

**DRAFT AMENDMENT OF THE
RADIO FREQUENCY SPECTRUM
REGULATIONS
AND
RADIO FREQUENCY SPECTRUM FEES
REGULATIONS**

**JOINT SUBMISSION BY
MULTICHOICE (PTY) LTD AND
MULTICHOICE GROUP LIMITED**

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INTRODUCTION

- 1 MultiChoice (Pty) Ltd and MultiChoice Group Limited¹ (collectively "**MultiChoice**") thank the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa ("**ICASA**") for the opportunity to comment on the proposed amendments to the Radio Frequency Spectrum Regulations² ("**draft RFS Regulations**") and the Radio Frequency Spectrum Fees Regulations³ ("**draft Fees Regulations**") (collectively the "**draft Regulations**").
- 2 As ICASA is aware, MultiChoice participated in the consultation process on the new licensing framework for satellite services.⁴ Our priority during that consultation process was to ensure that the new framework does not unduly impact on broadcasting and related services operating in the fixed satellite services (FSS) or Broadcasting Satellite Services (BSS) bands.
- 3 Following the publication of its Findings Document,⁵ ICASA assured MultiChoice that, while the new framework would affect the FSS and BSS bands (because other services operate in these bands), the framework will not affect broadcasting licensees in these bands.
- 4 MultiChoice's priority remains to ensure that the draft Regulations do not adversely affect its satellite-based services. That is the focus of our submissions.
- 5 In addition to addressing concerns that could directly impact our business, we also make submissions in the spirit of cooperation, with a broader view to assisting ICASA in formulating a regulatory framework that is clear and practical.
- 6 We trust that our input will contribute constructively to this process.

DRAFT RFS REGULATIONS

ESIMs (Reg. 28A)

Scope of proposed ESIM provisions

- 7 One of the key purposes of the draft RFS Regulations is to provide for Earth Stations in Motion ("**ESIMs**").

¹ MultiChoice (Pty) Ltd provides a subscription broadcasting service known as "DStv", in accordance with the broadcasting service licence issued to it by ICASA. MultiChoice Group Limited is a provider of various support services to MultiChoice (Pty) Ltd. Its subsidiary, Orbicom (Pty) Ltd, provides broadcasting signal distribution services to MultiChoice (Pty) Ltd.

² Draft Amendment of the Radio Frequency Spectrum Regulations, 2015 published under Notice Number 3297, Government Gazette Number 54677, 15 May 2026

³ Draft Amendment of the Radio Frequency Spectrum Fees Regulations, 2010 published under Notice Number 3296, Government Gazette Number 54677, 15 May 2026

⁴ Consultation on the Proposed New Licensing Framework for Satellite Services, published under notice number 2678, Government Gazette number 51044, 14 August 2024

⁵ Findings on the Consultation on the Proposed New Licensing Framework for Satellite Services, Independent Communications Authority of South Africa, published under notice number 3144, Government Gazette number 52530, 17 April 2025.

- 8 Although the Explanatory Memorandum to the draft RFS Regulations notes demand for user terminals that operate at both fixed locations and while in motion,⁶ the draft RFS Regulations provide only for ESIMs insofar as they involve earth stations placed on moving platforms such as vessels and aircraft. The draft RFS Regulations apply only to terminals on moving platforms.⁷
- 9 The focus on ESIMs is aligned to recent ITU-R decisions, but seems to be applied without considering that modern NGSO satellite systems deliver connectivity to the same terminal device, regardless of whether it is stationary or mobile.
- 10 Ten years ago, satellite terminals were indeed envisaged mainly as devices on aircraft or vessels (or ESIMs). However, some terminal devices in MEO and LEO satellite communications networks operate across all usage scenarios.
- 11 Accordingly, the same terminal device would be covered when used on moving platforms, but not when it is used in stationary mode.
- 12 MultiChoice respectfully questions whether the draft RFS Regulations will achieve their intended purpose, if the Regulations are limited to terminal devices on moving platforms.

Key definitions

- 13 The draft RFS Regulations propose a new definition of "Non-Geostationary Orbit Systems".⁸ This definition does not refer to NGSO systems or outline the significance of non-geostationary satellite systems as compared to geostationary systems. GSO is also not defined.
- 14 We recommend that the RFS Regulations define these terms with reference to their key features and differences.

