

Prague, 24 February 2010
Ref.: 106 793/2009-605

On the basis of public consultation under Section 130 of the Act No. 127/2005 Coll., on electronic communications and on amendment to certain related acts (the Electronic Communications Act), as amended (hereinafter „the Act”) and on the basis of the decision of the Council of the Czech Telecommunications Office (hereinafter „the Office”) under Section 107(8)(b)(2) of the Act and in order to implement Section 16(2) of the Act, the Office, as the appropriate state administration body under Section 108(1)(b) of the Act, hereby issues this Measure of General Nature

**Part No. PV-P/23/02.2010-4
of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan
for the frequency band 59–105 GHz.**

Article 1
Introductory provision

This part of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan sets down the technical characteristics and conditions of use of radio spectrum in the frequency band from 59 GHz to 105 GHz by radiocommunication services. This part of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan is a follow-up to the Common part of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan¹⁾.

Part 1
General information on the frequency band

Article 2
Frequency bands

Band (GHz)	Current conditions		Future harmonisation ²⁾	
	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation
59–59.3	EARTH EXPLORATION- SATELLITE (passive) FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (passive)	Airborne radiolocators MD SRD	EARTH EXPLORATION- SATELLITE (passive) FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (passive)	Passive scientific applications Airborne radiolocators SRD MD

¹⁾ Common part of the Radio spectrum Utilisation Plan Nr. PV/10.2005-35 published in the Telecommunication Journal 14/2005.

²⁾ ERC Report 25: The European Table of Frequency Allocations and Utilisations in the frequency range 9 kHz to 300 GHz, rev. Kyiv, 2009.

This is an unofficial translation. The legally binding text is the original Czech version.

59.3–61	FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE RADIOLOCATION	Airborne radiolocators SRD MD	FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE RADIOLOCATION	Wireless local networks Airborne radiolocators SRD MD
61–62	FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE RADIOLOCATION	Wireless local networks Airborne radiolocators MD SRD ISM	FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE RADIOLOCATION	Wireless local networks Airborne radiolocators MD SRD ISM
62–64	INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE RADIOLOCATION	Airborne radiolocators RTTT SRD MD	INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE RADIOLOCATION	Airborne radiolocators Wideband mobile systems RTTT SRD MD
64–65	FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	High-density fixed links SRD	FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	High-density fixed links SRD
65–66	EARTH EXPLORATION- SATELLITE FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE except aeronautical mobile SPACE RESEARCH	Wideband mobile systems High-density fixed links SRD	EARTH EXPLORATION- SATELLITE FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE except aeronautical mobile SPACE RESEARCH	Wideband mobile systems High-density fixed links SRD
66–71	INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION- SATELLITE	Civil fixed and mobile systems Aeronautical radionavigation MD	INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION- SATELLITE	Civil fixed and mobile systems Aeronautical radionavigation MD
71–74	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)	Fixed links MD	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)	Fixed links MD
74–76	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE BROADCASTING BROADCASTING- SATELLITE Space research (space-to-Earth)	Civil fixed and mobile systems Amateur applications Amateur-satellite applications Scientific space applications	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE BROADCASTING BROADCASTING- SATELLITE Space research (space-to-Earth)	Civil fixed and mobile systems Amateur applications Amateur-satellite applications Scientific space applications

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76–77.5	RADIO ASTRONOMY RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur-satellite Space research (space-to-Earth)	RTTT Amateur applications Amateur-satellite applications MD	RADIO ASTRONOMY RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur-satellite Space research (space-to-Earth)	Amateur applications Amateur-satellite applications Radiolocation Radio astronomy RTTT MD
77.5–78	AMATEUR AMATEUR- SATELLITE Radio astronomy Space research (space-to-Earth)	Amateur applications Amateur-satellite applications RTTT	AMATEUR AMATEUR- SATELLITE Radio astronomy Space research (space-to-Earth)	Radio astronomy Amateur applications Amateur-satellite applications RTTT
78–79	RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur-satellite Radio astronomy Space research (space-to-Earth)	Radio astronomy Amateur applications Amateur-satellite applications RTTT MD	RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur-satellite Radio astronomy Space research (space-to-Earth)	Radiolocation Radio astronomy Amateur applications Amateur-satellite applications RTTT MD
79–81	RADIO ASTRONO- MY RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur-satellite Space research (space-to-Earth)	Radio astronomy Amateur applications Amateur-satellite applications RTTT MD	RADIO ASTRONO- MY RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur-satellite Space research (space-to-Earth)	Radiolocation Radio astronomy Amateur applications Amateur-satellite applications RTTT MD
81–84	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) RADIO ASTRONOMY Space research (space-to-Earth) 3)	Fixed links Radio astronomy Amateur applications Amateur-satellite applications MD	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) RADIO ASTRONOMY Space research (space-to-Earth) 3)	Fixed links Radio astronomy Amateur applications Amateur-satellite applications MD
84–86	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY	Civil fixed and mobile systems Radio astronomy	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY	Civil fixed and mobile systems Radio astronomy

