

Prague January 17 2012  
Ref.: ČTÚ-100 300/2011-605

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(9)(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/27/01.2012-1  
for the frequency band 9–27 500 kHz.**

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 9 kHz to 27 500 kHz by radiocommunication services. This part of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan is follow-up to the Common part of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan<sup>1)</sup>.

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

Article 2  
**Frequency bands**

Band (kHz)	Current conditions		Future harmonisation <sup>2)</sup>	
	Allocation	Utilisation <sup>3)</sup>	Allocation	Utilisation
below 9	not allocated <sup>4)</sup>	scientific research	not allocated )	scientific research
9–14	RADIONAVIGATION		RADIONAVIGATION	
14–19.95	FIXED		FIXED	

<sup>1)</sup> Common part of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan No. PV/10.2005-35 published in Telecommunication Bulletin 14/2005.

<sup>2)</sup> ERC Report 25: European Table of Frequency Allocations and Applications in the frequency range 9 kHz to 3000 GHz, rev. Lille, 2011.

<sup>3)</sup> Whole band from 9 kHz to 27.5 MHz is used by short range devices (SRD).

<sup>4)</sup> The frequencies are out of competency of Section 15 of the Act.

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

19.95–20.05	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL		STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL	
20.05–50.5	FIXED		FIXED	
50.5–65.6	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE 5)		FIXED MARITIME MOBILE	
65.6–67.6	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL 6)	allocation is not used in the Czech Republic	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE	
67.6–70	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE )		FIXED MARITIME MOBILE	
70–72	RADIONAVIGATION 7)		RADIONAVIGATION	
72–84	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE RADIONAVIGATION )	DCF77 8)	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE RADIONAVIGATION	DCF77
84–86	RADIONAVIGATION		RADIONAVIGATION	
86–90	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE RADIONAVIGATION )		FIXED MARITIME MOBILE RADIONAVIGATION	
90–110	RADIONAVIGATION Fixed 9)	LORAN-C MD	RADIONAVIGATION Fixed	eLORAN MD
110–112	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE RADIONAVIGATION )	MD	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE RADIONAVIGATION	MD
112–115	RADIONAVIGATION )	MD	RADIONAVIGATION	MD
115–117.6	RADIONAVIGATION Fixed Maritime mobile )		RADIONAVIGATION Fixed Maritime mobile	

5) Footnote 5.57 of the Radio Regulations.

6) Footnote 5.56 of the Radio Regulations.

7) Footnote 5.60 of the Radio Regulations.

8) Transmission of time signal in the band of kilometric waves (LF) on the frequency 77.5 kHz by DCF77 station from Federal Republic of Germany.

9) Footnote 5.64 of the Radio Regulations.

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

117.6–126	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE RADIONAVIGATION )	MD	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE RADIONAVIGATION	MD
126–129	RADIONAVIGATION )	MD	RADIONAVIGATION	MD
129–130	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE RADIONAVIGATION )	MD	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE RADIONAVIGATION	MD
130–135.7	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE )	MD	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE	MD
135.7–137.8	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE Amateur ) <sup>10)</sup>	Amateur applications MD	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE Amateur	Amateur applications MD
137.8–148.5	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE )	MD	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE	MD
148.5–255	BROADCASTING Aeronautical radionavigation	AM broadcasting MD	BROADCASTING Aeronautical radionavigation	broadcasting MD
255–283.5	BROADCASTING AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	AM broadcasting MD	BROADCASTING AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	broadcasting MD
283.5–315	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION (radiobeacons) <sup>11)</sup>	DGPS MD	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION (radiobeacons)	DGPS MD
315–325	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Maritime radionavigation (radiobeacons) )	MD	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Maritime radionavigation (radiobeacons)	MD
325–405	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	MD	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	MD
405–415	RADIONAVIGATION	MD	RADIONAVIGATION	MD

<sup>10)</sup> Footnote 5.67A of the Radio Regulations.

<sup>11)</sup> Footnote 5.73 of the Radio Regulations.

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

415–435	MARITIME MOBILE AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION <sup>12)</sup>	MD	MARITIME MOBILE AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	MD
435–495	MARITIME MOBILE AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION ) <sup>13)</sup> <sup>14)</sup>	NAVTEX 490 kHz MD	MARITIME MOBILE AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	NAVTEX 490 kHz MD
495–505	MOBILE <sup>15)</sup> <sup>16)</sup>		MOBILE	
505–526.5	MARITIME MOBILE AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION ) <sup>17)</sup>	NAVTEX 518 kHz MD	MARITIME MOBILE AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	NAVTEX 518 kHz MD
526.5–1300	BROADCASTING Aeronautical radionavigation	AM broadcasting MD	BROADCASTING Aeronautical radionavigation	broadcasting MD
1300–1606.5	BROADCASTING	AM broadcasting	BROADCASTING	broadcasting
1606.5–1625	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE LAND MOBILE <sup>18)</sup> <sup>19)</sup>	MD	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE LAND MOBILE Radiolocation	MD
1625–1635	FIXED LAND MOBILE RADIOLOCATION	MD	RADIOLOCATION	MD
1635–1715	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE LAND MOBILE )	MD	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE LAND MOBILE	MD
1715–1800	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE LAND MOBILE Amateur ) <sup>20)</sup>	MD	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE LAND MOBILE Amateur	MD

<sup>12)</sup> Footnote 5.79 of the Radio Regulations.  
<sup>13)</sup> Footnote 5.79A of the Radio Regulations.  
<sup>14)</sup> Footnote 5.82 of the Radio Regulations.  
<sup>15)</sup> Footnote 5.82A of the Radio Regulations.  
<sup>16)</sup> Footnote 5.82B of the Radio Regulations.  
<sup>17)</sup> Footnote 5.84 of the Radio Regulations.  
<sup>18)</sup> Footnote 5.90 of the Radio Regulations.  
<sup>19)</sup> Footnote 5.92 of the Radio Regulations.  
<sup>20)</sup> Footnote 5.96 of the Radio Regulations.

