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Czech Telecommunication Office (hereinafter “the Office“) under Section 108(1)(b) of the Act 127/2005 Coll., on electronic communications and on amendment to certain related acts (the Electronic Communications Act), as amended (hereinafter “the Act”), in compliance with the Act No. 500/2004 Coll., the Administrative Procedure Code, as amended, on the basis of results of public consultations under Section 130 and on the basis of the Office Council’s decision under Section 107(9)(b) and in order to implement Sections 9 and 12 of the Act, the Office hereby issues this Measure of General Nature

**Part No. PV-P/10/05.2020-5 of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan  
for the 470-960 MHz frequency band.**

**Article 1  
Introductory provision**

This part of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan sets down technical characteristics and conditions of the use of radio spectrum in the frequency band from 470 MHz to 960 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 Plan<sup>1)</sup>.

**Part 1  
General information on the frequency band**

**Article 2  
Frequency bands**

Band (MHz)	Current conditions		Future harmonisation <sup>2)</sup>	
	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation
470–694	BROADCASTING Land mobile  <sup>3) 4) 5)</sup>	Television transmission SAB/SAP Wireless audio transmission	BROADCASTING Land mobile  <sup>3) 4) 5)</sup>	Digital transmission and other broadcasting service applications SAB/SAP Wireless audio transmission

<sup>1)</sup> Common part of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan No. PV/10.2005-35 as amended.

<sup>2)</sup> ERC Report 25: European Table of Frequency Allocations and Applications in the frequency range 8.3 kHz to 3000 GHz, rev. 2018.

<sup>3)</sup> According to footnote 5.306 of the Radio Regulations, the band 608–614 MHz is also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a secondary basis.

<sup>4)</sup> According to footnote 5.149 of the Radio Regulations, users of the band 608–614 MHz shall take all practicable steps to protect the radio astronomy service.

<sup>5)</sup> According to footnote 5.291A of the Radio Regulations, the band 470–494 MHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis, the use is limited to the operation of radar sensors of wind direction and velocity.

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694–790	MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING  6) 8)	Mobile electronic communications services IMT Television transmission Wireless audio transmission (in part of the band and with time limitation)	MOBILE except aeronautical mobile  6) 8)	Mobile electronic communications services IMT Wireless audio transmission (in part of the band and with time limitation)
790–862	MOBILE except aeronautical mobile  7) 8)	Mobile electronic communications services IMT Wireless audio transmission (in part of the band)	MOBILE except aeronautical mobile  7) 8)	Mobile electronic communications services IMT Wireless audio transmission (in part of the band)
862–890	MOBILE except aeronautical mobile  8)	GSM-R Mobile electronic communications services GSM/IMT SRD	MOBILE except aeronautical mobile  8)	GSM-R Mobile electronic communications services GSM/IMT SRD
890–942	MOBILE except aeronautical mobile  8)	GSM-R Mobile electronic communications services GSM/IMT	MOBILE except aeronautical mobile  8)	GSM-R Mobile electronic communications services GSM/IMT
942–960	MOBILE except aeronautical mobile  8)	Mobile electronic communications services GSM/IMT	MOBILE except aeronautical mobile  8)	Mobile electronic communications services GSM/IMT

### Article 3 Frequency band characteristics

(1) The 470-862 MHz band, known as the UHF band, is characterised by convenient conditions of radio waves propagation. Originally it was used mainly for television broadcasting. Following the utilisation of other distribution platforms (especially cable television networks, satellite transmission, IPTV), the transition from analogue to digital television broadcasting and the content consumption changes by users, the amount of spectrum designated for terrestrial television broadcasting in the UHF band is being gradually reduced. The economic parameters are decisive for the choice of how to use the UHF band. For this reason, the bands 790-862 MHz at first and 694–790 MHz afterwards (hereinafter “the 700 MHz band”) were designated for the mobile service (mobile networks)

<sup>6)</sup> Footnote 5.312A of the Radio Regulations: In Region 1, the use of the frequency band 694-790 MHz by the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service is subject to the provisions of Resolution 760 (WRC-15). See also Resolution 224 (rev. WRC-15).

<sup>7)</sup> Footnote 5.316B of the Radio Regulations.

<sup>8)</sup> Footnote 5.317A of the Radio Regulations.

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in Europe, whereby the harmonisation process with other ITU-R<sup>9)</sup> regions was completed. In EU countries, the conditions for the use of the band are set forth in Decision (EU) 2017/899<sup>10)</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council. The changes in 700 MHz band result in subsequent further reorganization of the use of frequencies.

(2) So far, the sub-bands from 790–862 MHz and 880-960 MHz bands are the main bands for the operation of public nationwide networks providing electronic services, used by mobile networks. Within these networks, the convergence of electronic communications services principle applies and they are considered as applications of the mobile, fixed and broadcasting services.

(3) Pursuant to an EU Decision<sup>10)</sup> the Member States are obliged to enable the use of the 700 MHz band by mobile access networks by 30 June 2020.

#### Article 4 International obligations

Provisions of the Radio Regulations<sup>11)</sup> (hereinafter “RR”), European Commission (hereinafter “Commission”) harmonisation documents, provisions of the HCM Agreement<sup>12)</sup>, the Geneva Agreement, 2006<sup>13)</sup> and other international agreements apply to the utilisation and coordination of radio frequencies.

#### Part 2 Devices operated outside the radiocommunication services

#### Article 5 Current conditions for devices operated outside the radiocommunication services

(1) The 470-786 MHz band can be used according to the CEPT Recommendation<sup>14)</sup> by wireless audio transmission devices including wireless microphones. In the 786-862 MHz band, the use of frequencies by such devices is time- and power-limited in accordance with the General Authorisation<sup>15)</sup>, which lays down detailed conditions of radio spectrum use by Short Range Devices (SRD), including technical parameters.

(2) The sub-bands 862–876 MHz and 915–921 MHz may be used in accordance with Commission Decisions<sup>16), 17)</sup> and CEPT Recommendation<sup>14)</sup> by Short Range Devices. The General Authorisation<sup>15)</sup> sets down specific conditions of the use of radio frequencies including technical parameters.

<sup>9)</sup> International Telecommunication Union. ITU-R - Radiocommunication sector ITU.

<sup>10)</sup> Decision (EU) 2017/899 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on the use of the 470-790 MHz frequency band in the Union published in EU OJ on 25 May 2017.

<sup>11)</sup> Radio Regulations, International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, 2016.

<sup>12)</sup> HCM Agreement – Agreement among the Administrations of Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, France, Hungary, the Netherlands, Croatia, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Switzerland on the co-ordination of frequencies between 29.7 MHz and 43.5 GHz for the fixed service and the land mobile service.

<sup>13)</sup> Regional Agreement relating to the planning of the digital terrestrial broadcasting service in Region 1 (parts of Region 1 situated to the west of meridian 170° E and to the north of parallel 40° S, except the territory of Mongolia) and in the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the frequency bands 174–230 MHz and 470–862 MHz (Geneva, 2006).

<sup>14)</sup> Recommendation CEPT/ERC/REC 70-03 – Relating to the use of Short Range Devices (SRD).

<sup>15)</sup> General Authorisation No. VO-R/10/01.2019-1 for the use of radio frequencies and for the operation of Short Range Devices, as amended.

<sup>16)</sup> Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1345 of 2 August 2019 amending Decision 2006/771/EC on harmonisation of the radio spectrum for use by short-range devices.

<sup>17)</sup> Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1538 of 11 October 2018 on the harmonisation of radio spectrum for use by short-range devices within the 874-876 and 915-921 MHz frequency bands.

## Article 6

### **Information on future development for devices operated outside the radiocommunication services**

The CEPT ECC groups study possible establishing of conditions for operation of Short Range Devices connected to IoT networks in the range of 915-919,4 MHz or 863-970 MHz as well.