³⁾ In accordance with footnote 5.561A of the Radiocommunication Regulations the band 81-81.5 GHz is also allocated to amateur-satellite service on the secondary basis.

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86–92	EARTH EXPLORATION- SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive)	Radio astronomy Passive scientific applications Transmission forbidden	EARTH EXPLORATION- SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive)	Radio astronomy Passive scientific applications Transmission forbidden
92–94	FIXED MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY RADIOLOCATION	Radio astronomy MD	FIXED MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY RADIOLOCATION	Radio astronomy Short range radars MD
94–94.1	EARTH EXPLORATION- SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (Active) Radio astronomy	MD	EARTH EXPLORATION- SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (Active) Radio astronomy	Wind profiler radars Short range radars MD
94.1–95	FIXED MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY RADIOLOCATION	Radio astronomy MD	FIXED MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY RADIOLOCATION	Radio astronomy Short range radars MD
95–100	FIXED MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY RADIOLOCATION RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION- SATELLITE	Aeronautical radionavigation Radio astronomy MD	FIXED MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY RADIOLOCATION RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION- SATELLITE	Aeronautical radionavigation Radio astronomy MD
100–102	EARTH EXPLORATION- SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive)	Transmission forbidden Passive scientific applications Radio astronomy	EARTH EXPLORATION- SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive)	Transmission forbidden Passive scientific applications Radio astronomy
102–105	FIXED MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY	Radio astronomy	FIXED MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY	Radio astronomy

Article 3 Frequency band characteristics

(1) Described range of frequencies is, for the time being, characterized mainly by utilisation for scientific applications and further development of utilisation by other radiocommunication services depends on availability of suitable equipment. Propagation characteristics of radio waves of frequencies above 59 GHz are, due to high attenuation, suitable for use by fixed and mobile links of high capacity for short distances and also for radiolocation. The bands 86–92 GHz and 100–102 GHz are designated only for use by radio astronomy and passive scientific applications, transmission in these bands is forbidden.

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(2) The band 61–61.5 GHz may be used for industrial, scientific and medical purposes (ISM), i.e. for purposes other than data transmission, e.g. for technological heating, lighting, cooking, scientific experiments. Users are obliged to minimize the harmful interference caused by these applications.

(3) Parts of the bands in fixed service, radiolocation service, radionavigation service, radionavigation-satellite service and mobile-satellite service are designated for civil and non-civil systems.

(4) National and international coordination is carried out by the Office.

Article 4 International obligations

Provisions of Radio Regulations⁴⁾ (hereinafter only “RR”) apply to operation and coordination.

Part 2 Fixed service

Article 5 Current conditions in the fixed service

(1) The bands 59–62 GHz, 64–66 GHz, 71–76 GHz, 81–86 GHz, 92–94 GHz, 94.1–100 GHz and 102–105 GHz may be used in the fixed service for fixed links and networks provided that the band 59–61 GHz is shared with civil and non-civil applications.

(2) The band 64–66 GHz is in accordance with RR footnote⁵⁾ available for use by high-density applications.

(3) In the bands 71–76 / 81–86 GHz may be in accordance with CEPT Recommendation⁶⁾ operated fixed Point-to-Point high speed data links on the basis of general authorisation⁷⁾, provided that stations of fixed service in the band 74–76 GHz shall not, according to footnote of RR⁸⁾, cause harmful interference to stations of the fixed-satellite service or to stations of the broadcasting-satellite service operating in accordance with the decision of the appropriate frequency assignment planning conference for broadcasting-satellite service.

Article 6 Information on future development in the fixed service

For the time being no information on the change of utilisation in this radiocommunication service is known.

⁴⁾ Radio Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva 2008.

⁵⁾ Footnote 5.547 of RR.