Compliance requirements and protection from interference

- 15 We remain of the view that the draft RFS Regulations should not adversely affect broadcasting related operations, and should ensure their adequate protection from interference.
- 16 We endorse the Authority's position that -

"the nature of providing satellite connectivity to moving platforms necessitates careful regulation to ensure that incumbent services (terrestrial - satellite) in

⁶ Para 2.1.3 of the draft RFS Regulations Explanatory Memo

⁷ Reg. 1 of the draft RFS Regulations proposes defining "Earth Station in Motion" as meaning "*Earth Stations placed on moving platforms that communicate with geostationary-satellite orbit (GSO) or non-GSO systems operating in fixed satellite services (FSS) including Earth Station on board vessels (ESV) and Aircraft Earth Station (AES)*". (Emphasis added)

⁸ "Non-Geostationary Orbit Systems" means "*an orbit that is not geostationary (GSO), and thus any spacecraft on such orbit will not be fixed to the Earth's rotation. There are many types of NGSO, such as Low Earth orbit (LEO), Medium Earth orbit (MEO), and High Elliptical orbit (HEO). Some NGSOs can also be circular (radius is constant, or eccentricity is zero), or elliptical (eccentricity is greater than 0 and no more than 1)*" (Reg. 1 of the draft RFS Regulations)

neighbouring or fly-over countries are protected in addition to other space services which share the same frequency band. Therefore, ESIM operators need to comply with the technical and operational requirements enshrined in the International Telecommunications Union (ITU)."⁹

- 17 We support, in principle, the requirement for foreign ESIMs to comply with international technical requirements and standards.
- 18 Reg. 28A(6) of the draft RFS Regulations mentions ITU Reports, ITU resolutions and ETSI standards with which it proposes that foreign ESIMs must comply in order to be exempt from licensing in South Africa. It lists two ITU reports,¹⁰ three ITU resolutions,¹¹ and one ETSI standard.¹²
- 19 However, these documents are not a complete, coherent or up to date reference to the ESIM related materials. Rather, Reg. 28A(6) mentions a few, apparently random, ESIM-related documents, which do not contain compliance requirements *per se*.
- 20 We address some of these issues below.

ITU Reports

- 21 ITU-R reports are not documents which contain standards.
- 22 The ITU reports referenced in Reg. 28A(6)¹³ are guidelines. They are not intended as standards to be prescribed for compliance purposes.
- 23 In any event, the reports mentioned in draft Reg. 28A(6) cover only GSO operation and specific frequency bands (17.3 - 30 GHz in ITU-R S.2223 and 19.7 - 20 GHz, and 29.5 - 30 GHz in ITU-R S.2357).

ITU Resolutions

- 24 Different ITU-R resolutions apply by band. For example, ITU Resolution 121 (WRC-23) governs the use of the 12.75 – 13.25 GHz frequency band (uplink) by ESIMs on aircraft and vessels communicating with GSO space stations in the FSS.
- 25 Reg. 28A(6) references ITU resolutions which have been superseded at WRC-19 and WRC-23:
- 25.1 It is not clear which version of ITU Resolution 169 is referenced in Reg. 28A(6), as no WRC year appears in brackets.

⁹ Para 2.1.5 of the Explanatory Memorandum to the draft RFS Regulations. Emphasis added.

¹⁰ Reg. 28A(6) references ITU Reports ITU-R S.2223 and ITU-R S.2357.

¹¹ Reg. 28A(6) references ITU Resolutions 156 (WRC-15), 121 (WRC-23) and 169.

¹² Reg. 28A(6) references ETSI standard ETSI EN 303 978.

¹³ ITU-R S.2223 and ITU-R S.2357.

- 25.2 ITU Resolution 156 (WRC-15) was superseded by the WRC-23 version.¹⁴
- 25.3 The latest ITU resolutions are Resolutions 156 (WRC-23) and 169 (WRC-23).¹⁵
- 25.4 It is unclear whether ICASA is intentionally referencing the historic versions of the resolutions. If the reference to superseded resolutions is not deliberate, then the references should be updated.
- 26 The ITU resolutions referenced in Reg. 28A(6) are incomplete:
- 26.1 Reg. 28A(6) does not contain a complete list of ESIM related ITU resolutions.
- 26.2 For example, Reg. 28A(6) does not reference ITU Resolution 123 (WRC-23), which applies to NGSO applications for new aeronautical use and additional maritime use in certain frequencies.
- 26.3 It is not clear whether ICASA has intentionally omitted Res 123 (WRC-23) and, if so, why.