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

1800–1810	FIXED LAND MOBILE RADIOLOCATION <sup>21)</sup>	MD	RADIOLOCATION	MD
1810–1850	AMATEUR <sup>22)</sup>	Amateur applications	AMATEUR	Amateur applications
1 850–2000	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Amateur <sup>23)</sup>	MD Amateur applications	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Amateur	MD Amateur applications
2000–2025	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) <sup>24)</sup>	MD	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)	MD
2025–2045	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) <sup>25)</sup>	MD	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)	MD
2045–2160	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE LAND MOBILE <sup>26)</sup>	MD	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE LAND MOBILE	MD
2160–2170	FIXED LAND MOBILE RADIOLOCATION <sup>27)</sup>	MD	RADIOLOCATION	MD
2170–2173.5	MARITIME MOBILE		MARITIME MOBILE	
2173.5– 2190.5	MOBILE (distress and calling) <sup>24)</sup> <sup>25)</sup> <sup>26)</sup> <sup>27)</sup>	GMDSS	MOBILE (distress and calling)	GMDSS
2190.5–2194	MARITIME MOBILE		MARITIME MOBILE	

<sup>21)</sup> Footnote 5.93 of the Radio Regulations.  
<sup>22)</sup> Footnote 5.100 of the Radio Regulations.  
<sup>23)</sup> Footnote 5.103 of the Radio Regulations.  
<sup>24)</sup> Footnote 5.108 of the Radio Regulations.  
<sup>25)</sup> Footnote 5.109 of the Radio Regulations.  
<sup>26)</sup> Footnote 5.110 of the Radio Regulations.  
<sup>27)</sup> Footnote 5.111 of the Radio Regulations.

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

2194–2300	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) ) )	MD	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)	MD
2300–2498	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) )	MD	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)	MD
2498–2501	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL		STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL	
2501–2502	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space research		STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space research	
2502–2625	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) ) )	MD	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)	MD
2625–2650	MARITIME MOBILE MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION )		MARITIME MOBILE MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION	
2650–2850	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical.... mobile (R) ) )	MD	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical.... mobile (R)	MD
2850–3025	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) ) <sup>28)</sup>	GMDSS MD	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	GMDSS MD
3025–3155	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	MD	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	MD
3155–3200	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) <sup>29)</sup>	MD	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)	MD
3200–3230	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) )	MD	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)	MD

<sup>28)</sup> Footnote 5.115 of the Radio Regulations.

<sup>29)</sup> Footnote 5.116 of the Radio Regulations.

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

3230–3400	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile )	MD	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	MD
3400–3500	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	MD	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	MD
3500–3800	AMATEUR FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile )	MD Amateur applications	AMATEUR FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	MD Amateur applications
3800–3900	FIXED AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) LAND MOBILE	MD	FIXED AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) LAND MOBILE	MD
3900–3950	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	MD	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	MD
3950–4000	FIXED BROADCASTING		FIXED BROADCASTING	
4000–4063	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE <sup>30)</sup> )		FIXED MARITIME MOBILE	
4063–4123	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE ) ) ) <sup>31)</sup> )		FIXED MARITIME MOBILE	
4123–4130	MARITIME MOBILE ) ) ) )	GMDSS	MARITIME MOBILE	GMDSS
4130–4438	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE ) ) ) ) <sup>32)</sup> ) <sup>33)</sup> )	GMDSS (distress and calling) MSI NAVTEX 4209.5 kHz	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE	GMDSS (distress and calling) MSI NAVTEX 4209.5 kHz
4438–4650	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)	MD	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)	MD
4650–4700	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	MD	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	MD
4700–4750	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	MD	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	MD

<sup>30)</sup> Footnote 5.127 of the Radio Regulations.

<sup>31)</sup> Footnote 5.130 of the Radio Regulations.

<sup>32)</sup> Footnote 5.131 of the Radio Regulations.

<sup>33)</sup> Footnote 5.132 of the Radio Regulations.

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

4750–4850	FIXED AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) LAND MOBILE	MD	FIXED AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) LAND MOBILE	MD
4850–4995	FIXED LAND MOBILE	MD	FIXED LAND MOBILE	MD
4995–5003	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL		STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL	
5003–5005	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space research		STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space research	
5005–5060	FIXED	MD	FIXED	MD
5060–5250	FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile	MD	FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile	MD
5250–5450	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	MD	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	MD
5450–5480	FIXED AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) LAND MOBILE	MD	FIXED AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) LAND MOBILE	MD
5480–5730	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) ) )	GMDSS MD	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	GMDSS MD
5730–5900	FIXED LAND MOBILE	MD	FIXED LAND MOBILE	MD
5900–5950	FIXED BROADCASTING <sup>34)</sup> <sup>35)</sup>		FIXED BROADCASTING	
5950–6200	BROADCASTING		BROADCASTING	
6200–6525	MARITIME MOBILE Fixed ) ) ) ) <sup>36)</sup>	GMDSS (distress and calling) MSI	MARITIME MOBILE Fixed	GMDSS (distress and calling) MSI
6525–6685	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	MD	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	MD

<sup>34)</sup> Footnote 5.136 of the Radio Regulations.

<sup>35)</sup> Footnote 5.134 of the Radio Regulations.

<sup>36)</sup> Footnote 5.137 of the Radio Regulations.



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

6685–6765	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	MD	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	MD
6765–7000	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) <sup>37)</sup>	MD	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)	MD
7000–7100	AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE	Amateur applications	AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE	Amateur applications
7100–7200	AMATEUR	Amateur applications	AMATEUR	Amateur applications
7200–7300	BROADCASTING		BROADCASTING	
7300–7400	BROADCASTING FIXED Land mobile ) <sup>38)</sup>	MD	BROADCASTING FIXED Land mobile	MD
7400–7450	BROADCASTING FIXED Land mobile )	MD	BROADCASTING FIXED Land mobile	MD
7450–8100	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)	MD	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)	MD
8100–8195	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE	MD	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE	MD
8195–8815	MARITIME MOBILE ) ) ) ) <sup>39)</sup>	GMDSS (distress and calling) MSI	MARITIME MOBILE	GMDSS (distress and calling) MSI
8815–8965	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	MD	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	MD
8965–9040	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	MD	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	MD
9040–9400	FIXED	MD	FIXED	MD
9400–9500	FIXED BROADCASTING ) <sup>40)</sup>	MD	FIXED BROADCASTING	MD
9500–9775	BROADCASTING		BROADCASTING	

<sup>37)</sup> Footnote 5.138 of the Radio Regulations.