⁶⁾ Recommendation CEPT/ECC/REC(05)07 – Radio frequency channel arrangements for fixed service systems operating in the bands 71-76 GHz and 81-86 GHz.

⁷⁾ General Authorisation No. VO-R/23/10.2009-16 for the use of radio frequencies and for operation of fixed service device in the bands 74-76 GHz and 84-86 GHz, as amended.

⁸⁾ Footnote 5.561 of RR.

Part 3
Fixed-satellite service

Article 7
Current conditions in the fixed-satellite service

Civil use in the fixed-satellite service is possible in the bands 74–76 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 84–86 GHz (Earth-to-space).

Article 8
Information on future development in the fixed-satellite service

The planning parameters will be set down if there are users interested in the bands in question.

Part 4
Mobile service

Article 9
Current conditions in the mobile service

(1) The mobile service covers utilisation for the aeronautical mobile service, telecommand equipment, wireless local networks, broadband systems, road telematics and others.

(2) In accordance with European Commission Decision⁹⁾ (hereinafter EC Decision) and CEPT Recommendation¹⁰⁾, the bands 59–66 GHz may be used by short range devices for operation of wideband data transmission systems¹¹⁾. The operation of the stations is possible on the basis of general authorisation¹²⁾.

(3) In the bands 59–64 GHz and 66–71 GHz, the stations in the aeronautical mobile service may be operated, in accordance with RR footnote¹³⁾, subject to not causing harmful interference to the inter-satellite service.

(4) The band 61–61.5 GHz is designated, in accordance with CEPT Decision¹⁰⁾, for non-specific short range devices¹⁴⁾ with maximum e.i.r.p. of 100 mW. No channel spacing is set down and the whole band may be used for operation. The operation of the stations is possible on the basis of general authorisation¹⁵⁾.

(5) The bands 62–63 GHz and 65–66 GHz are designated for broadband mobile systems.

⁹⁾ European Commission Decision No. 2009/381/ES of 13 May 2009 amending Decision 2006/771/EC on harmonisation of the radio spectrum for use by short-range device.

¹⁰⁾ Recommendation CEPT/ERC/REC 70-03 - Relating to the use of Short Range Devices (SRD).

¹¹⁾ Compact band 57-66 GHz is reserved for operation of stations by cited European Commission Decision.

¹²⁾ General Authorisation No. VO-R/12/08.2005-34 for the use of radio frequencies and for the operation of equipment for wideband data transmission based on the principle of spread spectrum or OFDM in the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands, as amended.

¹³⁾ Footnote 5.558 of RR.

¹⁴⁾ The devices assigned to telemetry, telecommand, alarms and data transmission.

¹⁵⁾ General Authorisation No.VO-R/10/06.2009-9 for the use of radio frequencies and for the operation of short-range devices.

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(6) The band 63–64 GHz is designated, in accordance with CEPT Decision¹⁶⁾ and CEPT Recommendation¹⁰⁾, for road telematics (RTTT) for systems transmitting data among vehicles mutually and between vehicles and road infrastructure. No channel spacing is set down and the whole band may be used for operation. Stations can be fitted only with built-in antenna or antenna prescribed by manufacturer. The operation of the stations is possible on the basis of general authorisation¹⁵⁾.

(7) The band 64–65 GHz may be used by applications of mobile service except aeronautical mobile.

(8) In the band 66–71 GHz, stations in the land mobile service may be operated provided that, in accordance with RR footnote¹⁷⁾, they will not cause harmful interference to space radiocommunication services having these bands allocated.

(9) In the band 74–76 GHz, stations operated in the fixed service shall not cause, in accordance with RR footnote⁸⁾, harmful interference to stations of the fixed-satellite service or stations of the broadcasting-satellite service operating in accordance with the decisions of the appropriate frequency assignment planning conference for the broadcasting-satellite service.

(10) The bands 81–86 GHz, 92–94 GHz and 94.1–100 GHz may be also used for applications in the mobile service.

Article 10

Information on future development in the mobile service

For the time being no information on the change of utilisation in this radiocommunication service is known.

Part 5

Mobile-satellite service

Article 11

Current conditions in the mobile-satellite service

Civil use in the mobile-satellite service is possible in the band 66–71 GHz. In the bands 66–71 GHz and 95–100 GHz, in accordance with RR footnote¹⁸⁾, satellite links connecting land stations at specified fixed points are also authorized when used in conjunction with the mobile-satellite service or the radionavigation-satellite service.