## Part 3

### **Mobile service**

## Article 7

### **Current conditions in the mobile service**

(1) The land mobile service<sup>18)</sup> has allocation in the 470–790 MHz band on a secondary basis. Based on the RR, the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service has allocation in the 694–790 MHz band on a primary basis and the band utilisation in this service is subject to a binding EU Decision<sup>10)</sup>. The mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service has allocation in the 790–960 MHz band on a primary basis.

(2) The 694–790 MHz band is pursuant to the Government Order<sup>19)</sup> in accordance with the EU Decision<sup>10)</sup>, and the National Radio Spectrum Management Strategy<sup>20)</sup> designated for terrestrial systems capable to provide wireless broadband services of electronic communications from the date of completion of the transition of terrestrial digital television broadcasting in DVB-T standard to DVB-T2 standard. The number of rights is limited in the paired sub-bands 703–733 / 758–788 MHz and the following conditions apply:

- a) in accordance with the Commission Implementing Decision<sup>21)</sup>, the sub-bands 703–733 / 758–788 MHz are designated for utilisation other than for transmitting networks of the broadcasting service with high power;
- b) the conditions for utilisation of radio frequencies are determined by the Annex of Commission Decision<sup>21)</sup>, which sets down technical parameters called the spectrum block edge masks, which include limit values of emissions in-block and out-of-block and conditions for observation of these parameters;
- c) the paired sub-bands 703–733 / 758–788 MHz are designated for frequency division multiplex FDD operation<sup>22)</sup> and duplex separation of 55 MHz. The 703–733 MHz sub-band is designated for terminal transmission and the 758–788 MHz sub-band is designated for base station transmission;
- d) six duplex pairs with 5 MHz blocks are defined in the sub-bands, while block edge frequencies are given by formulas:

$$f_n \text{ [MHz]} = 703 + 5n, \text{ in the lower duplex sub-band,}$$

<sup>18)</sup> The radiocommunication service defined by provision No. 1.26 of RR.

<sup>19)</sup> Government Order No. 199/2018 Coll., on Technical plan of transition of terrestrial digital television broadcasting in DVB-T standard to DVB-T2 standard.

<sup>20)</sup> The Radio Spectrum Management Strategy of 2015 amended by the Situation report to Government on fulfilment of the Radio Spectrum Management Strategy of 16 May 2018.

<sup>21)</sup> Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/687 of 28 April 2016 on the harmonisation of the 694–790 MHz frequency band for terrestrial systems capable of providing wireless broadband electronic communications services and for flexible national use in the Union.

<sup>22)</sup> FDD - Frequency Division Duplex.

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$$f_n' \text{ [MHz]} = f_n + 55, \text{ in the upper duplex sub-band,}$$

where  $n = 0$  up to 6;

- e) the Office will decide on the utilisation of the non-paired frequency sub-bands except the sub-bands described in Point a), pursuant to European harmonisation;
- f) the frequency sub-bands under Points c) and d) may be used by holders of radio frequencies block allocations;
- g) the maximum number of rights for use of radio frequencies in the sub-band described under Point c) corresponds to the number of six paired duplex blocks. These rights are geographically defined as nationwide in the Czech Republic;
- h) the minimum transferable unit is the right for use of a single duplex pair of frequency blocks pursuant to Point d);
- i) the 694–698 MHz sub-band is the guard band;
- j) the use of frequencies by users' terminals is possible on the basis of the General Authorisation<sup>24</sup>);
- k) the Office sets down other conditions.

(3) The 790–862 MHz band is, in accordance with Commission Decision<sup>23</sup>), designated for the operation of electronic communications networks. In the sub-bands 791–821 / 832–862 MHz, the number of rights for use of radio frequencies is limited and the following conditions apply:

- a) the 790–791 MHz sub-band is the guard band,
- b) the conditions for utilisation of radio frequencies are determined by the Annex to the Commission Decision<sup>23</sup>), which sets down technical parameters called the spectral block edge masks including limit values for in-block and out-of-block emissions as well as conditions for fulfilment of these parameters;
- c) paired sub-bands 791–821 / 832–862 MHz are designated for FDD operation and duplex separation of 41 MHz. The 791–821 MHz sub-band is designated for base station transmission, the 832–862 MHz sub-band for terminal transmission;
- d) in the sub-bands, six duplex pairs with 5 MHz blocks are defined, while block edge frequencies are given by formulas:

$$f_n \text{ [MHz]} = 791 + 5n, \text{ in the lower duplex sub-band,}$$

$$f_n' \text{ [MHz]} = f_n + 41, \text{ in the upper duplex sub-band,}$$

where  $n = 0$  up to 6;

- e) the Office will decide on the utilisation of the non-paired 821–832 MHz frequency sub-band pursuant to European harmonisation;
- f) the frequency sub-bands under Points c) and d) may be used by holders of radio frequencies bloc allocations;
- g) the maximum number of rights for utilisation of radio frequencies in the sub-band described under Point c) is given by the number of six paired duplex blocks pursuant to Point d). These rights are geographically defined as nationwide in the Czech Republic;

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<sup>23</sup>) Commission Decision 2010/267/EU of 6 May 2010 on harmonised technical conditions of use in the 790–862 MHz frequency band for terrestrial systems capable of providing electronic communications services in the European Union.

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- h) the minimum transferable unit is the right for use of single duplex pair of frequency blocks pursuant to Point d);
- i) the use of frequencies by user's terminals is possible on the basis of the General Authorisation<sup>24</sup>);
- j) by implementation of networks within framework of the mobile radiocommunication service, the international obligations described in Article 9(2) are not affected;
- k) block allocation holder is obliged to respect the agreements the Office concluded with administrations of neighbouring countries;
- l) the analogous conditions as listed in Article 7(7)(i) apply to the holder of block allocation of frequencies from the band described under Point d). Both international as well as national coordination with operators of transmitting radio equipment beyond the sub-bands described under Point d) are carried out by the Office upon request of block allocation holder, or the Office may authorise the block allocation holder to carry out the coordination.

(4) The 862–863 MHz sub-band cannot be used. The Office will decide on its possible utilisation in accordance with the European harmonisation.

(5) The sub-bands 870–876 / 915–921 MHz are not used in the framework of radiocommunication services.

(6) The sub-bands 876–880 / 921–925 MHz are designated for railway transport communication GSM-R systems in accordance with CEPT Decision<sup>25</sup>) and CEPT Recommendation<sup>26</sup>) and the following conditions apply:

- a) duplex separation is 45 MHz, the 876–880 MHz sub-band is designated for terminals transmission, the 921–925 MHz sub-band for base stations transmission;
- b) maximum e.r.p. of base stations is 350 W;
- c) the sub-bands 876.1–879.9 / 921.1–924.9 MHz are designated for operation with channel spacing of 200 kHz and centre frequencies of channels are given by formulas:

$$f_n \text{ [MHz]} = 890 + 0.2(n - 1024), \text{ in the lower duplex sub-band,}$$

$$f_n' \text{ [MHz]} = f_n + 45, \text{ in the upper duplex sub-band,}$$

where  $n = 955$  up to  $973$ ;

- d) the sub-bands 879.9–880.0 / 924.9–925.0 MHz are guard bands;
- e) the carrier radio frequencies 876.0125 MHz, 876.025 MHz, 876.0375 MHz, 876.05 MHz and 876.0625 MHz are designated for the direct mode operation (DMO) with channel spacing of 12.5 kHz;
- f) operator of the GSM-R network shall only be the legal entity, which is mandated, according to special legal regulation<sup>27</sup>), to manage the railway infrastructure owned by the state and which was granted the individual block allocation for the radio frequencies utilisation;

<sup>24</sup>) General Authorisation No. VO-R/1/12.2018-8 for the operation of users' terminals of the radio networks of the electronic communications, as amended.