<sup>38)</sup> Footnote 5.143B of the Radio Regulations.

<sup>39)</sup> Footnote 5.145 of the Radio Regulations.

<sup>40)</sup> Footnote 5.146 of the Radio Regulations.

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

9775–9900	BROADCASTING Fixed 41)	MD	BROADCASTING Fixed	MD
9900–9995	FIXED	MD	FIXED	MD
9995–10 003	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL )		STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL	
10 003– 10 005	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space research )		STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space research	
10 005– 10 100	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) )	MD	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	MD
10 100– 10 150	FIXED Amateur	MD Amateur applications	FIXED Amateur	MD Amateur applications
10 150– 11 175	FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)	MD	FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)	MD
11 175– 11 275	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	MD	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	MD
11 275– 11 400	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	MD	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	MD
11 400– 11 600	FIXED	MD	FIXED	MD
11 600– 11 650	FIXED BROADCASTING )	MD	FIXED BROADCASTING	MD
11 650– 12 050	BROADCASTING Fixed )	MD	BROADCASTING Fixed	MD
12 050– 12 100	FIXED BROADCASTING )	MD	FIXED BROADCASTING	MD
12 100– 12 230	FIXED	MD	FIXED	MD
12 230– 13 200	MARITIME MOBILE Fixed )	GMDSS (distress and calling) MSI	MARITIME MOBILE	GMDSS (distress and calling) MSI

<sup>41)</sup> Footnote 5.147 of the Radio Regulations.

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

13 200– 13 260	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	MD	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	MD
13 260– 13 360	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	MD	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	MD
13 360– 13 410	FIXED RADIO ASTRONOMY 42)	MD	FIXED RADIO ASTRONOMY	MD
13 410– 13 570	FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) 43)	MD	FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)	MD
13 570– 13 600	FIXED BROADCASTING Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) ) 44)	MD	FIXED BROADCASTING Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)	MD
13 600– 13 800	BROADCASTING Fixed		BROADCASTING Fixed	
13 800– 13 870	FIXED BROADCASTING Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) ) )	MD	FIXED BROADCASTING Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)	MD
13 870– 14 000	FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)	MD	FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)	MD
14 000– 14 250	AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE	Amateur applications	AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE	Amateur applications
14 250– 14 350	AMATEUR	Amateur applications	AMATEUR	Amateur applications
14 350– 14 990	FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)	MD	FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)	MD
14 990– 15 005	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL )		STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL	

42) Footnote 5.149 of the Radio Regulations.

43) Footnote 5.150 of the Radio Regulations.

44) Footnote 5.151 of the Radio Regulations.

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

15 005– 15 010	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL		STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL	
15 010– 15 100	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	MD	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	MD
15 100– 15 450	BROADCASTING		BROADCASTING	
15 450– 15 600	BROADCASTING Fixed		BROADCASTING Fixed	
15 600– 15 800	FIXED BROADCASTING ) )	MD	FIXED BROADCASTING	MD
15 800– 16 360	FIXED		FIXED	
16 360– 17 410	MARITIME MOBILE Fixed ) ) ) )	GMDSS (distress and calling) MSI	MARITIME MOBILE Fixed	GMDSS (distress and calling) MSI
17 410– 17 480	FIXED	MD	FIXED	MD
17 480– 17 550	FIXED BROADCASTING ) <sup>40</sup> )	MD	FIXED BROADCASTING	MD
17 550– 17 900	BROADCASTING Fixed		BROADCASTING Fixed	
17 900– 17 970	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	MD	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	MD
17 970– 18 030	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	MD	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	MD
18 030– 18 052	FIXED	MD	FIXED	MD
18 052– 18 068	FIXED Space research	MD	FIXED Space research	MD
18 068– 18 168	AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE	Amateur applications	AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE	Amateur applications
18 168– 18 780	FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile	MD	FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile	MD
18 780– 18 900	MARITIME MOBILE	GMDSS (distress and calling) MSI	MARITIME MOBILE	GMDSS (distress and calling) MSI
18 900– 19 020	FIXED BROADCASTING ) )	MD	FIXED BROADCASTING	MD

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

19 020– 19 680	FIXED	MD	FIXED	MD
19 680– 19 800	MARITIME MOBILE )	MD	MARITIME MOBILE	MD
19 800– 19 990	FIXED	MD	FIXED	MD
19 990– 19 995	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space research )		STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space research	
19 995– 20 010	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL )		STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL	
20 010– 21 000	FIXED Mobile	MD	FIXED Mobile	MD
21 000– 21 450	AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE	Amateur applications	AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE	Amateur applications
21 450– 21 850	BROADCASTING		BROADCASTING	
21 850– 21 870	FIXED	MD	FIXED	MD
21 870– 21 924	FIXED <sup>45)</sup> )	MD	FIXED	MD
21 924– 22 000	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	MD	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	MD
22 000– 22 855	MARITIME MOBILE )		MARITIME MOBILE	
22 855– 23 000	FIXED	MD	FIXED	MD
23 000– 23 200	FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)	MD	FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)	MD
23 200– 23 350	FIXED AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) <sup>46)</sup> )	MD	FIXED AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	MD

<sup>45)</sup> Footnote 5.155B of the Radio Regulations.

<sup>46)</sup> Footnote 5.156A of the Radio Regulations.