Article 12

Information on future development in the mobile-satellite service

For the time being no information on the change of utilisation in this radiocommunication service is known.

Part 6

Radiolocation service

¹⁶⁾ Decision CEPT/ECC/DEC (02)01 of 15 March 2002 on the frequency bands to be designated for co-ordinated introduction of Road Transport and Traffic Telematic Systems.

¹⁷⁾ Footnote 5.553 of RR.

¹⁸⁾ Footnote 5.554 of RR.

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Article 13

Current conditions in the radiolocation service

(1) The radiolocation service includes airborne radiolocators, road telematics and vehicular radiolocators¹⁹⁾.

(2) In the band 59–64 GHz may be, according to RR footnote²⁰⁾, operated airborne radiolocators subject to not causing harmful interference to the inter-satellite service.

(3) The band 76–77 GHz is designated in accordance with CEPT Decision¹⁶⁾ and CEPT Recommendation¹⁰⁾ for road telematics (RTTT), for vehicular radars and radars of the road infrastructure. The operation of the stations is possible on the basis of general authorisation¹⁵⁾.

(4) The band 77–81 GHz is, in accordance with European Commission Decision²¹⁾ and CEPT Recommendation²²⁾, designated for vehicular short range radar equipment for mitigation of consequences as well as reduction of numbers of vehicle collisions and road traffic safety. These devices use frequencies on basis of non-interference and non-protection, it means that they shall not cause any harmful interference to other users of the band and no protection shall be claimed for harmful interference caused by the other authorised users of the band. The operation of the stations is possible on the basis of general authorisation¹⁵⁾.

(5) To the radiolocation service are furthermore allocated on a primary basis the bands 78–81 GHz, 92–94 GHz and 94–95 GHz e.g. for short range radars or for radars used for the study of air mass movements in the atmosphere.

Article 14

Information on future development in the radiolocation service

For the time being no information on the change of utilisation in this radiocommunication service is known.

Part 7

Radionavigation service

Article 15

Current conditions in the radionavigation service

The bands 66–71 GHz and 95–100 GHz may be used for aeronautical radionavigation in the radionavigation service.

Article 16

Information on future development in the radionavigation service

For the time being no information on the change of utilisation in this radiocommunication service is known.

¹⁹⁾ Broadly called as „Road Transport and Telematic Systems“.

²⁰⁾ Footnote 5.559 of RR.

²¹⁾ European Commission Decision No. 2004/545/EC of 8 July 2004 on the harmonisation of radio spectrum in the 79 GHz for the use of automotive short-range radar equipment in the Community.

²²⁾ Decision CEPT/ECC/DEC/(04)03 of 19 March 2004 on the frequency band 77-81 GHz for the use of Automotive Short Range Radars.

This is an unofficial translation. The legally binding text is the original Czech version.

Part 8

Radionavigation-satellite service

Article 17

Current conditions in the radionavigation-satellite service

The bands 66–71 GHz and 95–100 GHz may be used for applications in satellite radionavigation. Within the bands 66–71 GHz and 95–100 GHz may, in accordance with RR footnote¹⁸⁾, also operate satellite links connecting land stations at specified fixed points when used in conjunction with the mobile-satellite service or the radionavigation-satellite service.

Article 18

Information on future development in radionavigation-satellite service

For the time being no information on the change of utilisation in this radiocommunication service is known.

Part 9

Inter-satellite service

Article 19

Current conditions in the inter-satellite service

The band 59–71 GHz is allocated to the inter-satellite service, however use of the band 59.0–59.3 GHz by the inter-satellite service is in accordance with RR footnote²³⁾ limited to geostationary satellites. The single-entry power flux-density at all altitudes from 0 km to 1000 km above the Earth's surface produced by a station in the inter-satellite service, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, shall not exceed $-147 \text{ dB(W / (m}^2 \text{ 100 MHz))}$ for all angles of arrival.

Article 20

Information on future development in the inter-satellite service

For the time being no information on the change of utilisation in this radiocommunication service is known.

Part 10

Radio astronomy service

Article 21

Current conditions in the radio astronomy service

Following bands are allocated to the radio astronomy service: 76–77.5 GHz on a primary basis, 77.5–79 GHz on a secondary basis, 79–94 GHz on a primary basis, 94–94.1 GHz on a secondary basis and 94.1–105 GHz on a primary basis. Users of bands 76–

²³⁾ Footnote 5.556A of RR.

