

Prague 14 July 2006
Ref.: 40 381/2006–605

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 according to Section 10 of the Act No. 500/2004 Coll., the Administrative Regulations, as amended, 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/24/07.2006-24
of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan
for the frequency band 4200–5925 MHz.**

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 4200 MHz to 5925 MHz 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 (MHz)	Current conditions		Future harmonisation ²⁾	
	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation
4200–4400	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	Airborne altimeters MD	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	Airborne altimeters Passive scientific applications 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: European Table of Frequency Allocations and Utilisations covering the frequency range 9 kHz to 275 GHz, rev. Nice, 2007.

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4400–4500	FIXED MOBILE	Fixed links ENG/OB MD	FIXED MOBILE	Fixed links SAB/SAP MD
4500–4800	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE	ENG/OB MD	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE	SAB/SAP MD
4800–4990	FIXED MOBILE ³⁾ Radio astronomy 4) 5)	Passive scientific applications MD	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Radio astronomy 4) 5)	SAB/SAP Passive scientific applications MD
4990–5000	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIO ASTRONOMY 4)	Radio astronomy MD	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIO ASTRONOMY 4)	SAB/SAP Radio astronomy MD
5000–5010	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION- SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Space research (passive) 6)	Aeronautical radionavigation MD	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION- SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Radio astronomy Space research (passive) 6)	Aeronautical radionavigation Radio astronomy MD
5010–5030	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION- SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) (space-space) Space research (passive) 6)	Aeronautical radionavigation MD	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION- SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) (space-space) Radio astronomy Space research (passive) 6)	Aeronautical radionavigation MD
5030–5150	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 6) 7)	Microwave Landing System MLS MD	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 6) 7)	Microwave Landing System MLS MD

³⁾ In accordance with footnote 5.442 of the Radiocommunication Regulations the allocation to the mobile service in the bands 4825–4835 MHz and 4950–4990 MHz is restricted to mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service.

⁴⁾ In accordance with footnote 5.149 of the Radiocommunication Regulations shall users of the bands 4825–4835 MHz, 4950–4990 MHz and 4990–5000 MHz take all practicable steps to protect the radio astronomy service.

⁵⁾ In accordance with footnote 5.339 of the Radiocommunication Regulations the band 4950–4990 MHz is also allocated to the space research (passive) and Earth exploration-satellite (passive) services on a secondary basis.

⁶⁾ In accordance with footnote 5.367 of the Radiocommunication Regulations the band 5000–5150 MHz is additionally also allocated to the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service on a primary basis.

⁷⁾ In accordance with footnote 5.444A of the Radiocommunication Regulations the band 5091–5150 MHz is also allocated to the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) on a primary basis.

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5150–5250	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 8)	Microwave Landing System MLS WAS/RLAN MD	FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 8) 9)	Mobile-satellite service feeder links Aeronautical radionavigation WAS/RLAN MD
5250–5255	EARTH EXPLORATION- SATELLITE (active) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH	WAS/RLAN MD	EARTH EXPLORATION- SATELLITE (active) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH	Active sensors WAS/RLAN Radars MD
5255–5350	EARTH EXPLORATION- SATELLITE (active) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (active)	WAS/RLAN MD	EARTH EXPLORATION- SATELLITE (active) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (active)	Active sensors WAS/RLAN Radars MD
5350–5460	EARTH EXPLORATION- SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION SPACE RESEARCH (active)	Aeronautical radionavigation MD	EARTH EXPLORATION- SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION SPACE RESEARCH (active)	Active sensors Radars MD
5460–5470	EARTH EXPLORATION- SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION RADIONAVIGATION SPACE RESEARCH (active)	MD	EARTH EXPLORATION- SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION RADIONAVIGATION SPACE RESEARCH (active)	Active sensors Radars MD
5470–5570	EARTH EXPLORATION- SATELLITE (active) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIOLOCATION MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION SPACE RESEARCH (active)	WAS/RLAN MD	EARTH EXPLORATION- SATELLITE (active) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIOLOCATION MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION SPACE RESEARCH (active)	Active sensors WAS/RLAN Radars MD

⁸⁾ In accordance with footnote 5.447B of the Radiocommunication Regulations the band 5150–5216 MHz is additionally allocated also to the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis.