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

23 350– 24 000	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile <sup>47)</sup>	MD	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	MD
24 000– 24 890	FIXED LAND MOBILE	MD	FIXED LAND MOBILE	MD
24 890– 24 990	AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE	Amateur applications	AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE	Amateur applications
24 990– 25 005	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL	Transmission terminated	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL	
25 005– 25 010	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL		STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL	
25 010– 25 070	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	MD	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	MD
25 070– 25 210	MARITIME MOBILE		MARITIME MOBILE	
25 210– 25 550	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	MD	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	MD
25 550– 25 670	RADIO ASTRONOMY )		RADIO ASTRONOMY	
25 670– 26 100	BROADCASTING		BROADCASTING	
26 100– 26 175	MARITIME MOBILE )		MARITIME MOBILE	
26 175– 26 957	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	MD	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	MD
26 957– 27 405	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile )	MD	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	MD
27 405– 27 500	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	MD	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	MD

<sup>47)</sup> Footnote 5.157 of the Radio Regulations.

### Article 3 Frequency band characteristics

(1) The frequencies up to 30 kHz, called very low frequencies VLF<sup>48)</sup> and the frequencies in the range 30–300 kHz called low frequencies LF<sup>49)</sup> are particularly used for the purpose of maritime and aeronautical communication and radionavigation. The bands are also used for sound broadcasting predominantly utilising subsequent bands of medium frequencies MF<sup>50)</sup> which are defined by frequencies from 300 to 3000 kHz. The bands of high frequencies HF<sup>51)</sup> follows the frequency above 3 MHz. The bands are characterised by shared utilisation of sub-bands mainly by the analogue applications. With regard to the specific physical characteristic of propagation of electromagnetic waves<sup>52)</sup>, the bands are used by applications of the amateur service too. In the frame of other services to which the band is allocated, the civil use of frequencies is minimal.

(2) The propagation conditions of radio waves in some HF bands fluctuate periodically and the stability of reception could be moreover influenced by unforeseen changes of factors having impact on the character of propagation of radio waves which could result for instance by sporadic incidence of distance interference. With regard to the character of propagation, the use of the frequencies could have the character of global utilisation, particularly when the convenient combination of bands allocated to given service occurs in dependence on daytime. The frequencies in boundary of each range of the LF, MF and HF bands have from physical view comparable features of propagation of ground and spatial electromagnetic wave, nevertheless specific for each of the band.

(3) Described bands are also used by short range devices which use for its operation both the electromagnetic waves and merely the magnetic field.

(4) Trend of intensity of use of described bands is decreasing as a result of development of more advanced communication, navigation and distress systems using higher frequency bands or the satellite service. However, the bands described here are still considered to be as an option or backup of these systems.

(5) In the described bands, several frequencies are designated for distress and safety systems GMDSS<sup>53)</sup>.

(6) Harmonise intentions in the band are also cited in ERC Report 25). No significant harmonise objectives are expected in these bands.

(7) Particularly the needs of non civil use have importance from view of future utilisation.

(8) The frequencies below 9 kHz are not the subject of the radio spectrum management in accordance with section 15 of the Act.

(9) The WRC-12<sup>54)</sup> agenda item 1.16 is dedicated to the needs of passive systems for lightning detection in the meteorological aids service, including of possibility of the allocation in the frequency range below 20 kHz. The conclusion of WRC-12 could implicate

---

<sup>48)</sup> Corresponding metric subdivision of VLF is myriametric waves.

<sup>49)</sup> Corresponding metric subdivision of LF is kilometric waves.

<sup>50)</sup> Corresponding metric subdivision of MW is hectometric waves.

<sup>51)</sup> Corresponding metric subdivision of HV is decametric waves (3–30 MHz).

<sup>52)</sup> The quality of communication depends on condition of ionosphere which is influenced for example by day cycle, season and cycle of the sun activity.

<sup>53)</sup> Abbreviation GMDS stands for Global Maritime Distress and Safety System.

<sup>54)</sup> Abbreviation WRC-12 stands for World Radiocommunication Conference 2012 which will be held in Geneva in 2012.

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

change of the definition of the bottom frequency limit range of frequencies according to Radio Regulations.

#### Article 4 International obligations

Provisions of the Radio Regulations<sup>55</sup>) (hereinafter only "the RR") and provisions of the Agreement Geneva, 1975<sup>56</sup>) apply to operation and coordination.

#### Part 2 Fixed service

#### Article 5 Current conditions in the fixed service

(1) According to footnote CZ1 of the Plan of Frequency Bands Allocations, the priority of utilisation of frequencies of fixed and land mobile services belongs to the user to which these frequencies have been recorded at Radiocommunication Bureau of ITU-R and are noted by Office.

(2) With respect to minimal use of bands allocated to the fixed service, the technical conditions of granting of individual authorisation to use radio frequencies are stipulated individually in case of request for individual authorisation in accordance with procedures stated in Article 4 of the RR and with regard to current use in the Czech Republic, eventually abroad.

(3) The use of the bands 1625–1635 kHz, 1800–1810 kHz and 2160–2170 kHz additionally allocated to the Czech republic by footnote of the RR) was terminated.

(4) The footnote of the RR) is taken into consideration in the process of allocation of frequencies in the bands 1850–2045 kHz, 2194–2498 kHz, 2502–2625 kHz a 2650–2850 kHz.

(5) With respect to limited degree of standardisation of channel arrangements in the bands allocated to the fixed service, the technical conditions for granting of frequency are considered individually among other with regard to:

- a) current planning conditions according to ITU-R recommendation<sup>57</sup>);
- b) prediction of propagation of radio waves in different conditions according to recommendation<sup>58</sup>);
- c) duality assessment of connection from viewpoint of demands for signal/noise ratios demonstrated on examples of used regimes of transmitting according to recommendation<sup>59</sup>);
- d) planning of data stations in the HF bands according to recommendation<sup>60</sup>);

---

<sup>55</sup>) Radio Regulations, International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, 2008.