<sup>25</sup>) Decision CEPT/ECC/DEC/(02)05 of 5 July 2002 on the designation and availability of frequency bands for railway purposes in the 876–880 MHz and 921–925 MHz bands, amended 8 March 2013.

<sup>26</sup>) Recommendation CEPT/ERC T/R 25-09 – Designation of frequencies in the 900 MHz band for railway purposes.

<sup>27</sup>) Act No. 77/2002 Coll., on the Joint Stock Company České dráhy, on the State Enterprise Správa železniční dopravní cesty, and on change of Act No. 266/1994 Col., on railways, as amended, and on Act. No. 77/1997, Coll., on the state enterprise, as amended.

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- g) the GSM-R network can be employed only for purposes of ensuring railway serviceability, its operation, and railway transport operation<sup>28)</sup>;
- h) the use of frequencies by user terminals is possible on the basis of the General Authorisation<sup>24)</sup>;
- i) the holder of individual block allocation for the use of radio frequencies for GSM-R networks is obliged to observe the provision of Article 7(7)(i) on mutual coordination with other operators of base stations, similarly, as the holder of radio frequencies block allocation.

(7) The sub-bands 880–915 / 925–960 MHz are designated, in accordance with adopted EU harmonisation documents<sup>29)</sup>,<sup>30)</sup>, for the operation of communication systems providing electronic communications services using technologies of GSM standard, or technologies, the operation of which is compatible<sup>31)</sup> with the operation of GSM systems and complies with the conditions of above mentioned documents (hereinafter “compatible technologies”<sup>32)</sup>). The number of rights for the use of radio frequencies is limited. The sub-bands are utilised by holders of block allocations and may be used for operation of nationwide networks providing publicly accessible electronic communications service and the following conditions apply:

- a) duplex separation is 45 MHz, the 880–915 MHz sub-band is designated for terminals transmission, the 925–960 MHz sub-band for base station transmission;
- b) for GSM technology, the channel spacing is 200 kHz and channel arrangement is specified in Point c). For other technologies the channel spacing is in multiples of 200 kHz, whereas frequencies of block edges are placed on integer multiples of 100 kHz, starting with frequency 880 MHz, or 925 MHz respectively;
- c) centre frequencies of channels  $f_n$ ,  $f_n'$  are given by formulas:

$$f_n' \text{ [MHz]} = f_n + 45, \text{ in the upper duplex sub-band,}$$

whereas  $f_n$  is frequency in the lower duplex sub-band, defined in the 880.1–889.9 MHz sub-band by the formula:

$$f_n \text{ [MHz]} = 890 + 0.2(n - 1024), \text{ where } n = 975 \text{ up to } 1023,$$

and in the adjacent 889.9–914,9 MHz sub-band defined by the formula:

$$f_n \text{ [MHz]} = 890 + 0.2n, \text{ where } n = 0 \text{ up to } 124;$$

- d) the maximum number of rights for the use of radio frequencies is given by the number of duplex channels pursuant to Point c);
- e) if bilateral or multilateral agreements between operators of neighbouring networks do not exist, the holders of block allocations, who implement the compatible technologies, are obliged to create a guard sub-band of 200 kHz between the block

<sup>28)</sup> Act No. 266/1994 Col., on railways, as amended.

<sup>29)</sup> Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/637 of 20 April 2018 amending Decision 2009/766/EC on the harmonisation of the 900 MHz and 1800 MHz frequency bands for terrestrial systems capable of providing pan-European electronic communications services in the Community as regards relevant technical conditions for the Internet of Things.

<sup>30)</sup> Directive 2009/114/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 amending Council Directive 87/372/EEC on the frequency bands to be reserved for the coordinated introduction of public pan-European cellular digital land-based mobile communications in the Community.

<sup>31)</sup> Report CEPT No. 40 – Report from CEPT to the European Commission in response to task 2 of the mandate to CEPT on the 900/1800 MHz bands “Compatibility study for LTE and WiMAX operating within the bands 880-915 / 925-960 MHz and 1710-1785 / 1805-1880 MHz (900/1800 MHz bands).”

<sup>32)</sup> Technology belongs to mobile communications systems family marked by abbreviation IMT in sense of Resolution ITU-R 56-2, including IMT-2020 (5G) and NB-IoT. The list of technologies can be found in CEPT/DEC/ECC/(06)13 - Designation of the bands 880-915 MHz, 925-960 MHz, 1710-1785 MHz and 1805-1880 MHz for terrestrial UMTS, LTE, WiMAX and IoT cellular systems, amended March 2019.

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edge of compatible technology and the edge of the nearest GSM or GSM-R channel<sup>31), 33), 34), 35), 36)</sup>;

- f) maximum e.r.p. of the GSM base station is 350 W;
- g) the holder of block allocation is authorised to designate himself the individual radio frequencies for particular base stations taking into account, according to the CEPT Recommendation<sup>37)</sup>, the agreements the Office concluded with the administrations of the neighbouring countries and mutual agreements with holders of block allocations of the neighbouring countries the Office was informed about and approved them;
- h) the use of frequencies by users' terminals is possible on the basis of the General Authorisation<sup>24)</sup>;
- i) the holder of block allocation is obliged to coordinate himself the use of assigned radio frequencies with other block allocation holders, whose networks use radio frequencies adjacent to assigned frequencies, or also other radio frequencies where the coordination is necessary. The Office will provide data for such coordination on request of the block allocation holder. The holder shall also resolve cases of mutual interference between networks in cooperation with other block allocation holders;
- j) the holder of individual authorisation for use of frequencies, who intends to change the transmitting parameters of a base station, or plans to establish a base station, is obliged to adopt operational and technical measures ensuring compatibility with distance measuring systems (DME)<sup>38)</sup> operated within the aeronautical radio navigation service in the band above 960 MHz. The Office will provide the details about the locations of the aeronautical radio navigation service equipment on request of the holder of individual authorisation;
- k) the international coordination<sup>39)</sup> and national coordination with operators of other transmitting radio equipment outside of the GSM networks and compatible technologies are carried out by the Office on request of block allocation holder, or the Office can authorise block allocation holder to carry out the coordination.

(8)The 470–790 MHz band can be used in the secondary mobile service by auxiliary applications for the broadcasting service<sup>40)</sup> in accordance with RR footnote<sup>41)</sup>.

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<sup>33)</sup> Report CEPT No. 41 – Report from CEPT to the European Commission in response to Task 2 of the Mandate to CEPT on the 900/1800 MHz bands “Compatibility between LTE and WiMAX operating within the bands 880–915 / 925–960 MHz and 1710–1785 / 1805–1880 MHz (900/1800 MHz bands) and systems operating in adjacent bands.”

<sup>34)</sup> ECC Report No. 96 – Compatibility between UMTS 900/1800 and systems operating in adjacent bands, Krakow, March 2007.

<sup>35)</sup> ECC Report No. 82 – Compatibility study for UMTS operating within the GSM 900 and GSM 1800 frequency bands, Roskilde, May 2006.

<sup>36)</sup> Annex of the Commission Implementing Decision 2011/251/EU of 18 April 2011 amending Decision 2009/766/EC on the harmonisation of the 900 MHz and 1800 MHz frequency bands for terrestrial systems capable of providing pan-European electronic communications services in the Community.

<sup>37)</sup> Recommendation CEPT/ECC/REC/(05)08 of 1 February 2006 – Frequency planning and cross-border coordination between GSM Land Mobile Systems (GSM 900, GSM 1800 and GSM-R), amended 3 February 2017.

<sup>38)</sup> DME - Distance Measurement Equipment.

<sup>39)</sup> Recommendation ECC/REC/(08)02 – Frequency planning and frequency coordination for the GSM 900 (including E-GSM)/UMTS 900, GSM 1800/UMTS 1800 land mobile systems.

<sup>40)</sup> Reportage links and other applications, abbreviated ENG/OB, alternatively SAP/SAB.

