Radiocommunication Study Groups

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Subject: WRC-12 Agenda item 1.19, Resolution 956 (WRC-07)

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North American Broadcasters Association (NABA)

PROPOSED LIAISON STATEMENT TO WORKING PARTY 1B

WRC-12 Agenda item 1.19

The North American Broadcasters Association (NABA, *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 spectrum management studies including spectrum engineering techniques, spectrum management fundamentals, spectrum monitoring, and inter-service sharing, interference and compatibility. NABA supports the view that sound technical studies and testing are the only practical way to lead to the establishment of effective protection criteria.

In this context, NABA notes that Working Party 1B in its liaison statement (Document 6A/216) asks that Working Party 6A "identify aspects of SDR and CRS topics for study within the context of their radiocommunication service …" NABA notes that the broadcasting service is often planned on a noise-limited basis. It may be difficult for SDR and CRS technologies to be applied in those frequency bands allocated to the broadcasting service without introducing interference. Consequently, any device using these frequency bands must do so on a non-interference and non-protection basis. NABA also notes further improvements to the CPM text be developed in Annex 5 of Document 1B/158.

The Annex offers a proposed reply liaison statement to Working Party 1B for consideration by Working Party 6A.

Annex: 1

Annex

Reference: Document 6A/216 and Annex 5 of Document 1B/158

Subject: WRC-12 Agenda item 1.19, Resolution 956 (WRC-07)

Working Party 6A

LIAISON STATEMENT TO WORKING PARTY 1B

WRC-12 Agenda item 1.19

Working Party 6A wishes to thank Working Party 1B for their liaison statement given in Document 6A/216. Working Party 6A notes that Working Party 1B has developed a working document towards CPM text on WRC-12 Agenda item 1.19 found in Annex 5 of Document 1B/158. In particular, Working Party 6A has noted that examples of cognitive features are given in Section 6/1.19/2 (Background). We note that the statement "Some administrations have already authorized the use of unused spectrum in the UHF bands through license-exempt devices which operate on a non-interference and non protection basis." While the statement is true for one national administration, the text, in the ITU context for an international conference, is not relevant or appropriate and should be deleted.

Working Party 6A appreciates that Working Party 1B has incorporated references to existing ITU-R Recommendations and Reports in Section 6/1.19/3 (Summary of technical and operational studies and relevant ITU-R Recommendations) of the CPM text being developed (Annex 5 of Document 1B/158). In addition to Recommendations ITU-R BS.412, BT.655 and BT.1368, Working Party 6A requests that the following relevant ITU-R Recommendations be included in Section 6/1.19.3 of the CPM text:

> Recommendations ITU-R BS.216, BS.560, BS.1786 and BT. 1786

In addition, the following text addresses the concern of the broadcasting service for the application of CRS technologies in devices that may operate in the frequency bands allocated to the broadcasting service:

> "The broadcasting service may especially be susceptible to interference resulting from the application of SDR and CRS technologies. The broadcasting service is often planned on a noise-limited basis. As such it expected that broadcast receivers are expected and are frequently called upon to operate at or near noise limits. Consequently, the lack of a broadcast signal in one location may not indicate that a frequency allocated to the broadcast service is available for other users. Furthermore, broadcast receivers are particularly sensitive to interference from signals in adjacent and taboo channels.
>
> In addition, frequency bands allocated to the broadcasting service are also utilized by wireless audio and video transceivers and biomedical telemetry transmitters. The use of cognitive techniques to locate these devices and to avoid their operating frequencies may be most difficult.

SDR and CRS technologies applied to devices operating in the frequency bands allocated to the broadcasting service must do so on a non-interference and non-protection basis. Decisions on the possible introduction of SDR and CRS and assessment of necessity to change regulatory provisions should be made only after detailed considerations of technical investigations and regulatory measures that ensure the protection of existing services working under existing allocations."

Working Party 6A requests that the above text be included in Section 6/1.19/3.

Working Party 6A appreciates the efforts of Working Party 1B to keep us informed of the progress being made. Working Party 6A also wishes to be kept informed of any devices being considered that may have an adverse effect on the broadcasting service and especially relative to existing protection requirements.

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