⁹⁾ In accordance with footnote 5.446 of the Radiocommunication Regulations the band 5150–5216 MHz is additionally allocated also to the radiodetermination-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a secondary basis.

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5570–5650	MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIOLOCATION MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION	WAS/RLAN Meteorological radars MD	MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIOLOCATION MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION	WAS/RLAN Radars MD
5650–5725	MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur-satellite SPACE RESEARCH (deep space)	WAS/RLAN Amateur applications Amateur-satellite applications MD	MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIOLOCATION Amateur	WAS/RLAN Amateur applications Amateur-satellite applications Radars MD
5725–5830	FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) RADIOLOCATION Amateur Mobile ¹⁰⁾	Amateur applications ISM Non-specific SRD RTTT MD	FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) RADIOLOCATION Amateur Mobile ¹⁰⁾	Amateur applications ISM Non-specific SRD RTTT Radars MD
5830–5850	FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur-satellite (space-to-Earth) Mobile ¹⁰⁾	Amateur applications Amateur-satellite applications ISM Non-specific SRD MD	FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur-satellite (space-to-Earth) Mobile ¹⁰⁾	Amateur applications Amateur-satellite applications ISM Non-specific SRD Radars MD
5850–5925	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Mobile ¹⁰⁾	ISM Non-specific SRD	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE ¹⁰⁾	Fixed-satellite service coordinated terrestrial stations ISM Non-specific SRD

Article 3 Frequency band characteristics

(1) The band 4400–5000 MHz is the core band for non-civil use by fixed and mobile systems whereas non-civil use has priority over civil one.

(2) The bands 5150–5350 MHz and 5470–5725 MHz are characterized by operation of radio access networks WAS/RLAN¹¹⁾.

(3) In the band 5725–5875 MHz is possible, in accordance with the footnote of the Radio Regulations¹²⁾ (hereinafter only “RR”), a utilisation by industrial, scientific and medical

¹⁰⁾ In accordance with footnote 5.150 of the Radiocommunication Regulations the band 5725–5875 MHz is possible to use for industrial, scientific and medical purposes (ISM). Radiocommunication services operating within this band must accept harmful interference caused by these applications.

¹¹⁾ Abbreviation WAS/RLAN stands for Wireless Access Systems (WAS), which include Radio Local Access Networks (RLAN).

¹²⁾ Footnote 5.150 of the Radio Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, 2004.

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applications (ISM)¹³⁾. ISM means operation of devices and equipment able to generate and locally use the energy of radio frequencies for purposes other than transmission of information, e.g. for technological warming, lighting, boiling, scientific experiments.

Article 4 International obligations

Provisions of RR and HCM Agreement¹⁴⁾ apply to operation and coordination.

Part 2 Mobile service

Article 5 Current conditions in the mobile service

(1) Use of the band 4400–5000 MHz by mobile service is mainly non-civil. Mobile service for civil use in this band is limited only to coordinated occasional reportorial links within ENG/OB applications¹⁵⁾. This application is an element of a group of SAB/SAP applications¹⁶⁾ which includes all applications associated with program production. Coordination carries out the Office.

(2) Use of the bands 5150–5350 MHz and 5470–5725 MHz by stations in the mobile service shall in accordance with RR footnote¹⁷⁾ fulfil conditions specified by the RR Resolution¹⁸⁾.

(3) In the band 5150–5250 MHz shall stations in the mobile service, in accordance with RR footnote¹⁹⁾, not claim protection from earth stations in fixed-satellite service. For the mobile service in relation to earth stations of fixed-satellite service the RR provision²⁰⁾ does not apply.