<sup>56</sup>) Regional agreement concerning the Use by the Broadcasting Service of Frequencies in the Medium Frequency Bands in Regions 1 and 3 and in the Low Frequency Bands in Region 1 (Geneva, 1975).

<sup>57</sup>) Recommendation ITU-R F.1610 – Planning, design and implementation of HF fixed service radio systems.

<sup>58</sup>) Recommendation ITU-R P.533-10 – Method for the prediction of the performance of HF circuits.

<sup>59</sup>) Recommendation ITU-R F.339-7 – Bandwidths, signal-to-noise ratios and fading allowances in complete systems.

<sup>60</sup>) Recommendation ITU-R F.763-5 – Data transmission over HF circuits using phase shift keying or quadrature amplitude modulation.



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

- e) estimation of noise ratio described in recommendation<sup>61</sup>);
- f) choice of appropriate mode of radio wave propagation<sup>62</sup>);
- g) prediction procedures of choice of the frequency<sup>63</sup>), <sup>64</sup>).

(6) The Office may additionally specify the conditions of use of radio frequencies in case of more intensive interest on use described bands or adoption of relevant standardisation documents.

## Article 6 Information on future development in the fixed service

The proposal on delete the name of the Czech Republic from list of countries listed in the footnote of the RR) is subject of conference WRC-12) agenda item 1.1.

## Part 3 Mobile service

### Article 7 Current conditions in the mobile service

(1) The use of the bands allocated to the land mobile service and the mobile except aeronautical mobile service is stated in the frame of the mobile service in accordance with provisions of the RR<sup>65</sup>).

(2) With respect to minimal use of bands allocated to the mobile service, the technical conditions of granting of individual authorisation to use radio frequencies are set down individually in case of request for individual authorisation with regard to current use in the Czech Republic, eventually abroad.

(3) In case of necessity to deploy a link in the mobile service, planning procedures stated in article 5 paragraph 1, 2 and 5 are properly used.

(4) The short range devices SRD<sup>66</sup>) use the frequencies on the base a secondary service<sup>67</sup>). In accordance with CEPT recommendation<sup>68</sup>), for their operation may be used frequencies as follows:

- a) from sub-band 9 kHz–27.5 MHz<sup>69</sup>) for operation by inductive applications devices<sup>70</sup>);
- b) from sub-bands 9–600 kHz and 12.5–20 MHz for use by medical implants);
- c) 457 kHz for use by stations designated for detecting avalanche victims;

---

<sup>61</sup>) Recommendation ITU-R P.372 – Radio noise.

<sup>62</sup>) Recommendation ITU-R P.1239-2 – Reference ionospheres' characteristics.

<sup>63</sup>) Recommendation ITU-R P.373-8 – Definitions of maximum and minimum transmission frequencies.

<sup>64</sup>) Recommendation ITU-R P.1240-1 – Methods of basic MUF, operational MUF and ray-path prediction.

<sup>65</sup>) Provisions No. 1.24 and 1.26 of RR.

<sup>66</sup>) Abbreviation SRD stands for Short Range Device.

<sup>67</sup>) Stations shall not cause harmful interference to other radiocommunication services nor claim protection from harmful interference of applications of other radiocommunication services.

<sup>68</sup>) Recommendation CEPT/ERC/REC 70-03 – Relating to the use of Short Range Devices (SRD).

<sup>69</sup>) The sub-band also designated for the same purposes adjoins to sub-band from above.

<sup>70</sup>) The use of frequencies is in accordance with Commission Decision 2010/368/EU of 30 June 2010 amending Decision 2006/771/EC on harmonisation of the radio spectrum for use by short range device.

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

- d) from sub-bands 6765–6795 kHz, 13.553–13.567 MHz and 26.957–27.283 MHz in accordance with footnotes of the RR), ) for industrial, scientific and medical use so-called ISM bands<sup>71)</sup>, i.e. use of radio frequencies for purposes excluding telecommunications, e.g. for technological heating, lighting, boiling, scientific experiments;
- e) 4515 kHz for use railway applications Euroloop;
- f) from sub-band 27.415–27.5 MHz) for use wireless microphones and assistive listening devices<sup>72)</sup>);
- g) from sub-band 26.957–27.283 MHz for operation of non-specific short range devices exception devices for transfer of images).

General measure<sup>73)</sup> specifies conditions of use of radio frequencies including technical parameters.

(5) In the bands 1625–1635 kHz, 1800–1810 kHz and 2160–2170 kHz, additionally allocated to the Czech Republic by footnote of the RR), utilisation by stations operated on individual authorisation, was terminated.

(6) The footnote of the RR) is taken in consideration in the process of assignment of frequencies in the bands 1850–2045 kHz, 2194–2498 kHz, 2502–2625 kHz and 2650–2850 kHz.

(7) In accordance with footnote of the RR), the frequency 2182 kHz may be furthermore used in compliance with procedures applicable for terrestrial radiocommunication services for coordinated search and rescue operation SAR<sup>74)</sup>.

(8) In accordance with footnote of the RR<sup>75)</sup>, the users of band 13 360–13 410 kHz shall take all practicable steps to protect radio astronomy.

(9) The civil use is limited to operation of short range device in the band 27.405–27.5 MHz which is allocated to non-civil use.

(10) The stations of remote model control<sup>76)</sup> may use the frequencies 13.56 MHz, 26.995 MHz, 27.045 MHz, 27.095 MHz, 27.145 MHz and 27.195 MHz in accordance with CEPT Decision<sup>77)</sup>. General authorisation<sup>78)</sup> specifies detailed conditions of use of radio frequencies<sup>79)</sup> including technical parameters.

(11) The sub-band 26.56–27.41 MHz is designated for the use by citizen band radio stations in accordance with CEPT Decision<sup>80)</sup>. General authorisation<sup>81)</sup> specifies conditions of the use of radio frequencies including technical parameters.

---

<sup>71)</sup> Abbreviation ISM stands for Industrial, scientific and medical applications.

<sup>72)</sup> It is the band A cited in Annex 10 of CEPT/ERC/REC 70-03 Recommendation.

