

Item	Questioning	Answer	New writing
1.3.1.7; 2.1.3	What are the civil works to be performed? Only the construction of the bases of the antennas and infrastructure of interconnections?	Construction of the antennas bases, infrastructure of interconnections and electrical and logical adaptations for installation of equipment in the PURCHASER's Datacenter.	
4.1.2	- Please clarify if it will be necessary to build a building with rooms for the antenna subsystem and operating room, or if the rooms exist and the works would only be infrastructure adaptation. In this case please provide more details regarding the necessary works, as well as, air conditioning / raised floors, power boards, etc. Do you think Censipam will define the minimum area for the installations? Will Censipam inform the number of servers that will perform their tasks near the facilities of each receiving station? It is understood that these factors, among others are fundamental for the sizing of the facilities, forecast of minimum space, bathrooms, etc.	It will not be necessary to construct buildings or rooms for operation, only adaption of existing facilities. The item of civil works has been changed to make this understanding clearer. The civil and infrastructure works involve only the base of the antennas, the necessary interconnections and the electrical and logical adaptations in the Datacenters. It does not involve the construction of buildings or other facilities. Likewise, there are no services being contracted in addition to the SLA, which must be scaled by the CONTRACTOR at his own expense.	1.3.1.7 Civil works (construction of the base of the antenna, the infrastructures of connection and the electrical and logical adaptations for installation of the equipment in the Datacenter of the PURCHASER). 4.1.2. The CONTRACTOR shall submit a detailed executive project regarding the infrastructure adaptation works to be performed by the CONTRACTOR, necessary to install the equipment in the existing Datacenters and operating rooms, including electrical and logical data projects, for the approval of the PURCHASER.
4.3.15	To identify the nature the antennas, it is necessary to know with wich NCM code CENSIPAM has classified the antennas.	Item groupings were defined and included the NCM classifications.	4.3.15. The NCM (Common Nomenclature of Mercosur) codes, which should appear on the import documents, are: [...]
4.4.3.2	It is mentioned that for free view of 7.5 degrees of elevation it will be necessary to raise the base of the antenna. - How many meters should be raised to base? How tall is the building blocking the sight?	The information is now clearer.	4.4.3.2. The minimum height of the base and pedestal assembly of the 7 to 9m antenna of Manaus should be observed, in order to obtain a clear view to the horizon above 7.5° in any direction, considering the distance of 110 meters from the building of the CR / MN, which is 22m high and at the same level, in relation to the antenna installation site.
4.4.7.1 and 4.4.7.2	It is mentioned that the PURCHASER will provide generator + utility and UPS power for all RF and IT equipment, except for the antenna motors, in which case CONTRACTOR will provide the UPS and generator. Is understanding right?	The UPS for the motors is mandatory and must be provided by the CONTRACTOR. There is no need to supply generators.	4.4.7.2. Any additional UPS, including the UPS for the antenna motors, shall be provided by the CONTRACTOR, with a minimum of 30 minutes of running time in the event of a power failure.
4.5	It is mentioned that the annexes with the sites surveys and interference tests are only for "preliminary support to the contractor" and that the CONTRACTOR must provide the necessary "filters". Please clarify what these filters are. Were they frequency bandwidth filters? What would be the frequency band and characteristics of the filter? It is mentioned that the "CONTRACTOR shall carry out its own site survey at each site (Brasília and Manaus) in order to evaluate the actual environmental and spectral conditions prior to the installation of the antenna." Does this mean that the positioning of the antenna as well as the viability or not of the site regarding interference can be questioned? In the ANNEXES 3 and 4 show the interference tests performed, both were performed only for the X band, and in item 6 and 7 of ANNEX 3 it is reported that the site tested was not feasible due to the quantity and intensity of the interfering signals detected. Question: Will the CONTRACTOR make interference tests only for the X band? In the same place in Brasília that the test done by the CONTRACTOR was not feasible due to the measured interference? Question: even if Censipam is aware that the pre-selected site does not meet the technical conditions to receive the installation of the main antenna, according to the site survey report made specifically to evaluate this technical condition, the bidding company should consider the indicated location as the default location for antenna installation?	1. Shortly after the preliminary site survey, Censipam contacted the company responsible for the most interfering link and negotiated the relocation of the same. 2. The CONTRACTOR shall make the complete site survey, including sounding and spectrum analysis in the X, S and K bands. Only if there are factors that could actually compromise the installation and operation of the antenna, as evidenced by the definitive site survey, is that it may be suggested to the PURCHASER to install the antenna in another location or to adopt mitigating measures, such as negotiating with the owners of the interfering links. 3. In the event that the mitigating measures fail and the antenna positioning is necessary, the additional costs shall be estimated and presented to the PURCHASER for measures, which may involve adjustments to the contract or a separate hiring of a company to enable a new site for installation. 3. Other minor interferences shall be treated by the CONTRACTOR using filters or other techniques to allow proper installation and operation of the Antenna. Therefore, except for the largest interferences, the others must be treated with the proper filters.	4.5.1.1. Censipam is negotiating with the companies holding the fixed radio links, causing the greatest interference, to relocate them. 4.5.1.2. Except for the most significant interferences caused by fixed radio links, the CONTRACTOR shall provide the filters (or other technologies) to adapt its equipment to the results of the preliminary survey site presented by the PURCHASER, if it deems necessary to the operation of its solution and requirements. 4.5.2. The CONTRACTOR shall conduct its own complete site survey, including sounding and analysis of the X, S and K spectrum (in the case of Brasília) at each installation site (Brasília and Manaus) in order to evaluate the environmental conditions and spectral signals prior to antenna installation. 4.5.2.1. The complete site survey must be performed within 3 (three) months after the signing of the Contract. 4.5.2.2. The CONTRACTOR shall inform the PURCHASER of any interference or relevant aspect detected during the site survey, which may compromise the installation or imbalance of the contract, generating costs above the reasonably expected, so that the PURCHASER can take mitigating measures. 4.5.2.3. The CONTRACTOR shall provide filters to adjust their equipment to the results obtained in their site survey, if they are commonly used filters (standard filters) in similar installations.