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86 GHz, 92–94 GHz, 94.1–100 GHz, 102–105 GHz as well as of neighbouring bands shall, in accordance with RR footnote²⁴), take all practicable steps to protect the radio astronomy service.

Article 22

Information on future development in the radio-astronomy service

For the time being no information on the change of utilisation in this radiocommunication service is known.

Part 11

Earth exploration-satellite service

Article 23

Current conditions in the Earth exploration-satellite service

The band 59–59.3 GHz is dedicated for passive applications, e.g. for monitoring of atmospheric temperature. To the Earth exploration-satellite service is furthermore allocated the band 65–66 GHz. Radiolocators located on space stations may be operated as well within the band 78–79 GHz, in accordance with RR footnote²⁵), on a primary basis. The band 86–92 GHz is designated for passive applications and the band 94–94.1 GHz for active applications. The use of the band 94–94.1 GHz by the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) is, in accordance with RR footnote²⁶), limited to spaceborne cloud radars that are located on satellite boards. The transmissions from space stations of the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) operated within the band 94–94.1 GHz that are directed into the main beam of a radio astronomy antenna might cause the potential damage some radio astronomy receivers. In accordance with RR footnote²⁷) the space agencies operating the transmitters and the radio astronomy stations concerned should mutually plan their operations so as to avoid such occurrences to the maximum extent possible. The band 100–102 GHz is designated for passive applications, e.g. for study of atmosphere.

Article 24

Information on future development in the Earth exploration-satellite service

For the time being no information on the change of utilisation in this radiocommunication service is known.

Part 12

Space research service

Article 25

Current conditions in the space research service

The following bands are allocated to the space research service: 59–59.3 GHz on a primary basis and for passive applications, 65–66 GHz on a primary basis, 74–77.5 GHz for space-to-Earth direction on a secondary basis, 77.5–84 GHz for space-to-Earth direction

²⁴) Footnote 5.149 of RR.

²⁵) Footnote 5.560 of RR.

²⁶) Footnote 5.562 of RR.

²⁷) Footnote 5.562A of RR.

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on a secondary basis, 86–92 GHz for passive applications, 94–94.1 GHz on a primary basis and for active applications and 100–102 GHz on a primary basis for passive applications. Radiolocators located on space stations may be operated within the band 78–79 GHz, in accordance with RR footnote²⁵), on a primary basis. The band 94–94.1 GHz is dedicated for the space research service (active) and, in accordance with RR footnote²⁶), limited to spaceborne cloud radars. In the band 101–105 GHz is, by means of passive detectors, used to carrying out the study on intentional transmissions of extraterrestrial origin.

Article 26

Information on future development in the space research service

For the time being no information on the change of utilisation in this radiocommunication service is known.

Part 13

Current conditions in broadcasting and broadcasting-satellite service

Article 27

Current conditions in broadcasting and broadcasting-satellite service

The band 74–76 GHz is allocated to the broadcasting service and broadcasting-satellite service. Stations in the broadcasting service shall not in accordance with RR footnote⁸) cause harmful interference to stations of the fixed-satellite service or to stations of the broadcasting-satellite service operating in accordance with the decisions of the appropriate frequency assignment planning conference for the broadcasting-satellite service.

Article 28

Information on future development in broadcasting and broadcasting-satellite service

For the time being no information on the change of utilisation in this radiocommunication service is known.

Part 14

Amateur service and amateur-satellite service

Article 29

Current conditions in amateur service and amateur-satellite service

To the amateur and amateur-satellite service are allocated bands 76–77.5 GHz on a secondary basis, 77.5–78 GHz on a primary basis and 78–84 GHz on a secondary basis. Operation of amateur and amateur-satellite service is governed by the special legal measure²⁸.

Article 30

Information on future development in amateur service and amateur-satellite service

For the time being no information on the change of utilisation in this radiocommunication service is known.

²⁸) Decree No. 156/2005 Coll, on the technical and operating conditions of the amateur radio communication service.

This is an unofficial translation. The legally binding text is the original Czech version.

Part 15
Final provision

Article 31
Repealing provision

This is to repeal Measure of General Nature Part No.PV-P/23/10.2005-41 of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan for frequency band 59–105 GHz of 18 October 2005.

Article 32
Effect

This part of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan is effective from 1 March 2010.

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Explanatory memorandum

To implement Section 16(2) of the Act, the Office issues the Measure of General Nature Part No. PV-P/23/02.2010-4 of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan (hereinafter „the part of the plan”), laying down the technical characteristics and conditions of the use of radio spectrum in the frequency band from 59 GHz to 105 GHz by radiocommunication services.

