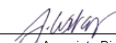


GRANT
SES Americom, Inc.
ICFS File Nos. SAT-LOA-20260507-00191;
SAT-AMD-20260528-00218

 GRANTED* Space Bureau	File # SAT-LOA-20260507-00191; SAT-AMD-20260528-00218	
	Call Sign <u>S00849</u> (or other identifier)	Grant Date <u>08/21/2026</u>
	From: <u>See conditions</u>	To: <u>See conditions</u>
	Approved:  Associate Division Chief Satellite Programs and Policy Division	

*with conditions

ICFS File No(s):	SAT-LOA-20260507-00191; SAT-AMD-20260528-00218	GRANTED – With Conditions  Space Bureau Satellite Programs and Policy Division
Licensee/Grantee:	SES Americom, Inc. (SES)	
Call Sign:	S00849	
Satellite Name:	Amazonas-2	
Orbital Location: (required station-keeping tolerance)	72.0° W.L. (+/- 0.05 degrees east-west station keeping)	
Administration:	United States of America	
Nature of Service:	Fixed-Satellite Service (FSS)	
Scope of Grant:	Authority to operate the Amazonas-2 space station at 72.0° W.L. ¹	
Service Area(s):	North America, Atlantic Ocean	
Previous Grants:	N/A.	
Frequencies:	10.95-11.2 GHz (space-to-Earth) 11.2-11.45 GHz (space-to-Earth) 11.7-12.2 GHz (space-to-Earth) 13.0-13.25 GHz (Earth-to-space) 13.75-14.5 (Earth-to-space) Telemetry, Tracking & Command: 11.703 GHz and 12.19825 GHz (space-to-Earth) 13.997 GHz and 14.496 GHz (Earth-to-space)	
Operations under this grant must comport with the legal and technical specifications and commitments set forth by the applicant or petitioner and with the Federal Communication Commission’s rules not waived herein. This grant is also subject to the following conditions: 1. SES must prepare the necessary information, as may be required, for submission to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to initiate and complete the advance publication, coordination, due diligence, and notification process of this space station, in accordance with the ITU Radio Regulations. SES will be held responsible for all cost-recovery fees associated with ITU filings. No protection from interference caused by radio stations authorized by other administrations is guaranteed unless coordination and notification procedures are timely completed or, with respect to individual administrations, coordination agreements are successfully completed. Any radio station authorization for which coordination has not been completed may be subject to additional terms and conditions as required to effect coordination of the frequency assignments of other administrations. <i>See</i> 47 CFR § 25.111(b).		

¹ Amazonas-2 was previously granted a U.S. market access authorization. *See* ICFS File Nos. SAT-PPL-20090806-00081, SAT-PPL-20100506-00093, and SAT-APL-201011209-00257. The U.S. market access authorization was surrendered in 2024. *See* Letter from Cristina García de Miguel, Head of Spectrum Management and Regulatory Affairs, Hispamar Satélites, S.A., to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (Jul. 16, 2024). SES entered into a commercial agreement with a Hispamar affiliate to relocate Amazonas-2 to the 72.0° W.L. orbital location where it will operate pursuant to a U.S. license and U.S. and foreign International Telecommunication Union filings.

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2. In connection with the provision of service in any particular country, SES is obliged to comply with the applicable laws, regulations, rules, and licensing procedures of that country.
3. SES must operate Amazonas-2 at the 72.0° W.L. orbital location in accordance with any existing or future coordination agreements for this location. In the absence of a coordination agreement, such operations must comply with applicable provisions of the ITU Radio Regulations as the Commission cannot guarantee the success of the required coordination.
4. The United States (U.S.) is licensing administration of the Amazonas-2 spacecraft for purposes of International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Radio Regulation 18.1 and is the administration responsible for the operations of Amazonas-2. Within 60 days of this grant, SES must provide to the Commission information sufficient for the U.S. Administration to make a filing with the ITU for the operations of Amazonas-2 at the 72.0° W.L. orbital position in the 10.95-11.2 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 13.75-14.0 GHz (Earth-to-space) frequency bands.² SES must coordinate, notify, and bring into use the U.S. ITU filing in good faith, notwithstanding any other ITU filing or coordination agreements. SES's request for waiver of footnote NG52 of the United States Table of Allocations, 47 CFR § 2.106, to use the 10.95-11.2 GHz, 11.45-11.7 GHz and 12.75-13.25 GHz bands to offer domestic service the United States is GRANTED, as conditioned. We find that the waiver does not undermine the purpose of the rules because the waiver involves only a small number of gateway earth stations.³ Under these circumstances, we determine that an additional coordination burden is not placed upon fixed station operators, and their ability to expand service in the future would not be restricted in any manner.⁴
 - a. Amazonas-2's operations in the 10.95-11.2 GHz, 11.2-11.45 GHz and 12.75-13.25 GHz bands that provide domestic service are on an unprotected, non-interference basis relative to fixed stations. As such, SES must not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, fixed stations to which frequencies in the 10.95-11.2 GHz, 11.2-11.45 GHz and 12.75-13.25 GHz bands have either been already assigned, or to which frequencies in the 10.95-11.2 GHz, 11.2-11.45 GHz and 12.75-13.25 GHz bands may be assigned at a later date. SES must terminate operations in the 10.95-11.2 GHz, 11.2-11.45 GHz and 12.75-13.25 GHz bands upon notification that its operations are causing interference to fixed stations operating in this band, and must immediately inform the Commission, in writing, of such an event.
 - b. SES must inform its customers, in writing, including end-users receiving service from resellers accessing capacity on the Amazonas-2 space station, that domestic service in the 10.7-11.2 GHz, 11.2-11.45 GHz and 12.75-13.25 GHz bands is being provided on an unprotected basis, and that the potential exists that future licensed fixed stations may cause harmful interference to these unprotected earth stations.
5. SES's request for waiver of the temporary freeze on applications for operations in the 12.7-13.25 GHz band is GRANTED. In 2022, the Commission released a *Notice of Inquiry* to gather information on the current