4.5.1.2	<p>Also, as provided in document RFI Portuguese_Appendix I, on page 10/21, item 4.5.1.2, "The CONTRACTOR shall inform the CONTRACTING PARTY of any interference or relevant aspect detected during the site survey, which may compromise the installation or imbalance of the contract, generating costs that are more than reasonably expected.", he asks: in case of confirmation that the pre-defined area does not meet the technical conditions necessary for the installation of the antenna, has Censipam already pre-defined other areas? How the company should send its proposal if extra costs may be needed, such as area fencing; installation of security system; installation of electricity, water and sewage; installation of data link from location to Censipam, etc? We understand that the conditions for the execution of the service, which is the subject of the present contracting initiative, are not clear and therefore compromise the sending of the proposals, since there is uncertainty as to the place of execution of the services.</p>	<p>Proposals must be made taking into account that the place of provision of services will be the predetermined. Another three areas (Colorado, Gama, Santa Maria and Formosa) were evaluated by site surveys, but the currently pre-selected is the best. The greater interference is being mitigated by the PURCHASER.</p> <p>The civil works are limited to the construction of the base of the antenna, the interconnections with the PURCHASER's Datacenter and electrical and logical adjustments in the PURCHASER's Datacenter. Extra costs should not be considered (significant change of location of installation, interferences that can not be solved with filters, etc.), once, if they occur, they will be treated by the PURCHASER.</p>	
4.7	<p>As Censipam intends to address possible delays arising from the action or inaction of the public authority, such as Anatel or the Regional Administration of Brasília that manages the Police Sector, for example, by delaying the homologation of telecommunications equipment or delaying the issuance of a Permit of Construction, respectively, that may jeopardize the execution schedule of the works or parts of the project?</p>	<p>The CONTRACTOR shall consult the rules of the Brazilian authorities for the issuance of permits, authorizations, homologations, certifications and licenses. If it is proven that the delay was caused by the Brazilian authorities, for a period beyond reasonable, the physical-financial schedule will be extended as a way of not penalizing the CONTRACTOR. (item 10.3.4, iv)</p>	<p>4.7.5 The delays resulting from the necessary activities of the Brazilian agencies will not be considered for the purpose of penalty to the CONTRACTOR, provided that the documentation is presented to the agencies within a reasonable time. In this situation, the physical-financial schedule shall be adjusted to reflect the extension of term.</p>
4.7.3.2	<p>In the document RFI Portuguese_Appendix I, on page 10/21, item 4.7.3.2, there is an apparent lack of conformity with the rule practiced by Anatel.</p> <p>The equipment is brought to Brazil, certified in laboratories of accredited certification authorities and, with this, homologated by Anatel (INPE approves its own equipment purchased in the market).</p> <p>Therefore, it does not make sense to bring oseqtos to Brazil, homologate them, take them back to the country of origin to export them.</p> <p>What is Censipam's note about it?</p>	<p>Paragraph 2 of Article 162 of Law No. 9.472, of July 16, 1997, establishes:</p> <p>"Art. 162. The radiocommunication transmitting station operation is subject to the prior operation license and to permanent supervision, in accordance with the regulations.</p> <p>§ 1 Radiocommunication is telecommunication that uses radio frequencies not confined to wires, cables or other physical means.</p> <p>§ 2 The use of radio frequency emission equipment without certification issued or accepted by the Agency is prohibited."</p> <p>Therefore, no radio transmitter equipment can be commercialized (this includes import) in Brazil without proper homologation by Anatel. The Foreign Trade System (SISCOMEX) requires the annexation of Anatel's prior approval in the import act.</p> <p>The supplier that does not have the homologated equipment must provide the appropriate homologation to the FAT, since such homologations will be required and invalidate the FAT, if they are not presented.</p> <p>We suggest consulting specialized companies in the sector, since the Law mentions certification "accepted" by Anatel. It is worth checking that Anatel accepts or recognizes equivalent international certifications, or even that it issues provisional certifications in these cases, conditioning them for a final homologation. In case the CONTRACTOR obtains provisional certifications from Anatel, this will be accepted by the PURCHASER, until confirmation of the final homologation in the SAT.