ETSI standards

- 27 Different ETSI specifications apply by band, GSO/NGSO, and usage/vehicle. For example:
- 27.1 ETSI standard EN 303 978 applies to GSO space stations, while ETSI standards EN 303 979, EN 303 980 and EN 303 981 apply to NGSO.
- 27.2 EN 302 340 applies to vessels, while EN 302 186 applies to aircraft.
- 27.3 Both EN 303 979 and EN 303 980 apply to NGSO space stations, but the former applies in the 27.5 GHz to 29.1 GHz and 29.5 GHz to 30 GHz bands, and the latter applies to stations in the 11 GHz to 14 GHz bands.
- 28 The ETSI standard referenced in Reg. 28A(6)¹⁶ applies only to GSO applications and only one frequency range. It cannot be prescribed for all other bands and applications.
- 29 In **Annexure A** below, we have set out a non-exhaustive indicative overview of ESIM related materials, to indicate how the relevant ETSI standards, ITU resolutions, and ECC decisions and reports vary per band and application. This is not intended to provide an exhaustive analysis, but rather to contextualise our comments and recommendations that follow.

¹⁴ Resolution 156 was superseded at WRC-19 and WRC-23.

¹⁵ See resolutions in force at the following link: <https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-R/study-groups/Pages/Categorization-WRC-Resolutions.aspx>

¹⁶ ETSI EN 303 978

Recommended approach to compliance

- 30 In light of the apparently haphazard approach adopted in Reg. 28A(6), we recommend that ICASA -
- 30.1 identify all the resolutions, reports and standards which are relevant to ESIMs, for all the relevant frequency bands and applications, including clarifying which version (e.g. WRC-23) should be referenced;
 - 30.2 list the relevant resolutions, reports and standards applicable to ESIMs, as identified following the exercise we proposed in paragraph 30.1 above, in Annexure K, in which the various documents should be grouped by (i) frequency band and (ii) application; and
 - 30.3 delete the references to the specific resolutions, reports and standards in draft Reg. 28A(6), and amend Reg. 28A(6) to require ESIMs to operate in accordance with the resolutions, reports and standards referenced in Annexure K, as amended, updated or replaced from time to time.
- 31 Annexure K should also make clear whether the documents listed therein will apply in the form referenced or as amended or superseded from time to time in the future.

Registration by foreign satellite space segment operators (Reg. 28B)

- 32 Our comments on Reg. 28B are limited, as they apply to foreign satellite space segment operators (they do not apply to us directly).
- 33 Nevertheless, we note that the term "foreign satellite space segment operator" is not defined in the draft RFS Regulations.
- 34 We recommend that this term be defined to ensure clarity and certainty.

Application to existing satellite operations (Reg. 28B)

- 35 Reg. 28B does not indicate whether it will apply only to new foreign satellite space segment operations, or also to existing operations.
- 36 We are mindful that numerous satellites are already in orbit and their services in use in South Africa. Such satellites would have been launched after complying with the ITU coordination process, during which the South African administration would have been notified.
- 37 Limitations such as interference threshold levels¹⁷ and the limitations contemplated in ITU-R RA.769-2 (2.1) for GSO satellites¹⁸ typically need to be engineered pre-launch, as systems in orbit cannot be modified.

¹⁷ See Reg. 28B(5)

¹⁸ See Reg. 28B(6)

Implementation of RICA

- 38 Reg. 28B(4) proposes requiring a satellite space segment operator providing services in the Republic to provide and maintain lawful interception capabilities to facilitate the implementation of RICA.
- 39 To the extent that RICA is applicable, it is not necessary for the Regulations to provide additional provisions to facilitate the implementation of RICA.
- 40 For example, section 30 of RICA deals in detail with the circumstances in which a telecommunication service provider/electronic communications service provider must provide a service which has the capability to be intercepted. "Electronic communications service provider" is defined in section 1 of RICA.
- 41 If Reg. 28B(4) is retained in the draft RFS Regulations (which we do not support), it should explicitly state, for the avoidance of any doubt, that it is "subject to section 1(3) of RICA", which provides that a reference in RICA to the interception of a communication does not include a reference to the interception of any indirect communication which is broadcast or transmitted for general reception.