(4) In the band 5250–5350 MHz shall stations in the mobile service, in accordance with RR footnote²¹⁾, not claim protection from the radiolocation service, the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) and the space research service (active). These services shall not impose on the mobile service more stringent protection criteria, based on system characteristics and interference criteria, than those stated in ITU Recommendations²²⁾ ²³⁾.

¹³⁾ Abbreviation ISM stands for Industrial, Scientific and Medical usage.

¹⁴⁾ HCM Agreement – Agreement between the Administrations of Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, France, Hungary, the Netherlands, Croatia, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Switzerland on the co-ordination of frequencies between 29.7 MHz and 39.5 GHz for the fixed service and the land mobile service, Vilnius, 2005.

¹⁵⁾ Abbreviation ENG/OB stands for Electronic News Gathering / outsider Broadcasting.

¹⁶⁾ Abbreviation SAB/SAP stands for Service Ancillary for Broadcasting / Service Ancillary for Program.

¹⁷⁾ Footnote 5.446A of RR.

¹⁸⁾ Resolution 229 of RR.

¹⁹⁾ Footnote 5.446B of RR.

²⁰⁾ Provision 5.43A of RR.

²¹⁾ Footnote 5.447F of RR.

²²⁾ Recommendation ITU-R M.1638 Characteristics of and protection criteria for sharing studies for radiolocation, aeronautical radionavigation and meteorological radars operating in the frequency bands between 5250 and 5850 MHz.

²³⁾ Recommendation ITU-R SA.1632 Sharing in the band 5250–5350 MHz between the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) and wireless access systems (including radio local area networks) in the mobile service.

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(5) In the band 5470–5725 MHz shall stations in the mobile service, in accordance with RR footnote²⁴⁾, not claim protection from the radiodetermination services. Radiodetermination services shall not impose on the mobile service more stringent protection criteria, based on system characteristics and interference criteria, than those stated in ITU Recommendation²²⁾.

(6) In accordance with European Commission Decision²⁵⁾ and CEPT Recommendation²⁶⁾, the bands 5150–5350 MHz and 5470–5725 MHz may be used by equipment for broadband transmissions of data based on spread spectrum principle or OFDM operated on basis of the General Authorisation²⁷⁾.

(7) In accordance with CEPT Decision²⁸⁾ and CEPT Recommendation²⁶⁾, the band 5725–5875 MHz may be used for non-specific short range stations on basis of the General Authorisation²⁹⁾.

(8) The band 5795–5815 MHz may be, in accordance with CEPT Decision³⁰⁾ and CEPT Recommendation²⁶⁾, used for telematics in the road transport and traffic RTTT³¹⁾ on basis of the General Authorisation²⁹⁾.

Article 6

Information on future development in the mobile service

No changes in the utilisation of the band by the service are currently considered on the national or international level.

Part 3

Fixed service

Article 7

Current conditions in the fixed service

The fixed service has no civil use in the band.

Article 8

Information on future development in the fixed service

No changes in the utilisation of the band by the service are currently considered on the national or international level.

²⁴⁾ Footnote 5.450A of RR.

²⁵⁾ European Commission Decision No. 2005/513/EC on the harmonised use of radio spectrum in the 5 GHz frequency band for the implementation of Wireless Access Systems (WAS) including Radio Local Area Networks / RLANs).

²⁶⁾ Recommendation CEPT/ERC/REC 70–03 relating to the use of Short Range Devices (SRD).

²⁷⁾ General Authorisation No. VO-R/12/08.2005-34 on use of radio frequencies and on operation of equipment for broadband data transmissions using spread spectrum principle or OFDM in the bands 2,4 GHz and 5 GHz.

²⁸⁾ Decision CEPT/ERC/DEC/(01)06 of 12 March 2001 on harmonised frequencies, technical characteristics and exemption from individual licensing of Non-specific Short Range Devices operating in the frequency band 5725–5875 MHz.

