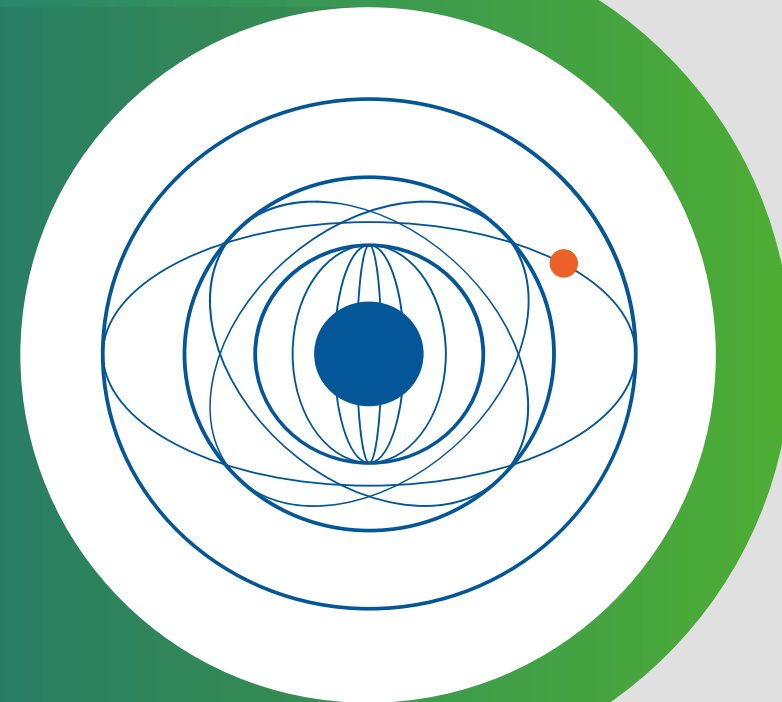


The Changing Space Segment, a view from International Organization



Andrey Kirillovich
Director of Strategy, Marketing & Business Development

NatSatTel 2023 Online Conference
01 June 2023

Intersputnik Facts



Intersputnik International Organization of Space Communications established in 1971



Intersputnik Agreement registered with the UN Secretariat



Full members of Intersputnik 26 sovereign states



25 Signatories appointed by Intersputnik Members from among national telecommunications entities and/or Telecommunications Administrations



Governing bodies – Board (Intersputnik Members) and Operations Committee (Intersputnik Signatories)



National Satellite Operators



National Satellite Teleports



National Telecom Authorities



National Telcos

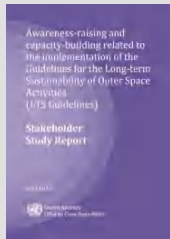
Cooperation with International Organisations



Interseptnik: Space Sustainability & Connectivity Guidelines

Space Sustainability

- COPUOS permanent observer status
- International Astronautical Federation Member
- Participation in the industry documents elaboration
 - Report on the LST Guidelines implementation
 - World Economic Forum and McKinsey reports
 - Space Debris Statements



- Cooperation Satellite Procurement Model
 - Shared satellite option for developing nations using consolidated Interseptnik orbital resource

Connectivity

- ITU-R, ITU-D Membership
- UN SDG support
 - Telemedicine
 - Distant Learning
 - Remote communities
 - Infrastructure development
 - Precise Farming



Least Developed Countries

- National Social Insurance Fund of Madagascar
- Access to social digital services is provided to rural population



Intersputnik Combined Satellite Fleet

Based on the satellite systems operated by the Organization's Signatories and Partners, Intersputnik offers satellite bandwidth on a vast variety of GEO satellites covering almost all continents and waters around them

IK - Intelligent Konnectivity Everywhere



25 IK satellites

14W–183E Orbital arc
Europe, Latin America, Africa, Middle East, Asia and Pacific

C, Ku, Ka Bands
Standard, Extended and Planned (Appendix 30B)

Intersputnik Consolidated Ground Facilities

A geographically distributed network of satellite teleports, operated by Intersputnik Signatories and Partners, provide a unique opportunity to implement any kind of connectivity or broadcasting projects in almost all regions of the world