<sup>73)</sup> General Authorisation No. VO-R/10/09.2010-11 for the use of radio frequencies and for operation of Short Range Devices.

<sup>74)</sup> Abbreviated from Search And Rescue (SAR).

<sup>75)</sup> Footnote 5.149 of RR.

<sup>76)</sup> It means Remote Control of models moving in the air, on the ground and on the surface or under the surface.

<sup>77)</sup> CEPT/ERC/DEC/(01)10 – ERC Decision of 12 March 2001 on harmonised frequencies, technical characteristics and exemption from individual licensing of Short Range Devices used for Flying Model control operating on the frequencies 26.995, 27.045, 27.095, 27.15 and 27.195 MHz.

<sup>78)</sup> General Authorisation No. VO-R/15/08.2005-27 for the use of radio frequencies and for the operation of equipment for remote control of models in the 13 MHz to 40 MHz bands as amended.

<sup>79)</sup> The stations of Remote Control are considered to be short range device.

<sup>80)</sup> CEPT/ECC/DEC/(11)03 – ECC Decision on the harmonised use of frequencies for Citizens' Band (CB) radio equipment, June 2011.

<sup>81)</sup> General Authorisation No. VO-R/7/08.2005-22 for the use of radio frequencies and for the operation of citizen band radio stations in the 27 MHz.

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

#### Article 8

##### **Information on future development in mobile service**

(1) Change of utilisation in favour of systems providing safety information for vessels and ports in the maritime mobile service is expected in the band 495–505 kHz which is minimally used according to footnote of the RR) by radiotelegraphy. The change will be considered in frame of the conference WRC-12 agenda item 1.10.

(2) Significant development of civil utilisation of bands allocated to the mobile service even broader introducing of digital technologies are expected.

(3) Article 6 on future development in the fixed service informs on expected changes of allocations.

#### Part 4

##### **Broadcasting**

#### Article 9

##### **Current conditions in the broadcasting service**

(1) The bands 148.5–283.5 kHz in LF bands and the bands 526.5–1606.5 kHz in MF bands are allocated to the broadcasting service. The use of frequencies in the bands 150–285 kHz and 525–1605 kHz complies with Agreement Geneva, 1975) (hereinafter only agreement).

(2) From the frequencies assigned according to agreement to the Czech Republic, the frequencies 270 kHz, 639 kHz, 954 kHz, 1062 kHz, 1332 kHz are used for operation of the broadcasting stations using amplitude modulation transmission.

#### Article 10

##### **Information on future development in broadcasting service**

Possible development of technologies in the broadcasting service indicates e.g. CEPT Report<sup>82</sup>). However, in the Czech Republic, changes of currently used transmitting technologies are not expected in long term view.

#### Part 5

##### **Aeronautical mobile (R) and (OR) service**

#### Article 11

##### **Current conditions in the aeronautical mobile (R) and (OR) service**

(1) In the aeronautical mobile service<sup>83</sup>), the sign (R) placed after name of the service means the service on regular flight routes, (OR) means out of these routes.

(2) The aeronautical mobile (R) service is reserved for the communication providing safety and regularity of flight in accordance with provision of the RR<sup>84</sup>). In accordance with

---

<sup>82</sup>) CEPT Report 117 – Managing the transition to digital sound broadcasting in the frequency bands below 80 MHz, rev. Gothenburg, 2010.

<sup>83</sup>) The service is defined by provision 1.32 of RR.

<sup>84</sup>) Provision 1.22 of RR.

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

the provision of the RR<sup>85</sup>), the aeronautical mobile (OR) service is designated for communication including flight coordination.

(3) The appendix of the RR<sup>86</sup>) and the ICAO<sup>87</sup>) convention regulates the assignment of frequencies to the Czech Republic and conditions of the use of the bands by the aeronautical mobile (OR) service.

(4) The appendix of the RR<sup>88</sup>) regulates the assignment of frequencies to the Czech Republic and conditions of the use of the bands by the aeronautical mobile (R) service.

(5) The carrier frequencies 3023 kHz and 5680 kHz are designated for coordinated search and rescue SAR in accordance with footnotes of the RR), ).

(6) The frequencies for the aeronautical mobile (OR) service have mainly non civil use.

#### Article 12

### **Information on future development in aeronautical mobile (R) and (OR) services**

No changes in utilisation of the band by this radiocommunication service on international and national level are expected.

#### Part 6

### **Aeronautical radionavigation service**

#### Article 13

### **Current conditions in the aeronautical radionavigation service**

(1) The aeronautical radionavigation service<sup>89</sup>) is designated for the use of navigation of aircrafts and for their traffic safety.

(2) The frequencies for the aeronautical radionavigation service are coordinated in the bands 415–435 MHz and 510–526.5 kHz in accordance with the Geneva plan, 1985<sup>90</sup>). Specific conditions of the use of frequencies are defined by the ICAO convention).

#### Article 14

### **Information on future development in aeronautical radionavigation service**

No changes in utilisation of the band by this radiocommunication service on international and national level are expected.

#### Part 7

### **Radiolocation service**

#### Article 15

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

The radiolocation service has no use in the bands described by this part of plan.

---

<sup>85</sup>) Provision 1.34 of RR.

<sup>86</sup>) Appendix 27 of RR.

<sup>87</sup>) Annex 10 of the Convention of the International Civil Aviation organisation (ICAO).

<sup>88</sup>) Appendix 26 of RR.

<sup>89</sup>) Provision 1.46 of RR.

<sup>90</sup>) Frequency assignment plan for the aeronautical radionavigation service in the MF bands in Region 1 (GE85).

Article 16

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

The conference WRC-12 agenda item 1.15 refers to consideration of possible allocations to the radiolocation service for operation of oceanographic radar systems<sup>91)</sup> based on the principle of sharing with other bands. In connection with the agenda item it could be also expected that in the bands newly allocated to the radiolocation service may bring about change of allocation to the mobile service on a primary basis.

