Decibel referenced to one Watt: relative strength to a signal, calculated in decibels, when the signal is compared in a ratio to a value of one Watt

VIII.4 Where the carrier is digitally modulated, the type of modulation, the number of phases and the modulated bit rate (data rate plus any bits added as a result, for example, of coding and error correction).

VIII.5 For all other types of modulation, provide such particulars as may be useful for an interference study.

VIII.6 Where the receiving earth station will use radio frequency bands that are shared with stations in other radiocommunication systems or that are used by earth stations operating in the opposite direction of transmission, indicate, in degrees Kelvin, the lowest total receiving system noise temperature referred to the output of the receiving antenna of the earth station under "quiet sky conditions". This value shall be indicated for the nominal value of the angle of elevation when the associated transmitting station is aboard a geostationary satellite and, in other cases, for the minimum value of angle of elevation.

## الملحق ب

### **Annex B Coordination**

Coordination is the process by which the requirements of the various users of radio spectrum are balanced against the available resources and the reduction of the probability of interference between the various users to acceptable levels. In some cases it may be necessary for the TRC to undertake international coordination procedures<sup>1</sup>, particularly where there is a possibility of interference to/from the terrestrial and/or satellite services of another administration<sup>2</sup>. However, successful coordination cannot be guaranteed<sup>3</sup>.

1. Under the ITU Radio Regulations, proposed geostationary-satellite networks in the FSS may require coordination with other existing and proposed networks; and that there is a need to determine whether a given FSS network might be affected by another FSS network.
2. It is desirable to eliminate from coordination those networks which are not likely to be affected;
3. As further information on proposed networks becomes available, it is possible to use one or more techniques to reduce the number of satellite networks involved in the coordination process;
4. Detailed coordination entails calculation of the relative levels of the wanted and interfering carriers, taking into account the actual signals being used, the system configurations, orbital spacing, etc.;
5. Several calculation techniques may be used in coordination:
  - 5.1 the method given in Recommendation ITU-R S.738 will be used for determining whether there is a need for coordination among networks of the Fixed-Satellite Service;
  - 5.2 the methods given in Recommendation ITU-R S.739 will be used for determining whether further detailed coordination is required;

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<sup>1</sup> ITU-R S.740 Recommendation represents the Technical coordination methods for fixed-satellite networks.

<sup>2</sup> Administration as defined by ITU: Any governmental department or service responsible for discharging the obligations undertaken in the Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union, in the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union and in the Administrative Regulations.

<sup>3</sup> Further information on coordination can be found in Annex A.

- 5.3 when detailed coordination is required, the methods given in Recommendation ITU-R S.740 will be used;
  - 5.4 the method given in Recommendation ITU-R S.741 will be used for calculating carrier-to-interference ratios.
6. In accordance with ITU RR, Administrations shall:
- 6.1 Endeavor to limit the number of frequencies and the spectrum used to the minimum essential to provide in a satisfactory manner the necessary services. To that end they shall endeavor to apply the latest technical advances as soon as possible.
  - 6.2 Administrations undertake that in assigning frequencies to stations which are capable of causing harmful interference to the services rendered by the stations of another country, such assignments are to be made in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations and other provisions of these Regulations.
  - 6.3 Any new assignment or any change of frequency or other basic characteristic of an existing assignment shall be made in such a way as to avoid causing harmful interference to services rendered by stations using frequencies assigned in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations in the Radio Regulations (RR) and the other provisions of these regulations, the characteristics of which assignments are recorded in the Master International Frequency Register.
  - 6.4 Administrations shall not assign to a station any frequency in derogation of either the Table of Frequency Allocations in RR or the other provisions of these regulations, except on the express condition that such a station, when using such a frequency assignment, shall not cause harmful interference to, and shall not claim protection from harmful interference caused by, a station operating in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the Convention and these Regulations.
  - 6.5 The frequency assigned to a station of a given service shall be separated from the upper and lower limits of the band allocated to this service in such a way that, the frequency assigned to this station do not cause harmful interference to services which their frequency bands are immediately adjoining the bands that are allocated to this station .
7. Coordination between a fixed satellite earth station and other fixed satellite earth stations or terrestrial stations applies principally to the site of the station. However, variations in the antenna radiation patterns, emitted power or receiver sensitivity, assigned frequency or bandwidth will have an effect on the coordination distances, in addition the applicant required to supply a physical site survey, showing the horizon elevation angle from the center of the proposed antenna in order to facilitate coordination process. If, after an initial successful coordination, a amendment to satellite earth station results

in a reduction of coordination distances, re-coordination is not necessary. However, if an amendment results in an increase in the coordination area the station will then have to be re-coordinated.