The part of the plan is based on the principles embedded in the Act and in European legislation, especially in Directive 2002/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on a common regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services (Framework Directive) and Decision No. 676/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on a regulatory framework for radio spectrum policy in the European Community (Radio Spectrum Decision) as well as on principles determined in the Common part of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan No. PV/10.2005-35.

The purpose of this part of the plan is to ensure the transparency of conditions for radio spectrum use and the ability to anticipate the future decisions of the Office. The reason to issue this part of the plan was particularly the necessity to implement Commission Decision to operate broadband systems transmitting data in band 59–66 GHz. References to new release of relevant documents were also updated in the text.

Article 2 consists of information from National Table of Frequency Allocations amended by current utilisation of applications together with future harmonisation intention, i.e. allocation to services and utilisation by applications according to ERC Report 25: European Table of Frequency Allocations and Utilisations. From utilisation the main applications are listed and further details are in relevant articles on individual radiocommunication services. The utilisation of short range devices whose operational conditions are specified in relevant parts of this part the plan was newly incorporated in the table.

Article 3 presents characteristic of the frequency band together with information common to radiocommunication services using the described band. The paragraph No. 3 was newly modified to specify more precisely shared utilisation of the civil and non-civil bands.

Article 4 contains international obligations, which in case of the band in question means Radio Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union, having the Office as mandatory rule for carrying out the frequency management.

Conditions for civil utilisation of referred-to bands the Office sets down in Part 2 and subsequent Parts. Conditions as appear here are basic ones and the Office may with regard to particular configuration lay down further technical parameters in the individual authorisation.

In Article 5 with conditions of the utilisation frequency bands in fixed service was newly extended the list of bands for civil usage. On the base of general authorisation were in pair coherent bands 71-76 / 81-86 GHz also amended operational conditions of high speed point-to-point applications. With respect to absence of potential utilisation of other bands by the fixed service applications, the information on setting down the planning parameters, based on interest in usage of frequencies in the fixed service, was released from Article 6.

Articles 7 and 8 contain information on civil usage of bands allocated to the fixed-satellite service.

On basis of the release of the European Commission Decision was newly amended paragraph 2 in Article 9 describing conditions of utilisation of frequencies in the mobile service and enabling on basis of general authorisation the operation of short range devices designated for the wideband data transmission systems. The formulations in Paragraphs 4 and 6 were modified with respect to release of updated of issue related measure of general nature and harmonisation documents.

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Information about future development in the mobile service is included in Article 10.

Conditions of civil utilisation of bands allocated to the mobile-satellite service are more precisely specified in Part 5.

Part 6 describing the utilisation of the bands in the radiolocation service was newly amended in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 13 with respect to release of updated relevant related measure of general nature and release of updated harmonisation documents.

Article 14 concerns the future development of the radiolocation service.

Part 7 describes the radionavigation service in mentioned bands, Part 8 defines conditions in the radionavigation-satellite service, Part 9 defines conditions in the inter-satellite mobile service.

Article 21 informs about used bands in radio astronomy service. Into the text was added more accurately specified list of bands in which the users shall take all practicable steps to protect this service.

Article 22 is related to future development in the radio astronomy service.

Further parts are dedicated to following services: earth exploration – satellite, space research, broadcasting and broadcasting-satellite, amateur and amateur-satellite.

In Article 31 is repealed previous issue of part of plan of frequency spectrum utilisation for band 59-105 GHz.

In Article 32 the Office sets down the effect of published Measure of General Nature with regard to the necessity to implement European Commission Decision No. 2009/381/ES without undue delay.

On the basis of Section 130 of the Act and in accordance with the Czech Telecommunication Office's Rules for conducting consultations with the entities concerned at the Discussion Site, the Office published at the Discussion Site a draft Part No. PV-P/23/xx.2010-yy of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan together with a call for comments on 29 January 2010.

In accordance with Section 130 (6) of the Act 127/2005 Coll., The Office cut down the term for the submission of comments at 10 workdays with regard to the necessity to implement European Commission Decision No. 2009/381/ES without undue delay after passed off negotiations with non-civil users of spectrum.

During the public consultation the Office did not receive any comment.

On behalf of the Council
of the Czech Telecommunication Office

Pavel Dvořák
Chairman of the Council
of the Czech Telecommunication Office

<signed>