²⁹⁾ General Authorisation No. VO-R/10/08.2005-24 on the use of radio frequencies and on the operation of Short Range Devices.

³⁰⁾ Decision CEPT/ECC/DEC/(02)01 of 15 March 2002 on frequency bands to be designated for the co-ordinated introduction of Road Transport and Traffic Telematic Systems.

³¹⁾ Abbreviation RTTT stands for Road Transport and Traffic Telematics.

Part 4
Fixed-satellite service

Article 9
Current conditions in the fixed-satellite service

(1) The band 5091–5150 MHz is, in accordance with RR footnote³²), also allocated to the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) on a primary basis. This allocation is limited to feeder links of non-geostationary systems of the mobile-satellite service and according to RR provision³³) is subject to coordination.

(2) Allocation of the fixed-satellite service for Earth-to-space direction in the band 5150–5250 MHz is, in accordance with RR footnote³⁴), limited to feeder links of non-geostationary systems of the mobile-satellite service and according to RR provision³³) is subject to coordination.

(3) Use of the band 5150–5216 MHz by the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) in the category of a primary service on basis of the additional allocation is, in accordance with RR footnote³⁵), limited to feeder links for non-geostationary systems in the mobile-satellite service and according to RR provision³³) is subject to coordination. The power flux-density at the Earth's surface produced by space stations of the fixed-satellite service operating in the space-to-Earth direction in the band 5150–5216 MHz shall in no case exceed -164 dB(W/m²) in any 4 kHz band for all angles of arrival.

Article 10
Information on future development in the fixed-satellite service

For the band 5091–5150 MHz pays, that the Office will cease issuing of new individual authorisations to feeder link earth stations of non-geostationary systems in the mobile-satellite service on 1 January 2012. Before 1 January 2018 shall be utilisation of the band by feeder links of non-geostationary systems in the mobile-satellite service, in accordance with ITU Resolution³⁶), and priority to other use of this band have such requirements of existing and planned international standardised systems for aeronautical radionavigation service which can not be fulfilled in the band 5000–5091 MHz. The fixed-satellite service will become a secondary one in relation to aeronautical radionavigation service on 1 January 2018.

Part 5
Radiodetermination service

Article 11
Current conditions in the radiodetermination service

(1) The radiodetermination service consists, in accordance with plan of frequency bands allocations and RR provision³⁷), inter alia of radionavigation, aeronautical radionavigation and radiolocation services.

³²) Footnote 5.444A of RR.

³³) Provision 9.11A of RR.

³⁴) Footnote 5.447A of RR.

³⁵) Footnote 5.447B of RR.

³⁶) Resolution 114 of RR.

³⁷) Provisions 1.40, 1.42, 1.46 and 1.48 of RR.

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(2) In the band 4200–4400 MHz is use by aeronautical radionavigation service, in accordance with RR footnote³⁸), reserved exclusively for airborne radio altimeters and associated ground transponders.

(3) The band 5030–5150 MHz is designated for operation of International standard system for accurate precision and landing of aircraft MLS³⁹). In accordance with RR footnote⁴⁰), the requirements of this system shall take precedence over other uses of this band and therefore restrictive conditions for fixed-satellite service, according to RR footnote³²), apply in this band.

(4) In the bands 5250–5570 MHz and 5600–5850 MHz may be operated ground and airborne radars for weather monitoring.

(5) In accordance with RR footnote⁴¹), the use of the band 5350–5470 MHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to airborne radars and associated airborne beacons.

(6) In accordance with RR footnote⁴²), stations in the radiolocation service shall not in the band 5350–5470 MHz cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, radar systems in the aeronautical radionavigation service operating in accordance with RR footnote⁴¹).

(7) In accordance with RR footnote⁴³), stations in the radiolocation service shall not in the band 5470–5650 MHz, except ground-based radars used for meteorological purposes in the band 5600–5650 MHz, cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, radar systems in the maritime radionavigation service.