25+ Teleports

West & East GEO Arc Satellites Accessibility

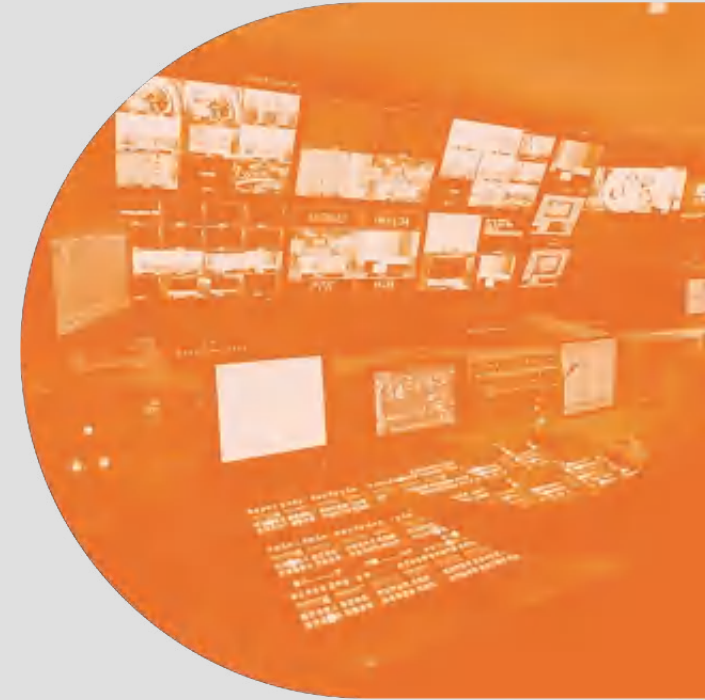
Regional Internet Backbone Connectivity

VSAT, SCPC, VNO, ISP Packages

International Cooperation in Space Segment Procurement

ORBITS, FREQUENCIES, SATELLITES

- The status of an intergovernmental organization (a group of telecommunications administrations) allows Intersputnik to file satellite networks to the ITU for their use both independently and together with interested partners
- Support and consultancy on spectrum resource for national satellite programs, under development or planned
- Consolidated portfolio of spectrum resource frequency assignments to national administrations of Members and Signatories
- Shared satellite option for Members, Signatories and 3-d parties under cooperation model



Non-GEO vs. GEO: Numbers

Basic systems

SPACEX

>4 300 launched

OneWeb

618 launched

O3b mPOWER

4 Launched

amazon | project kuiper

Q1 2024

>38,000 BB Sats filed

★ ASTRA 13 620

amazon | project kuiper 7 774

OneWeb 6 372

BOEING 5 789

HUGHES 1 440

TELESAT 1 373

SPINLAUNCH 1 190

INTELSAT 216

inmarsat 198

Credit: Milbank

≈600 GEO Sats

GEO vs. Non-GEO: Issues

Updating regulatory framework at International and National levels

- Satellite technologies are significantly ahead of the development of regulations on the use of the radio-frequency spectrum and satellite orbits
- Call for sustainability, equitable access and rational use of GSO and non-GSO orbit/spectrum resources
- Need for improving the international regulation
(*ITU-R Workshop "ITU in Service of Space" 29.06.2023*)
- Update of regulations at the national level and recommendations for licensing the use of global services of satellite operators.

National satcom markets development

- National GEO sat program vs. national Non-GEO infrastructure deployment
- Pros & Cons
- Non-GEO business models
- Landing rights issues



GEO vs. Non-GEO: Questions to be asked by at National level

- Planning 1-st national GEO sat?
- Planning replacement and/or 2-nd national GEO sat?
- Invest in national infrastructure for Non-GEO?
- What is more important – to have a “plug and Play” solution with low costs, or have full control?
- Inter Satellite Links – a threat or an opportunity?
- Is there enough applications requiring low latency?
- Can one orbit support all national applications?
- Is the local regulatory framework ready?
- What can be the GEO/non-GEO Mix?

Relevant consultancy is required!

THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