<sup>41)</sup> Footnote 5.296 of the Radio Regulations.



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## Article 8

### Information on future developments in the mobile service

(1) In the sub-bands 874.4–876 MHz and 919.4–921 MHz, the feasibility studies for implementation of conditions for Future Rail Mobile Communication System<sup>42)</sup> are carried out.

(2) The block allocations of radio frequencies for operation of networks intended for publicly available services of electronic communications in the 694–790 MHz band will be granted in the Czech republic.

(3) The use of frequencies by wireless audio transmission devices including wireless microphones in the sub-bands 703–733 / 758–788 MHz will be terminated after the block allocations of radio frequencies, according to Article 7(2), are granted.

## Part 4

### Broadcasting service

## Article 9

### Current conditions in the broadcasting service

(1) The 470–790 MHz band is allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis. From the date of completion of the transition of terrestrial digital television broadcasting in DVB-T standard to DVB-T2 standard pursuant to the Government Order<sup>19)</sup>, transmission radio stations of digital terrestrial television and audio broadcasting are limited to utilize 470-694 MHz band.

(2) International obligations related to the band utilisation follow from membership in the European Union and from membership in the ITU<sup>9)</sup>. Other utilisation of the band is governed by the Geneva Agreement, 2006<sup>13)</sup> (hereinafter only “Agreement“) and agreements of the relevant national administrations, which detail the conditions of the use of frequencies in specific cases.

(3) The 470–790 MHz band is divided into 40 radio channels with channel spacing of 8 MHz, marked by numbers 21 to 60, where particular channels are defined by frequencies  $f_{\min}$  and  $f_{\max}$  and the following conditions apply:

$$f_{\min} = 470 + 8(n - 21),$$

$$f_{\max} = 470 + 8(n - 20),$$

where  $n = 21, 22$  up to 60,

where the channels 49 up to 60 can be used until the date of completion of the transition of terrestrial digital television broadcasting in DVB-T standard to DVB-T2 standard pursuant to the Government Order<sup>19)</sup>.

(4) For nationwide broadcasting, the number of authorisations is limited, four block allocations of radio frequencies (hereinafter only “the block allocations“) have been dedicated for networks designated for the provision of publicly available electronic communications services. The block allocations for these broadcasting networks include allotments of radio channels according to the Agreement and related agreements of relevant national administrations, where one broadcasting network is designated for the

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<sup>42)</sup> FRMCS – Future Rail Mobile Communications System. In 2008, CEPT was mandated by European Commission to study needs and conditions for these systems with provision that final conclusions will be completed at the end of 2020.

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dissemination of public service multiplex<sup>43</sup>). The block allocation holder is authorised within the allotment to use the radio channel by one or more transmitting equipment provided that the intensity of the electromagnetic field at the borders of the allotment shall not exceed the specified level in accordance with the Agreement, or a level that has been coordinated individually.

(5) Other radio channels necessary to ensure the required coverage of area, or population using networks described in Paragraph 4, which cannot be satisfied with particular existing allotments, are granted by the Office on the basis of reasoned request for granting individual authorisation to use radio frequencies and based on the successful coordination.

(6) The radio channels above the framework of the block allocations according to Paragraph 4 and of radio channels according to Paragraph 5 can be used for purposes of regional and local broadcasting, disseminated beside nationwide transmission network realized on the basis of block allocations, only on the basis of individual authorisation to the use of radio frequencies after successful finalisation of international coordination. The value of radiated power of the transmitter is limited on these radio channels to e.r.p. max. 1 kW except transmitters located in Central Bohemia region and on the city of Prague territory, where the maximal value of radiated power of the transmitter can be set up to e.r.p. max. 10 kW, based on the result of the international coordination.

The Office can, based on the results of the international coordination, set also other technical conditions or limitations in individual authorisations to the use of radio frequencies, which create channels according to this Paragraph, to:

- a) ensure compatibility with planned utilisation of allotments of the radio frequencies, pursuant to an agreement and subsequent agreements of relevant national administrations, and of radio channels according to Paragraph 5, or
- b) protection from future limitation of coordinated technical parameters of high-power transmitters on dominant spot heights, which fall under allotments pursuant an agreement and subsequent agreements of relevant national administrations.

In case the compatibility according to Point a) or the protection according to Point b) cannot be ensured by limitation of technical parameters, the Office will not grant the individual authorisation.

(7) When dealing with requirements of the international coordination to grant more radio channels according to Paragraph 6, the Office takes into account, in priority, the needs for additional coverage of the nationwide broadcasting networks with the use of allotments according to Paragraph 4, the needs of allotments planned for another nationwide broadcasting networks, and the needs of holders of block allocations to ensure higher quality coverage of the area and of the digital television signal reception for the inhabitants of the Czech Republic. The application for coordination of new radio channels according to Paragraph 6 for transmitters planned in individual allotments areas defined in Annex 1 can be submitted at the earliest one month after termination of the operation of high-power DVB-T transmitters (e.r.p. above 1 kW) of all existing nationwide broadcasting networks in relevant allotments areas..

(8) The validity period of individual authorisations to the use of radio frequencies for disseminating regional and local broadcasting, which were issued until this Measure of General Nature took effect, cannot be extended. This provision will not be applied in case of proceeding according to provision of Paragraph 7(15) of this Measure of General Nature.

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<sup>43</sup>) Section 3 of the Act 483/1991 Coll., on the Czech Television, as amended.

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(9) The incumbent operators of the transmitters for regional broadcasting on sites listed in Annex 3 of this part of the plan can submit application for new individual authorisation for regional broadcasting pursuant to the technical parameters listed in Annex 3. In case they will not submit this application to the Office until the date of completion of the transition of terrestrial digital television broadcasting in DVB-T standard to DVB-T2 standard pursuant to the Government Order<sup>19)</sup>, also a different entity can submit the application for individual authorisation.

(10) The dissemination of regional and local broadcasting is possible in the DVB-T standard or DVB-T2 standard.

(11) The Office will decide the way of utilisation and authorisation of allotments of the radio frequencies reserved for the Czech Republic pursuant to an agreement and subsequent agreements of relevant national administrations, beside the allotments of radio frequencies according to Paragraph 4, in relation to the change of the Terrestrial Digital Broadcasting Development Strategy or to the change of legislation enabling this strategy.

(12) The allotments according to the Agreement and agreements of the relevant national administrations for DVB-T2 transmission for individual geographic areas are stated in Annex 1 of this part of plan. The geographic specification of the allotments is stated in Annex 2 of this part of plan.

#### Article 10

##### **Information on future developments in the broadcasting service**

(1) In relation to release of the 694-790 MHz band from television broadcasting and using it for other services, it is supposed to quit the allocation to this service through National Table of Frequency Allocations.

(2) Future use by advanced intelligent<sup>44)</sup> communication systems is considered<sup>44)</sup> in geographic areas with unused parts of radio spectrum in the broadcasting service<sup>45)</sup>.

#### Part 5

##### **Radiolocation service**

#### Article 11

##### **Current conditions in the radiolocation service**

The 470–494 MHz band is also allocated to the radiolocation service according to RR footnote<sup>46)</sup> on a secondary basis, but only for the operation of radar wind profilers.

#### Article 12

##### **Information on future development in the radiolocation service**

Future use of the 494–942 band MHz by the radiolocation service is not expected.

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<sup>44)</sup> The sub-bands are also called "white spaces", "white spots" and "interleaved spectrum".

<sup>45)</sup> It covers for example the implementation of cognitive technology. The preparation of conditions on spectrum sharing by applications which use the access to spectrum on the basis of the geolocation databases is underway on the level of ITU, CEPT, EC and other organisations.

<sup>46)</sup> Footnote No. 5.291A of RR.