(8) In accordance with RR footnote⁴⁴), may be in the band 5600–5650 MHz operated ground-based radars used for meteorological purposes on a basis of equality with stations of the maritime radionavigation service.

(9) For the meteorological purposes are in the Czech Republic operated two radars on frequencies 5652 MHz (Skalky near Protivanov in Central Moravia) and 5660 MHz (Brdy in Central Bohemia). Both radars serve for detection of significant cloudiness of precipitations.

Article 12

Information on future development in the radiodetermination service

No changes in the utilisation of the band by the service are currently considered on the national or international level.

³⁸) Footnote 5.438 of RR.

³⁹) Abbreviation MLS stands for Microwave Landing System.

⁴⁰) Footnote 5.444 of RR.

⁴¹) Footnote 5.449 of RR.

⁴²) Footnote 5.448D of RR.

⁴³) Footnote 5.450B of RR.

⁴⁴) Footnote 5.452 of RR.

Part 6
Radiodetermination-satellite service

Article 13
Current conditions in the radiodetermination-satellite service

(1) According to RR footnote⁴⁵⁾, the use of the band 5010–5030 MHz by systems and networks in the radionavigation-satellite service for which complete coordination or notification information, as appropriate, is received by the Radiocommunication Bureau after 1 January 2005, is subject to the application of RR provisions⁴⁶⁾. ITU Resolution⁴⁷⁾ also applies.

(2) In order not to cause harmful interference to the microwave landing systems operating above 5030 MHz, the aggregate power flux-density produced at the Earth's surface in the band 5030–5150 MHz by all the space stations within any radionavigation-satellite service system (space-to-Earth) operating in the band 5010–5030 MHz shall not, in accordance with RR footnote⁴⁸⁾, exceed -124.5 dB(W/m²) in any 150 kHz band.

(3) In order not to cause harmful interference to radio astronomy service in the band 4990–5000 MHz, radionavigation-satellite service systems operating in the band 5010–5030 MHz shall comply with the limits in the band 4990–5000 MHz defined in ITU Resolution⁴⁹⁾.

(4) According to RR footnote⁵⁰⁾, the band 5150–5216 MHz is also allocated to the radiodetermination-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a secondary basis. The use by the radiodetermination-satellite service is limited to feeder links in conjunction with the radiodetermination-satellite service operating in the bands 1610–1626.5 MHz and/or 2483.5–2500 MHz. The total power flux-density at the Earth's surface shall in no case exceed -159 dB(W/m²) in any 4 kHz band for all angles of arrival.

Article 14
Information on future development in the radiodetermination-satellite service

No changes in the utilisation of the band by the service are currently considered on the national or international level.

⁴⁵⁾ Footnote 5.328B of RR.
⁴⁶⁾ Provisions 9.12, 9.12A and 9.13 of RR.
⁴⁷⁾ Resolution 610 of RR.
⁴⁸⁾ Footnote 5.443B of RR.
⁴⁹⁾ Resolution 741 of RR.
⁵⁰⁾ Footnote 5.446 of RR.

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Part 7

Space research and Earth exploration-satellite services

Article 15

Current conditions in the space-research and Earth exploration-satellite services

(1) According to RR footnote⁵¹⁾, the passive sensing, e.g. for measurement of sea surface temperature, may be, on a secondary basis i.e. without protection from airborne radio altimeters, authorised within the space research and Earth exploration-satellite services in the band 4200–4400 MHz.

(2) The band 4950–4990 MHz is also additionally allocated to the space research service (passive) and Earth exploration-satellite service (passive) on a secondary basis.

(3) According to RR footnote⁵²⁾ is the allocation of the band 5250–5255 MHz to the space research service on a primary basis limited to active spaceborne sensors. Other uses of the band by the space research service are on a secondary basis.