² According to SES, these non-Appendix 30B extended Ku-bands will be managed under ITU filings submitted by Luxembourg (LUX-G15-48) and the United Kingdom (GIBSAT-72.5W) and those filings will be assigned to entities affiliated with SES. Narrative at 3.

³ We decline SES's request for operations in the 10.95-11.2 GHz and 11.2-11.45 GHz bands to be authorized on a protected basis since it anticipates using only a small number of gateway earth stations. See Narrative at 6-7. We disagree with SES that the Commission precedent it referenced provides sufficient justification for operations on a protected basis. See *Mobile Satellite Ventures Subsidiary*, 20 FCC Rcd 9752, 9767, para. 39 (2005).

⁴ *PanAmSat Licensee Corp. Application for Authority to Use the Extended Ku-Band Frequencies for Domestic Service*, Order and Authorization, 20 FCC Rcd 14642, 14646 (Sat. Div., Int'l Bur., 2005).

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use of the 12.7 GHz band, and how the Commission could encourage more efficient and intensive use of the band.⁵ To facilitate its information gathering, the Commission placed a freeze on the filing of new or modified applications for licenses in the 12.7 GHz band.⁶ In 2025, with the freeze still in effect, the Commission sought comment on whether to lift the freeze if it determined that use of the 12.7 GHz band by satellite communications would better encourage a more efficient and intensive use of the band than previous proposals to repurpose the band for mobile broadband or other expanded uses.⁷ When the freeze was instituted, the Bureau also determined that the freeze would limit the potential for speculative applications that might be filed in anticipation of potential future actions by the Commission.⁸ SES contends that the freeze does not apply to Amazonas-2 because, prior to the freeze, the satellite was authorized to communicate with earth stations authorized for uplink transmissions in the 12.75-13.25 GHz band or, alternatively, that the freeze should be lifted because Amazonas-2 will communicate with earth stations co-located with or near previously authorized earth stations. We disagree that the freeze does not apply to Amazonas-2 based upon preexisting authorization for transmissions in the 12.75-13.25 GHz band because the market access authorization for Amazonas-2 was surrendered in 2024.⁹ Also, any prior earth station authorization does not mean that a space station is similarly authorized. We conclude, however, that there is no risk of the current application being speculative because Amazonas-2 is in orbit and operating and, thus, waiver would not violate the purpose of the freeze.

6. SES's request for a waiver of Section 25.210(j) of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR § 25.210(j), to allow Amazonas-2 to operate with an east/west station-keeping tolerance of ± 0.1 degrees is GRANTED. Section 25.210(j) states that space stations "must be maintained within 0.05 degrees of their assigned orbital longitude in the east/west direction, unless specifically authorized by the Commission to operate with a different longitudinal tolerance." In support of its request, SES states that the larger station-keeping box would conserve fuel by reducing the need for eccentricity maneuvers and maximize the satellite's life; does not overlap with that of any other operator; will not cause any more interference or require any more protection than a satellite operating within a 0.05° station-keeping box; and SES is not aware of any plans to deploy any other geostationary satellite $\pm 6^\circ$ from the Amazonas-2 satellite at the 72.0 W.L. orbital location. We find that the public interest supports granting this waiver, and that this waiver is limited to this spacecraft, does not extend any other spacecraft, is limited to operations at the 72.0° W.L. orbital location, and is contingent upon any necessary coordination agreements. This waiver and the operations it permits shall terminate in the event that a satellite is launched into a location such that its east/west station-keeping volume would overlap Amazonas-2's ± 0.1 degree east/west station-keeping volume, but would not overlap Amazonas-2's ± 0.05 degree east/west station-keeping volume, unless SES has successfully coordinated its physical operations with those of the other spacecraft.