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Part 6  
**Radio astronomy service**

Article 13  
**Current conditions in the radio astronomy service**

(1) The radio astronomy service is passive radiocommunication service based on the reception of radio waves of space origin. According to RR footnote<sup>4</sup>), users of the 608–614 MHz band shall take all practicable measures to protect radio astronomy service.

(2) The radio astronomy service has no utilisation in the 608–614 MHz band in the Czech Republic, without prejudice to the protection of the radio astronomy service in neighbouring countries.

Article 14  
**Information on future developments in the radio astronomy service**

Changes in future use of the 608–614 MHz band by the radio astronomy service are not expected.

Part 7  
**Final provisions**

Article 15  
**Transitional provisions**

The individual authorisations for the use of radio frequencies with validity period until 30 June 2020 used for regional or local terrestrial television broadcasting, issued before the day this Measure of General Nature took effect, which are not listed in the Annex 3, can be extended by a procedure according to Section 19(3) of the Act, at the most until the date of completion of the transition of terrestrial digital television broadcasting in DVB-T standard to DVB-T2 standard pursuant to the Government Order No. 199/2018 Coll., on Technical plan of transition of terrestrial digital television broadcasting in DVB-T standard to DVB-T2 standard (Government Order on Technical plan of transition to DVB-T2 standard), as amended (hereinafter “the Technical plan of transition”).

**Repealing provision**

The Measure of General Nature the Part of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan No. PV-P/10/12.2019-8 for the frequency 470–960 MHz band of 3 December 2019 is repealed.

Article 16  
**Effect**

This part of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan shall come into effect on 15 June 2020.

## Explanatory Memorandum

To implement Section 16(2) of the Act, the Office issues the Measure of General Nature Part No. PV-P/10/05.2020-5 of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan (hereinafter “this part of the plan”), laying down the technical parameters and conditions of the use of radio spectrum in the range of radio frequencies from 470 MHz to 960 MHz by radiocommunication services. This part of the plan is based on the principles enshrined 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 as amended by Directive 2009/140/EC<sup>47)</sup> 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, as amended. The purpose of this part of the plan is to ensure the transparency of conditions for the use of radio spectrum and the predictability of the decision-making of the Office.

Reason for the new issue is in particular to create conditions in the broadcasting service with amended conditions for the possibility of dissemination of regional and local terrestrial digital television broadcasting in relation to the process of finalising the release of the 700 MHz band for the IMT and of the transition to DVB-T2 standard. Also references to relevant documents were updated.

Article 1 describes the subject-matter and refers to the Common part of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan.

In Article 2 on the frequency band arrangements, information is updated pursuant to the current issue of the National Table of Frequency Allocations. In the 694–790 MHz band, a time limitation of the band utilization is indicated for wireless audio transmission devices including wireless microphones with respect to the future operation of nationwide mobile networks.

Article 3 presents the characteristics of the radio spectrum utilisation described by this part of the plan. A common feature of the bands in question across all services is the development of broadband applications in the mobile service. With regard to gradual designation of frequencies for mobile networks in UHF bands, the concept of utilisation of frequencies is designed to balance particular aspects of radio spectrum efficiency<sup>48)</sup>. Significant changes in the utilisation of the UHF band result from common European intention to release 700 MHz band for utilisation by mobile networks providing high-speed electronic communications services and from a binding document<sup>10)</sup>, which defines procedures for Member States to follow when implementing changes in the band utilization. These objectives are also reflected in national policies<sup>20)</sup>,<sup>19)</sup>.

Article 4 contains international obligations related to the 470-960 MHz band. The addition of international agreements to the list reflects the fact that the coordination of spectrum utilisation in UHF bands is ensured by numerous bilateral or multilateral agreements with administrations of neighbouring countries.

Part 2 on conditions for devices operated outside the radiocommunication services generally lays down the conditions for Short Range Devices (SRD). These devices do not have characteristics of stations falling under the definition of radiocommunication service described in provision 1.61 of RR. The conditions for their operation are set in the General Authorisation<sup>15)</sup>. On the basis of recently issued, or updated harmonisation

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<sup>47)</sup> Directive 2009/140/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directives 2002/21/EC on a common regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services, Directive 2002/19/EC on access to, and interconnection of, electronic communications networks and associated facilities and Directive 2002/20/EC on the authorisation of electronic communications networks and services.

<sup>48)</sup> The basic criteria of efficiency are technical, functional, social and economic aspects; see also Radio Spectrum Management Strategy, 2015, Chapter 6.3.2.

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documents<sup>14), 16), 17)</sup>, the sub-bands which are usable by these devices were extended. The assumption of further widening the frequencies for SRD, based on the prepared European harmonisation, is stated in Article 6 on future development of the stated equipment.

In Part 3, Article 7 presents the use of the bands by applications of the mobile service. In Paragraph 2(g), 3(g) and 7(d), the terminology is adapted in view of the fact that the number of rights which can be granted is limited by the smallest sub-band which can be granted. The modification of Paragraph 5 takes into account the extension of the spectrum which can be used for SRD in the sub-bands 870–876 / 915–921 MHz (i.e. utilisation - outside of the radiocommunication service). In Article 6 on GSM-R conditions, a guard band is defined in Point d) and consequently the edge frequencies are modified so that the conditions are in compliance with the arrangement of the upper adjacent band for public mobile networks. A similar modification is made in Paragraph 7 which sets down the conditions for public mobile networks. In Paragraph 7, the channel arrangement is made for 3G, 4G and 5G including derived NB-IoT technology in which the channel spacing for blocks is in multiples of 100 kHz. These modifications are carried out in order to allow re-farming of the band, including optimisation in arrangement of the blocks in terms of the used technologies. Current holders of radio frequency block allocations are not affected by these modifications.

Article 8 on future developments in the mobile service was amended according to the previous development, where part of original assumptions are transferred to the declarative part in Article 7. An information about ongoing analyses on shared use of the bands 874,4–876 / 919,4–921 MHz with communications in railway transport is added. With regard to the future utilisation of the 700 MHz band by public mobile networks, information about limitation for the use of the band by wireless audio devices including wireless microphones has remained.

Article 9 consists of information about the use of the 470–790 MHz band by the broadcasting service which in this band consist mainly of television broadcasting.. In Paragraph 1, frequency ranges reserved in priority for the broadcasting service and for a period, when it is possible to use them for terrestrial digital television and audio broadcasting are defined. In Articles 6 and 10 conditions are established for the utilisation of frequencies by particular transmitters of regional, or local television broadcasting, which are not part of the current nationwide or transitional television broadcasting networks and for which individual authorisations were issued with validity period until the date of termination of the transition of terrestrial digital television broadcasting in DVB-T standard to DVB-T2 standard pursuant to the Technical plan of transition<sup>19)</sup>.

Regarding the significant limitations of part of the frequency band originally reserved only for terrestrial digital television broadcasting, the need to keep non-discriminative access to the spectrum on international level, and ensuring compatibility with potentially newly coordinated radio frequencies for local or regional broadcasting with the new frequency plan for DVB-T2 broadcasting, the Article 6 sets limits to maximal value of radiated power of the transmitters planned for regional or local broadcasting. Only applications for radio frequencies with maximal value of radiated power not exceeding 1 kW will be sent to international coordination. With respect to geographical conditions in the Czech Republic, the Central Bohemia region is excluded from this limitation, because due to its distance from borders with the neighbour countries, it is supposed it will be possible to use also higher values of the radiated power. The maximal value for this is thus set on 10 kW in relation to results of the international coordination. In the same time, the Office sets the possibility to issue individual authorisations for the purposes of regional or local terrestrial television broadcasting in relation to the process of termination of the transition of nationwide networks to the DVB-T2 standard, according to Paragraph 4. The Office can also set another conditions for the use of radio frequencies, following the international coordination, in individual authorisations.