Coordination with the Management Authority (Reg. 28B(3))

- 42 Reg. 28B(3) requires a satellite space segment operator to coordinate with the Management Authority before commencing operations.
- 43 While we appreciate that this may be feasible in respect of the launch of NGSO satellites, which have small beams, it is not clear how this could be complied with by GSO services with hemispheric footprints or regional footprints that cover a large geographic region.
- 44 It seems unduly onerous to require such operators to coordinate with the Management Authority over and above the ITU notification process that guides GSO operation. To the extent that the RFS Regulations are to provide for coordination with the Management Authority, this obligation should be limited to NGSO satellites. It is incapable of compliance in respect of, and should not apply to, GSO satellites.

Public register

- 45 Finally, the draft RFS Regulations do not indicate whether the information that is provided to ICASA by the satellite space segment operators pursuant to the registration process will be contained in a public register.
- 46 MultiChoice recommends that ICASA should collate, maintain, update in real time, and make available to the public on ICASA's website, a register containing the information submitted to ICASA by the satellite space segment operators during the registration process.
- 47 We understand that the information that would be provided during the registration process is information which is typically in the public domain.

- 48 Making available an up to date register on ICASA's website would promote certainty, transparency, and the utility of the registration requirements.

DRAFT FEES REGULATIONS

Terminal network fee

- 49 A key purpose of the draft Fees Regulations is to provide for the blanket licensing of terminals and the payment of a terminal network fee, even if the terminals fall within the definition of subscriber equipment.¹⁹
- 50 The Authority proposes amending Item 6.1 of the Reference Table for Calculating Radio Frequency Spectrum Fees²⁰ (the "Reference Table"), to replace the reference to "satellite terminals" in item 6.1 of the Reference Table with "*Satellite terminal networks (including VSAT networks and ESIM terminals)*".²¹
- 51 Para 2.8 of the Explanatory Memorandum states:
- "Item 6 of the table in regulation 9 was updated to clarify the use of the new satellite formulas in regulation 5. In particular, it is clarified that the Terminal Network fee will apply to ESIMs."*
- 52 We appreciate that this requirement is intended to apply to VSAT terminals and ESIM terminals. However, the word "terminal" is not defined.
- 53 In addition, the word "including" in draft item 6.1 of the Reference Table suggests that this is not a closed list of terminals.
- 54 This ambiguity could give rise to problems, considering that the Explanatory Memorandum contemplates that terminals could include subscriber equipment. In particular, we are concerned that the amended Fees Regulations should not create uncertainty as to whether a blanket licence is required in respect of broadcasting services, or whether a terminal fee is payable in respect of receive-only devices that receive broadcast services. For the avoidance of doubt, MultiChoice is of the firm view that no blanket licence or terminal fees should apply to broadcast networks.
- 55 We therefore recommend that -
- 55.1 "terminal" should be defined. Amongst other things, it should be limited to receive-only, VSAT and ESIM terminals;
- 55.2 "ESIM" should be defined as having the meaning given to that term in the RFS Regulations; and

¹⁹ Para 2.7 of the Explanatory Memorandum to the draft Fees Regulations

²⁰ See Reg. 9 of the draft Fees Regulations

²¹ Clause 4, amending Reg. 9 of the Regulations and item 6 of the Reference Table

- 55.3 the word "including" should be deleted from item 6.1 of the Reference Table.

Hub ground station fee

Proposed amendments to the hub satellite formula

- 56 The Authority has proposed amending the hub satellite formula, which is used to calculate the frequency spectrum fees payable for a satellite hub ground station.
- 57 The draft Fees Regulations introduce two proposed factors, namely -
- 57.1 a security (SEC) factor, which is intended to benefit satellite operations of the security sector;²² and
- 57.2 a frequency (FREQ) factor, which is intended to reduce the fees payable according to the frequency band being licensed, in order to incentivise operators to use the higher, less congested frequency bands.²³
- 58 MultiChoice supports the *"need for a balanced approach that ensures that South Africa remains an attractive destination for satellite operators while promoting efficient use of spectrum"*.²⁴
- 59 However, there are several gaps and areas on which clarification is required, which we deal with below.

