

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION



Radiocommunication Bureau
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Administrative Circular CAR/324

12 October 2011

To Administrations of Member States of the ITU

Subject: Radiocommunication Study Group 4 (Satellite services)

- **Proposed approval of 2 draft new ITU-R Questions**
- **Proposed suppression of 2 ITU-R Questions**

At the meeting of Radiocommunication Study Group 4 held on 29-30 September 2011, 2 draft new ITU-R Questions were adopted and it was agreed to apply the procedure of Resolution ITU-R 1-5 (see § 3.4) for approval of Questions in the interval between Radiocommunication Assemblies. Furthermore, the Study Group proposed the suppression of 2 ITU-R Questions in accordance with Resolution ITU-R 1-5 (§ 3.7).

Having regard to the provisions of § 3.4 of Resolution ITU-R 1-5, you are requested to inform the Secretariat (brsgd@itu.int) by 12 January 2012, whether your Administration approves or does not approve the proposals above.

After the above-mentioned deadline, the results of this consultation will be notified in an Administrative Circular. If the Questions are approved, they will have the same status as Questions approved at a Radiocommunication Assembly and will become official texts attributed to Radiocommunication Study Group 4 (see: <http://www.itu.int/pub/R-QUE-SG04/en>).

François Rancy
Director, Radiocommunication Bureau

Annexes: 3

– 2 draft new ITU-R Questions and proposed suppression of 2 ITU-R Questions

Distribution:

- Administrations of Member States of the ITU
- Radiocommunication Sector Members participating in the work of Radiocommunication Study Group 4
- ITU-R Associates participating in the work of Radiocommunication Study Group 4
- ITU-R Academia

Annex 1

(Source: Document 4/183)

DRAFT NEW QUESTION ITU-R [QUESTION ITU-R 26-1/6]/4

Interactive satellite broadcasting systems (television, sound and data)^{* **}

The ITU Radiocommunication Assembly,

considering

- a) the progress in information processing, storage and transmission technology;
- b) the development of advanced broadcasting transmission channels (cable, satellite master antenna, terrestrial relay, or direct satellite reception);
- c) the development of enhanced and digital television systems using these channels;
- d) the need within such systems of interactivity for multimedia applications;
- e) interactivity could effectively extend the capability of TV receivers to provide access to Internet web content, thus help in bridging the digital divide between urban and rural areas;
- f) the increasing opportunities to introduce new types of data broadcasting and video streaming;
- g) the development of transmission methods suitable for use in receiving from viewers return information related to the programme material (vision, sound and data);
- h) the large number of domestic receivers likely to be impacted by the adoption of interactive satellite services and the resulting need for a common world-wide system architecture,

decides that the following Questions should be studied

- 1 What are the possible methods and channels for interactive satellite broadcasting systems received through cable, satellite master antenna, terrestrial relay, switched network or direct satellite reception?
- 2 What interactive services (or near-interactive services) are likely to be needed and what are their requirements for the return channel?
- 3 What are the appropriate management methods and transmission means techniques that could be employed for such return channels?

* This Question should be brought to the attention of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), the International Standardization Organization (ISO) and the Telecommunication Standardization Sector of the ITU and to Radiocommunication Study Groups 5 and 6.

** This Question should be studied in conjunction with Question ITU-R 285/4.

- 4 What methods could be adopted to utilize existing frequency band allocations for such return data channels, in order to achieve conservation of resources required?
- 5 What are the commonalities for such return data channels with those being adopted for other interactive television broadcasting systems?
- 6 What possibilities exist for the world-wide adoption of common return channel capabilities to operate under different transmission media and what technical parameters for return data channels are appropriate in various types of interactive satellite broadcasting systems?
- 7 What are the possible return link protocols used for interactive and non-interactive applications?
- 8 What characteristics needed for interactive satellite services should be identified to increase the flexibility of such systems?
- 9 What are the performance parameters, i.e. quality of service (QoS) parameters?
- 10 What provisions could be incorporated to facilitate anonymous reception of broadcast programmes by consumers not wishing to invoke interactivity?
- 11 What is the most appropriate method for the network synchronization when using interactive satellite broadcasting channel?

NOTE 1 – See Recommendations ITU-R BT.1434 and ITU-R BT.1435,

further decides

- 1 that the results of the above studies should be included in appropriate Reports and/or Recommendations;
- 2 that the studies should be completed by 2013.

Category: S1

Annex 2

(Source: Document 4/184)

DRAFT NEW QUESTION ITU-R [QUESTION ITU-R 118-1/6]/4

Broadcasting-satellite means for public warning, disaster mitigation and relief

The ITU Radiocommunication Assembly,

considering

- a) the natural tragedies due to earthquakes and their consequences, alongside the possible role of radiocommunications in disaster relief;
- b) the initiative of the Secretary-General of ITU to contribute to global efforts in order to reduce the effects of possible future disasters;
- c) the general aspects of telecommunications associated with such disasters including, *inter alia*, prediction, detection, alerting and the organization of relief efforts;
- d) the existence of numerous radiocommunication systems and the availability of a large equipment base at the present time;
- e) the need for compatibility of radiocommunication systems for public warning, disaster mitigation and relief with current and future receivers,

decides that the following Questions should be studied

- 1** What broadcasting-satellite systems are available for disseminating information and advising small or large populations and, potentially, across national borders?
- 2** What frequency bands, assigned to the broadcasting-satellite service may be used for disseminating information and advising small or large populations and, potentially, across national borders?
- 3** What satellite broadcasting equipment is currently available for use in the event of a major disaster?
- 4** What procedures currently exist to coordinate the efforts of broadcasting-satellite operators at an international level?
- 5** What actions do satellite broadcasters around the world currently take in response to major disasters?
- 6** What are the technical requirements for future radiocommunication broadcasting-satellite systems to be used for public warning, disaster mitigation and relief?

further decides

1 that the results of the above studies should be included in appropriate Reports and/or Recommendations;

2 that the above studies should be completed by 2013.

NOTE 1 – This activity should be coordinated with other Study Groups in particular with ITU-T Study Group 2 and ITU-D Study Group 2.

Category: S1

Annex 3

(Source: Document 4/185)

Questions proposed for suppression

Question ITU-R	Title	Category	Date of last approval
21/6	Characteristics of receiving systems in the broadcasting-satellite service (sound and television)	S2	07/02/2002
23/6	Characteristics of systems in the broadcasting-satellite service (sound) for individual reception by means of portable and vehicular receivers	S2	07/02/2002