8. International as well as national coordination may be required; particularly where there is a possibility of interference being caused to the terrestrial and/or satellite services of a neighboring administration.<sup>1</sup>
9. Under the Radio Regulations of the ITU (Articles 196 and 197<sup>2</sup> of the Constitution of the International Telecommunications Union and 0.3 and 0.4 of the Radio Regulations. Jordan as other countries is required to minimize interference to the radio communication services of other administrations, just as those other administrations are required to minimize interference to Jordanian services. TRC may not, therefore, license radio communications services which may cause interference above an internationally agreed level to receivers outside Jordan. In addition, a level of interference to radio communications in Jordan from foreign radio communication systems may

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1 ITU RR 9/11 Frequency Coordination of Earth Stations

When FSS and FS stations are located close to each other on the opposite sides of a national border, the frequency coordination enters the international realm. The ITU Radio Regulations provide a detailed procedure (ITU RR 9/11) for the international frequency coordination of earth station facilities between neighboring countries. This procedure involves the computation and plotting of a "coordination contour" map around each earth station. This coordination contour is the extreme theoretical distance in all directions from the earth station beyond which interference with terrestrial stations is impossible. Hence, the earth station must be frequency coordinated with only those terrestrial stations that lie within this contour. 21 of the ITU Radio Regulations provides the methodology for determining the coordination contours.

According to ITU RR 9/11, coordination with a neighboring country is required only when the 21 coordination contour crosses the national border and extends into the territory of the neighboring country. In those cases, an Administration must inform the neighboring Administration of the technical parameters of the earth station. ITU Form APS4/III, "Form of Notice - Earth Station", can be used for this purpose.

ITU RR 21 coordination contours are not computed and mapped for each and every earth station. Rather, under the bilateral arrangement, only earth stations that operate between the particular coordination line and the common border are coordinated with the other administration. For those earth stations subject to this bilateral coordination, a subset of the ITU APS4/III technical parameters for the earth station is exchanged in an electronic fashion (i.e. on diskette, or by e-mail).

- 2 **RR 0.3**: In using frequency bands for radio services, Members shall bear in mind that radio frequencies and the geostationary-satellite orbit are limited natural resources and that they must be used rationally, efficiently and economically, in conformity with the provisions of these Regulations, so that countries or groups of countries may have equitable access to both, taking into account the special needs of the developing countries and the geographical situation of particular countries. (No. **196** of the Constitution) **RR 0.4**: All stations, whatever their purpose, must be established and operated in such a manner as not to cause harmful interference to the radio services or communications of other administrations or of recognized operating agencies, or of other duly authorized operating agencies which carry on a radio service, and which operate in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations. (No. **197** of the Constitution)

occur and if this level is within the limits set by international agreement then the licensee of a receiver located in Jordan must accept it.<sup>1</sup>

10. Although international coordination can be a lengthy process to complete<sup>2</sup>, most coordination is completed in approximately six months. The response times for administrations are set in the ITU Radio Regulations ( ITU RR-Appendix 7).
11. Where required, coordination is carried out in accordance with the ITU-R regulations and recommendations appropriate to both the fixed satellite earth station ( such regulations and recommendations are subject to change from time to time as agreed by the ITU member states) and frequency band of operation. In particular, for fixed satellite service earth stations, the coordination area is determined in accordance with Radio Regulation 9, Appendix 7 (Appendix 28) and Recommendations ITU-R IS.847 and ITU-R IS.848.

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<sup>1</sup> Sharing parameters are given in Article 21 of the Radio Regulations.

<sup>2</sup> Coordination process may take up to several years in some cases

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:(Fixed Satellite Service-FSS)

:(Mobile Satellite Service-MSS)

:(Land Mobile Satellite Service)

:(Broadcasting Satellite Service-BSS)

:(Feeder Links)

:(**Earth Station**)

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### Abbreviations

<b>BSS</b>	: Broadcasting-Satellite Service
<b>CCMF</b>	: Centralized Control and Monitoring Function
<b>E.I.R.P</b>	: Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power
<b>E.R.P</b>	: Effective Radiated Power
<b>FS</b>	: Fixed Service
<b>FSS</b>	: Fixed Satellite Service
<b>G/T</b>	: Gain/Noise Temperature
<b>ITU</b>	: International Telecommunication Union
<b>ITU-R</b>	: Radio Bureau of International Telecommunication Union
<b>SNG</b>	: Satellite News Gathering