Approach to paired spectrum

- 60 The Explanatory Memorandum suggests that ICASA considers only the upstream frequencies, and not the downstream frequencies, when calculating the fee payable for a satellite hub ground station. Paragraph 2.6 says:
- "It is further proposed that only the frequency band and bandwidth in the uplink direction be considered when the fee is calculated. This is currently the case when applying the existing Hub ground station Fee formula. This is also compatible with an 'Open-Sky' approach."*
- 61 This is not our understanding of the current Fees Regulations. Nor do the draft Fees Regulations propose any amendments which would change the current approach.
- 62 Both the current formula and the proposed formula take into account both the upstream and the downstream frequencies, given that the unit price is applied

²² Para 2.6 of the Explanatory Memorandum to the draft Fees Regulations

²³ Para 2.5 of the Explanatory Memorandum to the draft Fees Regulations

²⁴ Para 2.3 of the Explanatory Memorandum to the draft Fees Regulations

per MHz paired of bandwidth. i.e., the fee is payable per unit, not per uplink or downlink spectrum.²⁵

62.1 The fee payable, in terms of the hub satellite formula, is the multiplication of the unit price (UNIT) by the frequency factor (FREQ), and the bandwidth (BW) in Mhz, and R_{UL} is the minimum fee for satellite uplink connections.

62.2 UNIT is defined as meaning "*the Unit Price per Megahertz paired*".²⁶

62.3 The Authority has not proposed amending these provisions.

62.4 Nor has the Authority proposed amending the fees notice, which says that "*The Unit Price per MHz paired is R3,263.00...*".²⁷

63 The relevant spectrum is organised as paired spectrum - i.e., a block of spectrum in a lower frequency band and an associated block of spectrum in an upper frequency band are "paired". One frequency channel is transmitted in one direction (e.g. downstream) and a second frequency is used in the opposite direction (e.g. upstream). In these circumstances, it makes sense to calculate fees per MHz paired.

64 If ICASA's intention is to introduce unpaired pricing for satellite spectrum, then the Fees Regulations will need to be amended to provide for this. This amendment cannot be achieved by way of a statement in the Explanatory Memorandum without amending the Fees Regulations themselves.

CONCLUSION

65 MultiChoice thanks ICASA for the opportunity to make these submissions.

66 We request an opportunity to make an oral presentation if ICASA holds public hearings.

67 We are available should ICASA wish to engage on any of the points raised in our submission.

²⁵ Given that the spectrum fee is calculated with reference to "paired" spectrum, the downlink fee is already covered by the uplink fee and no additional fee is payable for downlink spectrum.

²⁶ Reg. 1 of the Radio Frequency Spectrum Licence Fees Regulations, 2010, published under Notice Number 754, Government Gazette Number 33495, 27 August 2010, as last amended on 20 March 2026

²⁷ Notice in terms of Regulation 9A of Radio Frequency Spectrum Licence Fee Amendment Regulations, published under Notice Number 3843, Government Gazette Number 54379, 20 March 2026, para (a) of Annexure A (Emphasis added)

ANNEXURE A: NON-EXHAUSTIVE INDICATIVE OVERVIEW OF ESIM-RELATED ETSI STANDARDS, ITU RESOLUTIONS AND ECC DECISIONS

ETSI standards by band

ETSI standard	Title and frequency band	Differentiation
EN 303 978	Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES); Earth Stations on Mobile Platforms (ESOMP) communicating with satellites in geostationary orbit, operating in the 27,5 GHz to 30,0 GHz and 17,3 GHz to 20,2 GHz frequency bands; <u>Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum</u>	GSO
EN 303 979	Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES); <u>Harmonised Standard for Earth Stations on Mobile Platforms (ESOMP) transmitting towards satellites in non-geostationary orbit, operating in the 27,5 GHz to 29,1 GHz and 29,5 GHz to 30,0 GHz frequency bands covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU</u>	NGSO
EN 302 340	Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES); <u>Harmonised Standard for satellite Earth Stations on board Vessels (ESVs) operating in the 11/12/14 GHz frequency bands allocated to the Fixed Satellite Service (FSS) covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU</u>	Vessels
EN 301 447	Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES); <u>Harmonised Standard for satellite Earth Stations on board Vessels (ESVs) operating in the 4/6 GHz frequency bands allocated to the Fixed Satellite Service (FSS) covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU</u>	
EN 302 448	Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES); <u>Harmonised Standard for tracking Earth Stations on Trains (ESTs) operating in the 14/12 GHz frequency bands covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU</u>	Trains
EN 303 980	Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES); Fixed and in-motion Earth Stations communicating with non-geostationary satellite systems (NEST) in the 11 GHz to 14 GHz frequency bands; <u>Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum</u>	NSGO
EN 303 981	Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES); Fixed and in-motion Wide Band Earth Stations communicating with non-geostationary satellite systems (WBES) in the 11 GHz to 14 GHz frequency bands; <u>Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum</u>	NGSO
EN 302 977	Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES); <u>Harmonised Standard for Vehicle-Mounted Earth Stations (VMES) operating in the 14/12 GHz frequency bands covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU</u>	
EN 302 186	Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES); <u>Harmonised Standard for satellite mobile Aircraft Earth Stations (AESs) operating in the 11/12/14 GHz frequency bands covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU</u>	Aircraft

