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North American Broadcasters Association (NABA)

IMT SHARING STUDIES IN HIGH C-BAND SHOULD CONSIDER CERTAIN SATELLITE AND FIXED SERVICES TRANSMISSION FACILITIES

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.

The band 5 925-6 425 GHz is heavily used worldwide for uplinks to geostationary communications satellites. The transmission characteristics of the uplink stations are well known so sharing studies can be conducted. However, it is also important that IMT systems implemented in this band in the aggregate do not significantly degrade the satellites' receiver sensitivity. To mitigate this concern, it should be required that all IMT systems implemented in this band comply with the current ITU Radio Regulations (Article 21) on fixed service illumination of the geostationary arc.

The band 6 875-7 125 GHz is also used for many purposes, particularly in Region 2. It was allocated in the United States two years ago to allow fixed services, particularly light haul radio relay, to share the band with the broadcast auxiliary service (where it is heavily used in/near cities for studio transmitter links and feeds from news/sports events) and the cable television relay service. Detailed information on the recent fixed services implementation rules can be found in http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/FCC-12-87A1.pdf. Additionally, the sub-band 7 025-7 075 GHz is used for satellite radio uplinks and satellite radio command links. To protect these satellites' receiver sensitivity, all IMT systems implemented in this band should comply with the current ITU Radio Regulations (Article 21) on fixed service illumination of the geostationary arc.

If IMT wishes to implement systems in these bands, the JTG should require that its sharing studies consider the foregoing transmission facilities. If IMT implements systems in these bands, the JTG should propose CPM text requiring the systems comply with ITU Radio Regulations (Article 21) on fixed service illumination of the geostationary arc.