⁵ *Expanding Use of the 12.7-13.25 GHz Band for Mobile Broadband or Other Expanded Use*, GN Docket No. 22-352, Notice of Inquiry and Order, 37 FCC Rcd 13427, 13428, para. 2 (2022) (*12.7 GHz NOI*).

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ *Satellite Spectrum Abundance Expanding use of the 12.7-13.25 GHz Band for Mobile Broadband or Other Expanded Use Shared Use of the 42-42.5 GHz Band Use of Spectrum Bands Above 24 GHz for Mobile Radio Services*, SB Docket No. 25-180, GN Docket Nos. 22-352, 14-177, WT Docket No. 23-158, Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, FCC 25-29, 2025 WL 1906584 at para. 30 (May 27, 2025).

⁸ See *180-Day Freeze On Applications for New Or Modified Authorizations For The 12.7-13.25 GHz Band*, 37 FCC Rcd 10714, para. 1 (2022).

⁹ "Amazonas 2 market access is being surrendered because this satellite is no longer providing satellite capacity in the United States." Letter from Cristina García de Miguel, Head of Spectrum Management and Regulatory Affairs, Hispamar Satélites, S.A., to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (Jul. 16, 2024).

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7. SES's request for a partial waiver of Section 25.210(f) of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR § 25.210(f), is GRANTED. Section 25.210(f) requires that FSS space stations employ full frequency re-use either through orthogonal polarization in the same beam and/or the use of spatially independent beams. The purpose of the rule is to ensure that space stations maximize the use of spectrum. SES states, however, that due to capacity constraints, only vertical polarization is operative in the 11.2-11.45 GHz band and only horizontal polarization is operative in the 13.0-13.25 GHz band.¹⁰ Given the AMAZONAS-2 design constraints and that this partial waiver would apply only to these limited segments of the total frequencies requested for use, we conclude that this partial waiver would not undermine the purpose of Section 25.210(f).
8. SES's request to waive Section 25.114(d)(14)(ii) of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR § 25.114(d)(14)(ii), is GRANTED. This rule requires a statement regarding whether the space station operator has assessed and limited the probability that the space station will become a source of debris by collision with small debris or meteoroids that would cause loss of control and prevent disposal. Additionally, an applicant is required to include a statement whether this probability for an individual space station is 0.01 (1 in 100) or less, as calculated using the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Debris Assessment Software (DAS) or a higher fidelity assessment tool. SES states that Amazonas-2 was launched in 2009 and SES does not have access to the information required to use DAS or a similar tool that can determine the probability of the space station becoming a source of debris by collision with small debris or meteoroids. Waiver is appropriate in this instance because Amazonas-2 was launched several years prior to the requirement to use DAS or similar tool. Additionally, even if a DAS or similar assessment could be performed, SES states that the satellite is in orbit and cannot be retrieved or modified.
9. The license term for Amazonas-2 expires either on December 31, 2028, which is the approximate end of service life for Amazonas-2, or upon date of termination of the commercial agreement between the Hispamar affiliate and SES, whichever occurs first.¹¹ If the commercial agreement ends prior to December 31, 2028, SES must file written notice at least ninety (90) days before the agreement ends, to the Chief, Satellite Programs and Policy Division, Space Bureau specifying the expected date that the commercial agreement will be terminated.
10. SES is responsible for ensuring the proper disposal of Amazonas-2 by moving it to a minimum altitude of at least 300 kilometers above the geostationary arc, consistent with its post mission disposal plan.¹²
11. Within 30 days of completion of the end-of-life maneuvers, Intelsat shall send a letter to the Chief, Satellite Programs and Policy Division, Space Bureau, indicating the apogee and perigee of the Amazonas-2 disposal orbit.

Licensee/grantee is afforded thirty (30) days from the date of release of this action to decline the grant as conditioned. Failure to respond within this period will constitute formal acceptance of the grant as conditioned.

This action is taken pursuant to Section 0.261 of the Commission's rules on delegated authority, 47 CFR § 0.261, and is effective upon release.

Station licenses are subject to the conditions specified in Section 309(h) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. § 309(h).

¹⁰ See ICFS File No. SAT-MPL-20210603-00073, Petition at 2.

¹¹ See Engineering Statement at 1.

¹² See *id.* at 3.

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