ITU resolutions in force

Resolution in force	Frequencies	Orbit	Permitted use
Res 121 (WRC-23)	Use of the frequency band 12.75-13.25 GHz by earth stations in motion on aircraft and vessels communicating with geostationary space stations in the fixed-satellite service	GSO	Maritime and aeronautical
Res 123 (WRC-23)	Use of the frequency bands 17.7-18.6 GHz, 18.8-19.3 GHz and 19.7-20.2 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 27.5-29.1 GHz and 29.5-30 GHz (Earth-to-space) by aeronautical and maritime earth stations in motion communicating with non-geostationary space stations in the fixed-satellite service	NGSO	New aeronautical use Additional maritime use in certain frequencies
Res 169 (WRC-23)	Use of the frequency bands 17.7-19.7 GHz and 27.5-29.5 GHz by earth stations in motion communicating with geostationary space stations in the fixed-satellite service	GSO	Additional maritime and aeronautical use in certain frequencies
Res 156 (WRC-23)	Use of the frequency bands 19.7-20.2 GHz and 29.5-30.0 GHz by earth stations in motion communicating with geostationary space stations in the fixed-satellite service	GSO	Additional maritime and aeronautical use in certain frequencies

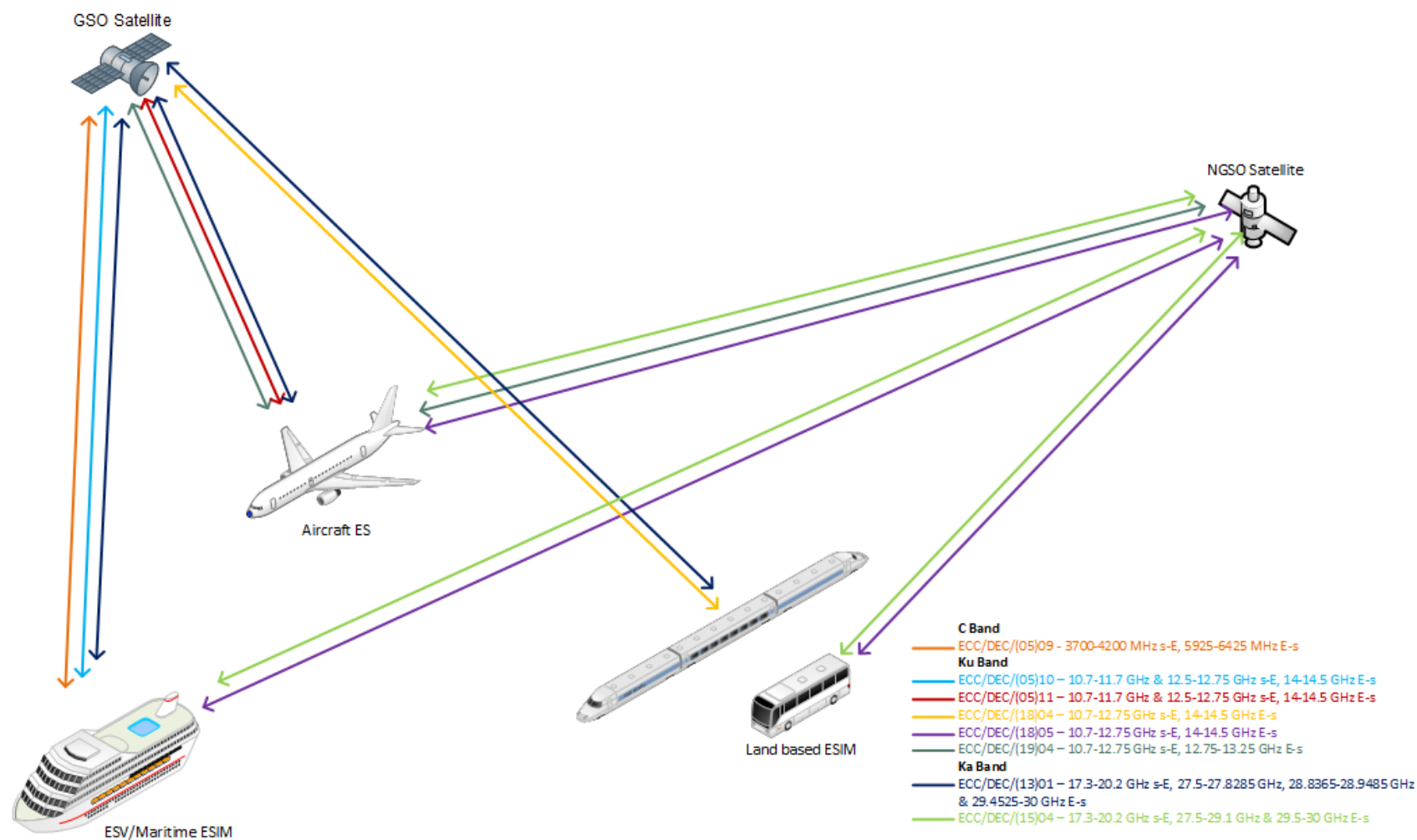
ECC decisions

		ETSI standards	
ECC/DEC/(05)09	Earth Stations on board Vessels (ESV) in the frequency bands 5 925-6 425 MHz (Earth-to-space) and 3 700-4 200 MHz (space-to-Earth)	EN 301 447	
ECC/DEC/(05)10	Earth Stations on board Vessels (ESV) in the frequency bands 14-14.5 GHz (Earth-to-space), 10.7-11.7 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 12.5-12.75 GHz (space-to-Earth)	EN 302 340	
ECC/DEC/(05)11	Aircraft Earth Stations (AES) in the frequency bands 14-14.5 GHz (Earth-to-space), 10.7-11.7GHz (space-to-Earth) and 12.5-12.75 GHz (space-to-Earth)	EN 302 186	
