

Received: 9 June 2008

Subject: Agenda item 1.22, Resolution 953  
Recommendation ITU-R BT.1786

**Document 1A/37-E**  
**11 June 2008**  
**English only**

## North American Broadcasters Association

### THE EFFECT OF EMISSIONS FROM SHORT-RANGE DEVICES ON RADIOCOMMUNICATION SERVICES

The North American Broadcasters Association (NABA, [www.nabanet.com](http://www.nabanet.com)) is an association of broadcasters in Canada, Mexico, and the United States, and the NABA Technical Committee is its standing technical body. NABA is, thus, in a position to present the technical viewpoints of the most authoritative association of professional North American Broadcasters in television and sound programme production, post-production, and distribution for terrestrial, satellite, and cable broadcasting.

NABA is a Sector Member of ITU-R and a long-time participant in ITU-R Study Groups, Working Parties, Task Groups, Rapporteur groups, etc. NABA numbers among its members Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and members of the above groups. NABA also participates widely in the ITU work on radio, television and multimedia services and has a strong interest in ITU-R studies on spectrum management and engineering and, in particular, the technical aspects of spectrum sharing and interference management.

In this context NABA considers that ITU-R studies on spectrum sharing and interference management should be of highest priority in this 2008-2011 ITU-R study period. These studies should result in internationally approved approaches to share existing spectrum among both new services and existing services. Furthermore, the inter-service interference levels must permit a quality of service no lower than the one currently afforded by the Radio Regulations.

NABA notes that the CPM11-1 in Document CA/171 identified Working Party 1A as the *responsible* group for WRC-11 Agenda item 1.22 “to examine the effect of emissions from short-range devices on radiocommunication services, in accordance with Resolution **953 [COM6/4] (WRC-07)**”. NABA is prepared to contribute on the technical aspects of the work before WP 1A.

Consequently, NABA reminds Working Party 1A of the Recommendation ITU-R BT.1786 entitled “Criterion to assess the impact of interference to the terrestrial broadcasting service (BS)”. NABA considers this Recommendation of primary importance to protect broadcasting world-wide from interferences that could seriously jeopardize the broadcasting service. This Recommendation establishes the criterion to assess the impact of interference to the broadcasting service that may result from devices that produce emissions in the frequency bands allocated to the terrestrial broadcasting services. The acceptable limit for the total interference to the terrestrial broadcasting

services that may result from the aggregate emissions of those radio devices “should at no time exceed one percent of the total receiving system noise power”. The referred radio devices include short-range devices (SRDs) as well as white space devices (WSDs), ultra-wideband (UWB), power line telecommunications (PLT), short range FM-modulators, software defined radios (SDR), cognitive radio systems (CRS), etc. NABA requests that WP1A incorporate Recommendation ITU-R BT.1786 in its CPM text wherever SRD emissions occur in frequencies allocated to the terrestrial broadcasting service.

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