(4) According to RR footnote⁵³⁾, the Earth exploration-satellite (active) and space research (active) services in the band 5250–5350 MHz shall not claim protection from the radiolocation service. RR provision⁵⁴⁾ does not apply.

(5) According to RR footnote⁵⁵⁾, the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) operating in the band 5350–5570 MHz and space research service (active) operating in the band 5460–5570 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to the aeronautical radionavigation service in the band 5350–5460 MHz, the radionavigation service in the band 5460–5470 MHz and the maritime radionavigation service in the band 5470–5570 MHz.

(6) According to RR footnote⁵⁶⁾, the space research service (active) operating in the band 5350–5460 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to nor claim protection from other services to which this band is allocated.

Article 16

Information on future development in the space research and Earth exploration-satellite service

No changes in the utilisation of the band by the services are currently considered on the national or international level.

Part 8

Radio astronomy service

Article 17

Current conditions in the radio astronomy service

Radio astronomy service is passive radiocommunication service based on receipt of radio waves of cosmic origin. With regard to low levels of received signals the operation of this service depends on protection from interference caused by other radiocommunication

⁵¹⁾ Footnote 5.438 of RR.

⁵²⁾ Footnote 5.447D of RR.

⁵³⁾ Footnote 5.448A of RR.

⁵⁴⁾ Provision 5.43A of RR.

⁵⁵⁾ Footnote 5.448B of RR.

⁵⁶⁾ Footnote 5.448C of RR.

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services. According to RR footnote⁵⁷⁾ the users of the bands 4825–4835 MHz, 4950–4990 MHz and 4990–5000 MHz shall take all practicable steps to protect the radio astronomy service.

Article 18

Information on future development in the radio astronomy service

No changes in the utilisation of the band by the services are currently considered on the national or international level.

Part 9

Amateur service and amateur-satellite service

Article 19

Current conditions in the amateur service and amateur-satellite service

(1) The band 5650–5850 MHz is allocated to the amateur service on a secondary basis.

(2) According to RR footnote⁵⁸⁾ it is possible to operate the amateur-satellite service in the band 5650–5670 MHz. The service is limited to the Earth-to-space direction subject to not causing harmful interference to other services operating in accordance with the Plan of frequency bands allocation.

(3) The band 5830–5850 MHz is allocated to the amateur-satellite service on a secondary basis for use in the space-to-Earth direction.

(4) Operation of the amateur and amateur-satellite service is governed by the special legal measure⁵⁹⁾.

Article 20

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

No changes in the utilisation of the band by the service are currently considered on the national or international level.

Part 10

Final provision

Article 21

Effect

This part of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan comes into effect on 1 September 2006.

⁵⁷⁾ Footnote 5.149 of RR.

⁵⁸⁾ Footnote 5.282 of RR.

⁵⁹⁾ 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.

Explanatory memorandum

To implement Section 16(2) of the Act, the Office issues the Measure of General Nature Part No. PV-P/24/07.2006-24 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 4200 MHz to 5925 MHz 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 of 7 March 2002 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 of 7 March 2002 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.

Article 2 consists of information from National Table of Frequency Allocations and information on current utilisation by applications. Column “Future harmonisation” presents future intentions, i.e. allocation to services and utilisation by applications according to ERC Report 25: European Table of Frequency Allocations and Utilisations. More details about applications are in relevant articles on individual radiocommunication services.

Article 3 presents characteristics of the frequency band together with information common to radiocommunication services using described band.

Article 4 contains international obligations determined by the Radio Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union and HCM Agreement which replaces former Berlin 2003 Agreement.

The most important utilisation of the band is operation of links and networks in the mobile service, which are described in Part 2. Information on other radiocommunication services, to which the band is allocated are in subsequent articles.

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/24/XX.2006-Y of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan on 16 May 2006 together with a call for comments. During the public consultation the Office did not receive any comment.

Ing. David Stadnik
Chairman of the Council
of the Czech Telecommunication Office
<signed>