ECC/DEC/(18)04	Land based Earth Stations In-Motion (ESIM) operating with GSO FSS satellite systems in the frequency bands 10.7-12.75 GHz and 14.0-14.5 GHz	10.7-12.75 GHz	EN 302 448
		10.7-12.75 GHz	EN 302 977
		10.7-12.75 GHz	EN 303 980
		10.7-12.75 GHz	EN 303 981
		14-14.5 GHz	EN 302 448
		14-14.5 GHz	EN 302 977
		14-14.5 GHz	EN 303 980
		14-14.5 GHz	EN 303 981
ECC/DEC/(18)05	Earth Stations In-Motion (ESIM) operating with NGSO FSS satellite systems in the frequency bands 10.7-12.75 GHz and 14.0-14.5 GHz	As above for ECC/DEC/(18)04	
ECC/DEC/(19)04	Earth stations on-board aircraft operating with GSO FSS networks and NGSO FSS systems in the frequency bands 12.75-13.25 GHz (Earth-to-space) and 10.7-12.75 GHz (space-to-Earth)	For GSO EN 302 186 For NSGO in draft	
ECC/DEC/(13)01	Earth stations on mobile platforms (ESOMPs) in the frequency bands available for use by uncoordinated FSS Earth stations within the ranges 17.3-20.2 GHz and 27.5-30.0 GHz	EN 303 978	
ECC/DEC/(15)04	Land, Maritime and Aeronautical Earth Stations On Mobile Platforms (ESOMPs) operating with NGSO FSS satellite systems in the frequency ranges 17.3-20.2 GHz, 27.5-29.1 GHz and 29.5-30.0 GHz	EN 303 979	

ECC Reports

ECC Report 279	The Use of Earth Stations In-Motion (ESIM) operating to NGSO Satellite Systems in the 10.7-12.75 GHz and 14-14.5 GHz Band (May 2018)
ECC Report 271	Compatibility and sharing studies related to NGSO satellite systems operating in the FSS bands 10.7-12.75 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 14-14.5 GHz (Earth-to-space) (updated January 2019)
ECC Report 184	The Use of Earth Stations on Mobile Platforms Operating with GSO Satellite Networks in the Frequency Range 17.3-20.2 GHz and 27.5-30.0 GHz (February 2013)

Non-exhaustive indicative overview of ECC decisions illustrating different categories of ESIM



Information correct as of November 2020

Source: <https://cept.org/ecc/topics/satellite-information>. Info correct as of November 2020