</p>	<p>4.7.3.The CONTRACTOR shall submit, up to the beginning of the FAT, the homologation and / or certification, issued or accepted by ANATEL of all telecommunications equipment required. Failure to comply with this requirement invalidates the FAT and is interpreted as being the CONTRACTOR giving reason for termination of the contract as a total non-performance of the contracted object.</p> <p>4.7.3.1.In compliance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 162 of Law No. 9.472, of July 16, 1997, all radio-frequency transmitting equipment shall have an approval and / or certification issued or accepted by Anatel.</p> <p>4.7.3.2.The CONTRACTOR shall submit to the PURCHASER, up to the FAT, the homologation and / or certification of the National Telecommunications Agency - ANATEL, since it is a requirement for customs operations.</p>
	<p>Are there plans to expand orders on the antennas in the future?</p>	<p>Censipam has no plans to begin another process of buying antennas in the near future.</p>	
15	<p>In the document RFI English_Appendix I.pdf, page 20, item 15, some qualifications of the bidder are mentioned, but the requirements that the certificates, certificates or equivalent documents demonstrating these qualifications must not be certified with the Brazilian authorities in the country of origin of the bidder. It is understood from the above that certifications will not be necessary with the Brazilian authorities. Is this understanding correct?</p>	<p>Yes. There is no need for validation with Brazilian authorities in the country of origin, since it is an international bidding conducted by CABW and will take place in the USA.</p>	
	<p>The documents of the bidder shall be translated into Portuguese, as provided for in Decree no. 13.609 of 10/21/43?</p>	<p>No. Documents of the bidder that are in a language other than English must be translated into English.</p>	
2.7 / 2.8 / 2.9	<p>Can we provide estimates for filters and degradation of LNA redundancy?</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	
2.10 / 2.11 / 2.12	<p>Can we select LNA for data and tracking?</p>	<p>The solution must support autotracking and download of the data, simultaneously, for X-, S- and K-bands (in the case of Brasília). In this sense, there should be a LNA for data and a LNA for tracking.</p>	<p>1.3.Shall track in automatic and programmed mode (autotrack), in X-band, K-band and S-band of the Remote Sensing satellites, in continuous and automatic operation, according to the orbital elements (TLE) received from the Internet that allow the calculation of antenna pointing.</p>

2.18 / 2.19	Is it possible to receive more information about these equipments?	The IF distribution unit, as well as the entire IF system, shall be sized by the CONTRACTOR to meet the functional, performance and availability requirements.	<p>Downconverter, upconverter and FI distribution unit</p> <p>2.18.The IF system should be set to 1.2GHz or 2.4GHz. 2.19. The downconverters in X-band and K-band shall operate, in the IF part, with a frequency of 1.2GHz ± 400MHz or 2.4GHz ± 750MHz. 2.19.1. X-band and K-band downconverters shall be sized and installed in 2 + 1 configuration. 2.19.2. An active downconverter unit shall handle the RHC signal, the other LHC signal and the backup unit shall be capable of assuming either of the two in case of failure of the main units. 2.20. S-band upconverters, and X-band and K-band test upconverters, shall be sized and installed in 1 + 1 configuration. 2.21. Downconverters and upconverters may operate with their own synchronization or from the 10MHz signal of the time and frequency subsystem. 2.49.Reference frequency output: 10MHz, 0.5 to 10 Vpp, 50 Ω, sine wave.</p>
2.18- 2.21; 2.49	Considering that the technology adopted by the satellite which may be launched in short-and-medium term, it is recommended to adopt IF operating at 1.2GHz with bandwidth at less than 700MHz to fit high bit speed transmission.	Yes. We made the requirements clearer.	
2.31.2.1- 3	It is recommended that the demodulator data output should adopt high speed network port, and the high speed data transmission network should be established for the system in order to realize more flexible data application.	Yes. We made the requirements clearer.	<p>2.31.2.1.The access to the files must be made available to the local network, using FTP, NFS and CIFS protocols, on a 10GbE dual network interface (2 x 10GbE). 2.31.2.2. Devices communicating on ethernet ports shall be interconnected by 10GbE (or higher) switches. 2.31.2.3. There must be 8 fully configured and available 10GbE ports for connecting the solution to the PURCHASER's local network.</p>