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#### FUTURE SPECTRUM CHALLENGES FOR SATELLITE BROADCASTING IN EUROPE

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#### THE EBU COMMUNITY IN NUMBERS

The European Broadcasting Union is the world's leading alliance of Public Service Media





# OTHER WRC-23 ITEMS OF CONCERN FOR BROADCASTERS

Agenda Item		ISSUE
1.2	To consider identification of the frequency bands 3 300-3 400 MHz (Region 2 and amend footnote in Region 1), 3 600-3 800 MHz (Region 2), <b>6 425-7 025 MHz (Region 1)</b> , <b>7 025-7 125 MHz</b> <b>(Globally)</b> and 10.0-10.5 GHz (Region 2) for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT), including possible additional allocations to the mobile service on a primary basis, in accordance with Resolution <b>245 (WRC-19)</b>	Uplink of part of the C- Band ENG use
1.3	To consider primary allocation of the band <b>3 600-3 800 MHz to</b> <b>mobile service within Region 1</b> and take appropriate regulatory actions, in accordance with Resolution <b>246 (WRC-19)</b>	Downlink of the C-Band
9.1c	Study the use of International Mobile Telecommunication system for fixed wireless broadband in the frequency bands allocated to the fixed services on primary basis, in accordance with Resolution <b>175</b> (WRC-19)	The Ku-Band, core band for Direct-To-Home (DTH) satellite TV services





## WRC-23 AI 1.2 & 1.3 -THE IMPORTANCE OF THE C-BAND

- > C-Band downlink offers extremely good performance to rain fade and geographic reach
- > Considerable differences in use of these bands around the world
- It is essential for EBU Members for distribution of their international services (BBC World Service, RTP International, RTVE International, RFI, etc) and for contribution of special events (Eurovision services like F1, Football World Cup, Olympic Games, etc...)
- > Main difficulties:



- Sharing spectrum with mobile IMT services (e.g. 4G/5G) demands large separation distances (up to hundreds of km) to avoid interference to satellite services difficult to implement in most cases
- Receive-only satellite dishes are not necessarily registered, so they can not claim protection

#### WHY THE EBU IS ACTIVE

- > The EU identified the band 3 400-3 800 MHz for mobile broadband (EC decision C(2014)2798), as one of the pioneers' bands for "5G"
- Many European countries have already auctioned the band and satellite services had to stop the use due to technical incompatibility to share the spectrum with 5G
- > Within Europe, EBU members' use is now confined to upper parts of the downlink band, i.e. 3.8-4.2 GHz
- However, the European Commission has also an eye on the 3.8-4.2 GHz for 5G services and some countries around the world have already allowed access to mobile services
- EBU works frequently with satellite operators, and works towards cooperation in international regulatory fora

# WRC-23 AI 9.1c -THE IMPORTANCE OF THE Ku-BAND

- The Ku Band is key for satellite Direct-To-Home (DTH) reception, contribution and distribution to head-ends for all EBU Members. Also, for Eurovision services.
- As with C-band, receive-only satellite dishes in Ku band are not necessarily registered, cannot claim protection and are vulnerable to interference
- Although the WRC-23 agenda item does not specify any particular frequency band, it could carry risk for the Ku band. This still depends on the studies undertaken and EBU is monitoring progress



# **MANY THANKS!**

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