The Office notifies in Paragraph 7, that holders of block allocations for the nationwide broadcasting networks have a priority demand to choose and coordinate radio

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frequencies needed to increase the quality of the coverage scope in their broadcasting networks. For the purpose of protection of the rest of the radio channels, for possible resolving of the problems emerged within the transition of individual nationwide broadcasting networks to DVB-T2, it is possible to submit the application for coordination of new radio channels for the purposes of regional or local broadcasting after the period of one month in areas of individual allotments defined in Annex 1, where termination of the operation of high-power DVB-T transmitters with e.r.p. above 30 dbW) of all existing nationwide broadcasting networks in relevant allotments areas took place.

Paragraph 8 keeps the condition of limiting the validity period of individual authorisations issued earlier, because they use, in principle, radio frequencies from the released part of the band, or the radio frequencies used for nationwide broadcasting networks. A possibility to extend the validity period of individual authorisations for transmitters disseminating regional or local broadcasting, which are not listed in Annex 3, up to the new date of termination of the transition of terrestrial digital television broadcasting in DVB-T standard to DVB-T2 standard was added. Because of equal approach to all applicants, it will be possible to use the radio frequencies according to Paragraphs 6 and 9 under new individual authorisation.

Conditions for issuing new individual authorisations to individual entities in cases, where the radio frequencies have already coordinated technical parameters for possible continuation of dissemination broadcasting from a particular transmitter site, are stated in Paragraph 9 to keep the continuity of regional or local broadcasting, within which programmes of licence holders pursuant to Act No. 231/2001 Coll., on radio and television broadcasting and on amendment of other acts, are disseminated. Holders of existing individual authorisations can ask for issuing new individual authorisations to use these radio frequencies until the date of termination of the transition of nationwide networks from DVB-T standard to DVB-T2 standard, pursuant to the Technical plan of transition<sup>19</sup>), on sites where the local or regional broadcasting is operated. In case they will not ask for the new individual authorisation in given deadline, the Office can issue it based on application of another applicant.

The sites of existing transmitters for disseminating local or regional broadcasting on sites, where the radio frequencies compatible with new frequency plan, especially with radio frequencies necessary for realisation of the transition of nationwide broadcasting networks to DVB-T2, were coordinated in the past, are listed in the related Annex 3. For this reason, it is possible to use these radio frequencies also after the date of transition of the terrestrial digital broadcasting in DVB-T standard to DVB-T2 standard, where the time line is laid down in Technical plan of transition.

The Office, in Paragraph 10, enabled the operators to use transmitters disseminating regional or local broadcasting for disseminating programmes in DVB-T or DVB-T2 standards.

The Office ensured with above stated amendments the possibility to disseminate current or new (see Paragraph 6) local or regional broadcasting in case of interest of broadcasting providers in relation to terminating the transition to the DVB-T2 including taking into account the time after termination of the transition of terrestrial digital television broadcasting in DVB-T standard to DVB-T2 standard according to the Technical plan of transition pursuant to Article 18 of the Act.

The Paragraph 11 lays down limiting conditions for using the radio frequencies allotments, planned for possible future nationwide broadcasting network, within granting the allocations to the use of radio frequencies in relation to amendment of the Terrestrial Digital Television Broadcasting Development Strategy or to the change of legislation enabling this strategy.

New amendments to radio channels for allotments were made in the Annex 1 in relation to adopting the new frequency plan for the DVB-T2 broadcasting.

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Article 10 on future development in the broadcasting service summarises the main expected changes in the use of the UHF band. An assumption of future termination of allocating the broadcasting service on national level is added, due to using the 694-790 MHz band for different purposes than the broadcasting service.

Part 5 provides information about the radiolocation service which has allocation in the lower part of the UHF band on a secondary basis.

Part 6 informs on the allocation of the bands to the radio astronomy service which can, according to RR, claim protection from interference by other services even though it does not use the frequencies actively. The obligation to protect the radio astronomy service in neighbouring countries which stems from RR is emphasized.

Because of the gradual termination of local and regional DVB-T broadcasting until the date of termination of transition of the terrestrial digital television broadcasting from DVB-T standard to DVB-T2 standard, the transitional provision of Article 15 keeps the possibility to apply for extension of validity period of existing individual authorisations for the use of radio frequencies of local and regional broadcasting operators. The extension of the validity of a given individual authorisation for the use of radio frequencies is limited to the time period set for termination of the transition of terrestrial digital television broadcasting in DVB-T standard to DVB-T2 standard pursuant to the Technical plan of transition.

Article 16 repeals the previous issue of the Part of radio spectrum utilisation plan for the 470–960 MHz band and in Article 16, the Office sets down the effectiveness of the published Measure of General Nature in accordance with Section 124 of the Act.

On the basis of Section 130 of the Act and in accordance with the Rules of the Czech Telecommunication Office for conducting consultations at the discussion site, the Office published a draft Measure of General Nature Part No. PV-P/10/XX.2020-YY of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan together with a call for comments on the discussion site on 20 March 2020.

During the public consultation the Office received 18 comments from three entities. The Office amended wordings in Part 4(9)(7 and 8) based on the comments, so they specify more in detail conditions of allocating the radio frequencies for purposes of disseminating the regional and local broadcasting. It also specified wording in Paragraph 7(15). Amendments correspond with requirements of the broadcasting networks operators who submitted their comments within the scope of the subject of amended conditions for further ensuring the regional and local broadcasting, which the Office laid down before issuing this measure in relation to the Technical plan of transition. The Office further made a formal amendment to Annex 1, where in table for city of Prague and for the Central Bohemia region it kept only the radio channels reserved for nationwide broadcasting networks. The table of settlement is published on the Discussion Site.

On behalf of the Council  
of the Czech Telecommunication Office  
Hana Továrková  
Chair of the Council  
of the Czech Telecommunication Office  
<signed>



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## Annex 1

**Allotments for digital terrestrial TV broadcasting** for particular geographic areas, assigned to the Czech Republic by the Geneva Agreement, 2006 (Annex 1, Part 1) and subsequently coordinated for DVB-T2 broadcasting.

Radio channel	Name	Radio channel	Name
<b>Kraj Praha a Středočeský kraj</b>			
<b>23</b>	STC-05N, STC-05S, PHA	<b>42</b>	PHA-02
<b>26</b>	PHA, STC-N, STC-S	<b>44</b>	STC-04N, STC-04S
<b>32</b>	PHA, STC-N, STC-S	<b>48</b>	PHA, STC-N, STC-S
<b>40</b>	PHA, STC-N, STC-S	-	-
<b>Jihočeský kraj</b>			
<b>22</b>	JCE-06	<b>32</b>	JCE-03
<b>25</b>	JCE-04	<b>30</b>	JCE
<b>27</b>	JCE	<b>39</b>	JCE-01
<b>Plzeňský kraj/část Sušice</b>			
<b>24</b>	PLZ bez části Sušice	<b>34</b>	PLZ-03
<b>26</b>	PLZ	<b>42</b>	část Sušice
<b>31</b>	PLZ-01	<b>43</b>	PLZ bez části Sušice
<b>32</b>	část Sušice	<b>48</b>	PLZ-02
<b>Karlovarský kraj</b>			
<b>24</b>	KVA	<b>38</b>	KVA-01
<b>26</b>	KVA-04	<b>45</b>	KVA-06
<b>31</b>	KVA	<b>48</b>	KVA
<b>Ústecký kraj</b>			
<b>21</b>	UST-05	<b>38</b>	UST
<b>31</b>	UST	<b>41</b>	UST
<b>33</b>	UST-01	<b>48</b>	UST
<b>Liberecký kraj</b>			
<b>26</b>	LIB-04	<b>41</b>	LIB
<b>28</b>	LIB-06	<b>43</b>	LIB-02
<b>31</b>	LIB-01	<b>48</b>	LIB
<b>Královéhradecký kraj</b>			
<b>26</b>	KHR	<b>41</b>	KHR
<b>28</b>	KHR	<b>45</b>	KHR-04
<b>31</b>	KHR	<b>48</b>	KHR
<b>Pardubický kraj</b>			
<b>21</b>	PAR-05	<b>28</b>	PAR
<b>24</b>	PAR-04	<b>34</b>	PAR-02
<b>26</b>	PAR	<b>48</b>	PAR