Article 8

**Maritime mobile service**

Article 17

**Current conditions in the maritime mobile service**

(1) The frequency assignments to the maritime mobile service mostly based on a primary basis include both the frequencies providing common communication requirements of the service and also distress and safety (MSI) frequencies of GMDSS) system using radiotelephonic, DSC<sup>92)</sup> and NBDP operation.

(2) The use of frequencies allocated to the maritime mobile service subjects to appendix of the RR<sup>93)</sup>. In the bands 4000–26 175 kHz, authorisation of frequencies is subject to article of the RR<sup>94)</sup>.

(3) The frequencies designated for distress and safety communications and conditions of their utilisation are described in appendix of the RR<sup>95)</sup> and shall meet following conditions:

- a) The frequencies 2187.5 kHz, 4207.5 kHz, 6312 kHz, 8414.5 kHz, 12 577 kHz and 16 804.5 kHz are distress and safety frequencies using DSC mode;
- b) the frequencies 2182 kHz<sup>96)</sup>, 3023 kHz, 4125 kHz, 5680 kHz, 6215 kHz, 8219 kHz 12 290 kHz and 16 420 kHz are designated for voice communication;
- c) in accordance with Article 33 of the RR, the frequencies 4125 kHz and 6215 kHz are auxiliary to the frequency 2182 kHz;
- d) the frequencies 2174.5 kHz, 4177.5 kHz, 6268 kHz, 8376.5 kHz, 12 520 kHz and 16 695 kHz are the international distress frequencies for narrowband direct printing telegraphy (NBDP);
- e) cited frequencies have, in accordance with Article 30 of the RR, the character of SOL<sup>97)</sup> service and they claim the protection from harmful interference.

(4) Any harmful interference must not be caused to the frequencies 490 kHz and 518 kHz used for transmission coast stations in the NAVTEX service in accordance with footnote of the RR).

---

<sup>91)</sup> Resolution 612 (WRC-07) and Resolution 611 (WRC-07) relates to oceanographical radar systems.

<sup>92)</sup> Abbreviation DSC stands for Digital Selective Calling which means type of operation in case of distress, safety communication and for establish of communication..

<sup>93)</sup> Appendix of RR.

<sup>94)</sup> Article 52 of RR.

<sup>95)</sup> Appendix 15 of RR – Frequencies for distress and safety communication for the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDS).

<sup>96)</sup> Footnote 5.108 of RR.

<sup>97)</sup> Abbreviation SOL stands for Safety of life and names the service connected with endanger of life.

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

(5) The carrier frequency 8364 kHz) may be used moreover in accordance with procedures applicable for terrestrial radiocommunication services for search and rescue operations concerning space vehicles.

(6) The frequency 4209.5 kHz is designated only for coast stations of MSI transmission<sup>98)</sup>, ), ).

(7) The frequencies 4210 kHz, 6314 kHz 8416.5 kHz, 12 579 kHz, 16 806.5 kHz, 19 680.5 kHz, 22 376 kHz and 26 100.5 kHz are international frequencies for MSI transmission in accordance with footnote of the RR).

#### Article 18

##### **Information on future development in the maritime mobile service**

(1) The components of GMDSS system described in this part of plan will remain in the maritime mobile service as part of distress and safety communication.

(2) The intensity of use of these frequencies for voice communication in the maritime mobile service is slowly decreasing.

(3) The improvement of conditions for introduction and development of new digital technologies in the maritime mobile service, among others for this service in these bands by the arrangement of channels is the topic of consideration in the frame of WRC-12 agenda item 1.9.

#### Part 9

##### **Maritime radionavigation service**

#### Article 19

##### **Current conditions in the maritime radionavigation service**

(1) The bands 283.5–325 kHz and 2625–2650 kHz are allocated to the maritime radionavigation service.

(2) The footnote of the RR) and frequency plan Geneva, 1985) stands for the use of frequencies from the bands 283.5–325 kHz.

(3) The frequencies allocated to the maritime mobile service are not actively used in the Czech Republic except of DGPS application<sup>99)</sup> in EU RIS system<sup>100)</sup>.

#### Article 20

##### **Information on future development in the maritime radionavigation service**

No changes in utilisation the band by this radiocommunication service are expected on international or national level.

---

<sup>98)</sup> Abbreviation MSI stands for Maritime Safety Information.

<sup>99)</sup> Abbreviation DGPS stands for Differential GPS.

<sup>100)</sup> Abbreviation RIS stands for River Information Services.

Part 10  
**Radionavigation service**

Article 21  
**Current conditions in the radionavigation service**

(1) The radionavigation service has no use in the bands 9–14 kHz.

(2) The important utilisation of frequencies of the service is the radionavigation system LORAN–C of which further operation is restricted on parts of North Atlantic region due to limited possibility to compete with Global Navigation Satellite Systems nowadays.

Article 22  
**Information on future development**

In connection with gradual reduction in operation of the radionavigation LORAN-C system, it is considered introducing of more advanced eLoran system which could replace also the application of the standard frequency and time signal service.

Part 11  
**Amateur service**

Article 23  
**Current conditions in the amateur service**

(1) The bands 1810–1850 kHz, 3500–3800 kHz, 7000–7200 kHz, 14 000–14 350 kHz, 18 068–18 168 kHz, 21 000–21 450 kHz and 24 890–24 990 kHz are allocated to the amateur service on a primary basis. The service has the character of a secondary service in the bands 135.70–137.80 kHz, 1850–2000 kHz and 10 100–10 150 kHz.

(2) The use of the band 1810–1830 kHz subjects to provision of footnote of the RR) to protect the services in a primary category which are used by the stations in countries listed in footnotes of the RR<sup>101</sup>).

(3) The operation of devices of the amateur and amateur-satellite services subjects to special legal measure<sup>102</sup>).

Článek 24  
**Informace týkající se budoucího vývoje v amatérské službě**

Taking into account agenda item 1.23 of World Radiocommunication Conference WRC-12) it is expected the consideration of worldwide allocation to the amateur service on a secondary basis in the sub-band 472–487 kHz provided possible coexistence with the aeronautical radionavigation service.