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Vysočina			
<b>26</b>	VYS	<b>32</b>	VYS
<b>28</b>	VYS-01	<b>35</b>	VYS-04
<b>29</b>	VYS	<b>42</b>	VYS-02
Jihomoravský kraj			
<b>26</b>	JMO-03	<b>40</b>	JMO-04
<b>29</b>	JMO-01	<b>43</b>	JMO
<b>33</b>	JMO	<b>46</b>	JMO-02
Olomoucký kraj			
<b>26</b>	OLO	<b>36</b>	OLO-01
<b>28</b>	OLO	<b>44</b>	OLO-03
<b>31</b>	OLO-05	<b>48</b>	OLO
Moravskoslezský kraj			
<b>26</b>	MOS	<b>37</b>	MOS-01
<b>28</b>	MOS-02	<b>45</b>	MOS-04
<b>31</b>	MOS	<b>48</b>	MOS-03
Zlínský kraj			
<b>22</b>	ZLI-01	<b>33</b>	ZLI-05
<b>25</b>	ZLI-03	<b>42</b>	ZLI-02
<b>26</b>	ZLI	<b>48</b>	ZLI

## Annex 2

### Geographic specification of the allotments assigned to the Czech Republic by the Geneva Agreement, 2006

a) Name JCE-01, JCE-02, JCE-03, JCE-04, JCE-05, JCE-06

Coordinates of the border points defining the allotment:

c1	493000	493300	493400	493149	493610	493600	493200	491800
c2	0135700	0140400	0141300	0143348	0144016	0144600	0145600	0145500
c1	491317	490729	490755	490529	490015	485727	485444	485629
c2	0152022	0152522	0153311	0153545	0152937	0153609	0153248	0152934
c1	485716	485855	485916	485713	485640	485921	490010	490108
c2	0152535	0152210	0151805	0151523	0151118	0150936	0150540	0150133
c1	485905	485621	485332	485043	484754	484636	484715	484444
c2	0145852	0145906	0145910	0145830	0145729	0145350	0144949	0144748
c1	484239	484005	483723	483501	483638	483657	483826	483628
c2	0144510	0144304	0144254	0144048	0143715	0143306	0142924	0142626
c1	483436	483411	483458	483543	483549	483657	483940	484208
c2	0142305	0141858	0141456	0141043	0140628	0140230	0140300	0140055
c1	484334	484521	484620	484931	485143	485250	485451	485707
c2	0135709	0135400	0135005	0134727	0134503	0134114	0133828	0133559
c1	485835	491146	493100					
c2	0133222	0134236	0134600					



d) Name JMO-01, JMO-02, JMO-03, JMO-04, JMO-05, JMO-06

Coordinates of the border points defining the allotment:

c1	490443	490153	485714	485634	485119	484931	484845	485037
c2	0170754	0171450	0172600	0173308	0173841	0173521	0173107	0172657
c1	484851	485233	485023	485022	484713	484320	484015	483819
c2	0172336	0171219	0170858	0170645	0170535	0170006	0165828	0165830
c1	483700	483940	484221	484309	484320	484446	484643	484717
c2	0165642	0165539	0165456	0165053	0164642	0164307	0164010	0163555
c1	484846	484846	484630	484411	484409	484436	484506	484505
c2	0163215	0162808	0162537	0162311	0161853	0161435	0161013	0160553
c1	484619	484757	484952	485152	485241	485134	485220	485356

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c2	0160205	0155838	0155537	0155233	0154813	0154425	0154026	0153656
c1	485444	485727	490505	491600	492137	493400	493740	493500
c2	0153248	0153609	0161320	0161500	0162233	0162300	0163353	0164700
c1	492211	492300	491500					
c2	0164859	0170400	0171000					



e) Name KHR-01, KHR-02, KHR-03, KHR-04, KHR-05, KHR-06  
Coordinates of the border points defining the allotment:

c1	500917	500604	500234	500800	500900	500800	500500	501500
c2	0163450	0162101	0161446	0160000	0154600	0153400	0152500	0152300
c1	502148	503120	502944	503118	504624	504537	504411	504432
c2	0150728	0150829	0152304	0153554	0153405	0153812	0154201	0154632
c1	504300	504023	504104	504017	503737	503854	503851	503947
c2	0155007	0155151	0155601	0160018	0160124	0160523	0160948	0161354
c1	503937	503832	503626	503344	503104	503015	502837	502644
c2	0161812	0162220	0162512	0162453	0162336	0161924	0161549	0161233
c1	502433	502202	502232	501958	501853	501636	501411	501157
c2	0161507	0161657	0162105	0162246	0162639	0162905	0163113	0163354



f) Name KVA-01, KVA-02, KVA-03, KVA-04, KVA-05, KVA-06  
Coordinates of the border points defining the allotment:

c1	502349	501928	500700	500100	495945	495528	495519	495635
c2	0125804	0131358	0131700	0131400	0130446	0125055	0123222	0122828
c1	495916	500032	500157	500307	500531	500754	501041	501257

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c2	0122746	0122353	0122003	0121611	0121357	0121133	0121201	0120929
c1	501431	501702	501923	501830	501605	501345	501214	501446
c2	0120601	0120743	0120536	0121119	0121318	0121545	0121925	0122103
c1	501711	501926	502105	502338	502413	502440	502526	502640
c2	0122305	0122543	0122911	0123107	0123524	0123946	0124349	0124736
c1	502624	502452						
c2	0125149	0125517						



g) Name LIB-01, LIB-02, LIB-03, LIB-04, LIB-05, LIB-06

Coordinates of the border points defining the allotment:

c1	503118	502944	503120	503628	502913	503000	503900	504900
c2	0153554	0152304	0150829	0145647	0143902	0142800	0142200	0142700
c1	505000	505046	504919	504914	505159	505216	505137	505359
c2	0143800	0144016	0144356	0144815	0144942	0145403	0145813	0150021
c1	505650	505905	510123	510034	510107	505927	505745	505458
c2	0150106	0145838	0150109	0150525	0150952	0151322	0151650	0151621
c1	505223	505046	504803	504840	504710	504624		
c2	0151748	0152120	0152201	0152615	0152951	0153405		



h) Name MOS-01, MOS-02, MOS-03, MOS-04, MOS-05, MOS-06

Coordinates of the border points defining the allotment:

c1	492931	493229	494200	495100	500459	501619	501618	501614
c2	0181617	0175445	0174200	0170900	0171352	0172525	0172953	0173415
c1	501604	501756	501537	501259	501109	501019	500735	500629

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c2	0173827	0174140	0174402	0174542	0174223	0173818	0173846	0174247
c1	500421	500142	495934	495841	500011	500026	500309	500217
c2	0174535	0174708	0175001	0175413	0175746	0180208	0180134	0180539
c1	495943	495930	495751	495532	495619	495555	495428	495512
c2	0180706	0181130	0181505	0181727	0182134	0182547	0182931	0183338
c1	495226	494933	494701	494425	494220	494045	494028	493744
c2	0183432	0183428	0183617	0183759	0184050	0184421	0184836	0184913
c1	493500	493223	493109	493029	492921	493025	492949	493044
c2	0185025	0185144	0185029	0184717	0184440	0184051	0183624	0183538
c1	492921	492757	492339	492343				
c2	0183156	0183239	0182655	0182412				



i) Name OLO-01, OLO-02, OLO-03, OLO-04, OLO-05, OLO-06

Coordinates of the border points defining the allotment:

c1	492600	492100	491500	492300	492211	493500	493900	495000
c2	0173800	0172000	0171000	0170400	0164859	0164700	0165000	0164500
c1	495800	500400	500743	500946	501152	501315	501417	501621
c2	0164300	0164900	0164456	0164750	0165031	0165422	0165823	0170116
c1	501830	502042	502314	502554	502546	502508	502417	502255
c2	0165832	0165602	0165408	0165306	0165719	0170136	0170538	0170928
c1	502115	501936	501928	501644	501619	500459	495100	494200
c2	0171249	0171616	0172043	0172107	0172525	0171352	0170900	0174200
c1	493229							
c2	0175445							



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j) Name PAR-01, PAR-02, PAR-03, PAR-04, PAR-05, PAR-06

Coordinates of the border points defining the allotment:

c1	500400	495800	495000	493900	493500	493740	493400	493800
c2	0164900	0164300	0164500	0165000	0164700	0163353	0162300	0161600
c1	494400	494114	494921	494903	495000	495600	500100	500500
c2	0160000	0155457	0154415	0153509	0152900	0153200	0152200	0152500
c1	500800	500900	500800	500234	500604	500917	500704	500605
c2	0153400	0154600	0160000	0161446	0162101	0163450	0163724	0164128
c1	500743							
c2	0164456							



k) Name PHA-01, PHA-02, PHA-03, PHA-04, PHA-05, PHA-06

Coordinates of the border points defining the allotment:

c1	501123	500725	500500	500100	495934	495929	495612	500600
c2	0143234	0143923	0144300	0144035	0143841	0143056	0142121	0141300
c1	500752							
c2	0141632							



l) Name PLZ-01, PLZ-02, PLZ-03, PLZ-04, PLZ-05

Coordinates of the border points defining the allotment:

c1	500357	495600	494600	494035	493100	491146	485835	485652
c2	0132513	0135000	0134800	0134252	0134600	0134236	0133222	0132910
c1	485840	490104	490340	490539	490651	490727	491002	491151
c2	0132602	0132358	0132229	0131934	0131550	0131146	0131023	0130705
c1	491419	491556	491828	492022	491946	492016	492230	492443
c2	0130506	0130144	0125953	0125644	0125231	0124813	0124542	0124310

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c1	492612	492900	493123	493358	493643	493857	494115	494314
c2	0123940	0123845	0123626	0123439	0123349	0123122	0122856	0122557
c1	494551	494724	494958	495236	495519	495528	495945	500100
c2	0122444	0122813	0122958	0123129	0123222	0125055	0130446	0131400
c1	500700							
c2	0131700							



m) Name STC-01N, STC-02N, STC-03N, STC-04N, STC-05N, STC-06N  
Coordinates of the border points defining the allotment:

c1	501500	502100	502100	503000	502913	503628	503120	502148
c2	0135200	0140000	0142200	0142800	0143902	0145647	0150829	0150728
c1	501500	500500	500100	495600	495000	494700	500100	500500
c2	0152300	0152500	0152200	0153200	0152900	0152600	0144035	0144300
c1	500725	501123	500752					
c2	0143923	0143234	0141632					



n) Name STC-01S, STC-02S, STC-03S, STC-04S, STC-05S, STC-06S  
Coordinates of the border points defining the allotment:

c1	494700	494500	493900	493500	493200	493600	493610	493149
c2	0152600	0151500	0151100	0150000	0145600	0144600	0144016	0143348
c1	493400	493300	493000	493100	494035	494600	495600	500357
c2	0141300	0140400	0135700	0134600	0134252	0134800	0135000	0132513
c1	501200	501500	500752	500600	495612	495929	495934	500100
c2	0133200	0135200	0141632	0141300	0142121	0143056	0143841	0144035



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



o) Name UST-01, UST-02, UST-03, UST-04, UST-05

Coordinates of the border points defining the allotment:

c1	505000	504900	503900	503000	502100	502100	501500	501200
c2	0143800	0142700	0142200	0142800	0142200	0140000	0135200	0133200
c1	500357	500700	501500	501928	502349	502452	502523	502759
c2	0132513	0131700	0131500	0131358	0125804	0125517	0125940	0130101
c1	502952	503009	503126	503405	503434	503643	503634	503715
c2	0130413	0130841	0131232	0131347	0131809	0132047	0132512	0132930
c1	503939	504219	504243	504311	504359	504327	504444	504713
c2	0133156	0133258	0133723	0134140	0134552	0135006	0135401	0135612
c1	504850	504833	504956	505108	505312	505305	505341	505611
c2	0135954	0140416	0140805	0141209	0141459	0141923	0142337	0142153
c1	505837	505948	510222	510232	510114	510111	510012	505729
c2	0141939	0141539	0141717	0142139	0142544	0143012	0143415	0143536
c1	505450	505303	505046					
c2	0143437	0143757	0144016					



p) Name VYS-01, VYS-02, VYS-03, VYS-04, VYS-05, VYS-06

Coordinates of the border points defining the allotment:

c1	492137	491600	490505	485727	490015	490529	490755	490729
c2	0162233	0161500	0161320	0153609	0152937	0153545	0153311	0152522
c1	491317	491800	493200	493500	493900	494500	494700	495000
c2	0152022	0145500	0145600	0150000	0151100	0151500	0152600	0152900
c1	494903	494921	494114	494400	493800	493400		
c2	0153509	0154415	0155457	0160000	0161600	0162300		

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q) Name ZLI-01, ZLI-02, ZLI-03, ZLI-05, ZLI-06

Coordinates of the border points defining the allotment:

c1	492343	492202	491927	491714	490806	490522	490200	490121
c2	0182412	0182448	0182151	0181057	0180617	0180649	0180331	0175926
c1	490053	485538	485526	485138	485119	485634	485714	490153
c2	0175459	0175307	0174650	0174215	0173841	0173308	0172600	0171450
c1	490443	491500	492100	492600	493229	492931		
c2	0170754	0171000	0172000	0173800	0175445	0181617		



r) Name ZLI-04A

Coordinates of the border points defining the allotment:

c1	490522	490200	490121	490053	485538	485526	485138	485119
c2	0180649	0180331	0175926	0175459	0175307	0174650	0174215	0173841
c1	485634	485714	490153	490443	491500	492100	492600	
c2	0173308	0172600	0171450	0170754	0171000	0172000	0173800	

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s) Name ZLI-04B

Coordinates of the border points defining the allotment:

c1	492343	492202	491927	491714	490806	490522	492600	493229
c2	0182412	0182448	0182151	0181057	0180617	0180649	0173800	0175445
c1	492931							
c2	0181617							



In conformity with the Geneva Agreement 2006, coordinates are presented IDWM system<sup>49)</sup>.

<sup>49)</sup> Abbreviation IDWM denotes ITU Digitized World Map.

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### Annex 3

**Regional DVB-T / DVB-T2 which can be operated after the date of termination of the terrestrial digital broadcasting in standard DVB-T pursuant to the Technical plan of transition**

No.	Network name	Transmitter	ERP [dB]	Channel *)	
1	Reg 1	KAMYK NAD VLTAVOU	3	30	
2	Reg 4	PRAHA-LADVI	37	46	
3	Reg 4	PRAHA-STRAHOV	40	46	
4	Reg 4	PRAHA-ZELENY PRUH	36	46	
5	Reg 5	SVITAVY RICNI	10	35	
6	Reg 6	PRAHA BUTOVICE	20	21	
7	Reg 12	PRAHA MESTO	37	47	
8	Reg 14	DACICE CERVENY VRCH	20	54	
9	Reg 14	JINDRICHUV HRADEC POLIKNO	27	54	
10	Reg 15	ADAMOV	0	32	
11	Reg 16	PRIBRAM HVEZDARNA	13	46	
12	Reg 17	PLZEN SYLVAN	30	27	
13	Reg 18	CESKY KRUMLOV	27	47	