---

<sup>101</sup>) Footnotes 5.98 and 5.99 of RR.

<sup>102</sup>) Degree No. 156/2005 Coll., on technical and operational conditions of the amateur radiocommunication service.

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

Part 12  
**Radio astronomy service**

Article 25  
**Current conditions in the radio astronomy service**

(1) The claims protection from harmful interference of the radio astronomy service are set down by footnote of the RR), provision of the RR<sup>103</sup>) and the Article 29 of the RR.

(2) The bands allocated to the radio astronomy service are not used in the Czech Republic.

Article 26  
**Information on future development in the radio astronomy service**

No changes in utilisation the band by this radiocommunication service are expected on international or national level.

Part 13  
**Standard frequency and time signal**

Article 27  
**Current conditions in the standard frequency and time signal service**

The bands described in this part of plan are not used by the standard frequency and time service in the Czech Republic.

Article 28  
**Information on future development in the standard frequency and time signal service**

No changes in utilisation the band by this radiocommunication service are expected on international or national level.

Part 14  
**Final provisions**

Article 29  
**Effect**

This part of Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan is effective from 1 March 2012.

---

<sup>103</sup>) Provision 4.6 of RR.



### Explanatory memorandum

To implement Section 16(2) of the Act, the Office issues the Measure of General Nature Part No. PV-P/27/01.2012-1 of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan (hereinafter "the part of the plan"), specifying the technical characteristics and conditions of utilisation of radio spectrum in the frequency band from 9 kHz to 27 500 kHz by radiocommunication services.

The part of the plan is based on the principles established 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 the directive 2009/140/EC<sup>104</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). It also refers to 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 to anticipate the future decisions of the Office. The reason for issuing of the part of the plan is also presentation of coherent information on current utilisation of the bands with the objective to eliminate the potential possibility of harmful interference of the notified frequencies and particularly those which are used for distress communication.

In Article 2, information from Frequency Band Allocation Plan (the National Table of Frequency Allocations) are presented. Corresponding information on harmonisation intension is presented in article 2, which means allocation to the radiocommunication services and utilisation by applications according to ERC Report 25 – The European Table of Frequency Allocations and Utilisations. More detailed conditions of utilisation of the bands are described in the corresponding parts describing the radiocommunication services which have the allocation in the bands 9 kHz to 27.5 MHz. Some possible changes of the Radio Regulations are the subject of consideration in the conference WRC-12. The frequencies lower than 9 kHz are not the subject of radio spectrum management in accordance with definition on the basis of Section 15 of the Act.

Article 3 summarises the basic characteristics of the radio frequencies from the range 9 kHz to 27.5 MHz which includes the bands of myriametric waves (VLF), kilometric waves (LF), decametric (HF) and hectometric (MF) waves. In view of active civil use, the bands are used particularly by the amateur service and the broadcasting service. As for the other services, non civil utilisation is important. Due to coexistence with systems which use for its operation only the radio waves, utilisation of short range devices (SRD) utilising for its operation only magnetic waves (i.e. do not use electromagnetic waves) is presented.

Article 4 contains international obligations which means in case of described bands the Radio Regulations of International Telecommunication Union. The agreement Geneva, 1975 is another obligation for the bands of LF and MF waves which are allocated to the broadcasting service. Other obligations are presented in parts 6 and 9 describing the aeronautical radionavigation service and the maritime radionavigation service.

---

<sup>104</sup>) Directive 2009/140/EC of the European parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 amending Directives 2002/21/EC on common regulatory framework for electronic communications network and services, 2002/19/EC on access to, and interconnection of, electronic communications network and associated facilities, and 200/20/EC on the authorisation of electronic communications network and services.

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

Part 2 describes the basic conditions of utilisation from the bands allocated to the fixed service. Due to minimal interest about utilisation of frequencies granted on the basis of individual authorisation and due to limited extend of standardisation of conditions of utilisation of the bands, only framework conditions with use of procedures recommended by ITU-R Radiocommunication Sector are presented. The Office proceeds individually in process of planning and coordination. In the article describing future development, it is expected the termination of additional allocation to the fixed service and the land mobile service; the issue is the subject of consideration of the conference WRC-12. The change will not threaten utilisation of radio spectrum in the range of HF waves in the Czech Republic.

Part 3 informs on utilisation in the mobile service except the aeronautical mobile service. Given that the decisive technical parameters for inclusion the station in the mobile service are similar to the fixed service, the framework planning procedures for both of the services are equal. The use of frequencies by stations of short range devices (SRD) is possible only on condition that stations do not cause harmful interference to the other services allocated to the band on the basis of the National Table of Frequency Allocations.

Part 4 informs on broadcasting service which has the allocation on a primary basis in the LF band, MF band and HF band. The national assignments in the LF band and MF band are used actively in the Czech Republic.

Part 5 introduces the basic regulatory framework of utilisation of frequencies in the aeronautical mobile (R) and (OR) service, part 6 brings regulatory frame in the radionavigation service. Particularly in connection with development of the satellite services and applications, the intensity of civil use of described bands is decreasing with transition on utilisation of higher frequency bands for communication and radionavigation.

Part 7 relates to the radiolocation service which has no civil use in the band up to 27.5 MHz. Another possible allocation of the bands to the radiolocation service is the subject of consideration at conference WRC-12.

Part 8 describes the bands allocated to the maritime mobile service. The bands are not used actively in the Czech Republic. However, the provisions apply to the described bands to protect them against harmful interference from other services for reasons of assignment of listed frequencies for purpose of distress and safety communication.

Parts 9 and 10 relates to the maritime radionavigation service and the radionavigation service. The basic conditions of utilisation of frequencies by the services with reference to relevant provisions of the RR are stated for reason of protection from harmful interference from other services.

On conditions of utilisation of frequencies by the amateur radiocommunication service informs part 11 with the proviso that detailed conditions are stipulated by degree No. 156/2005 Coll., on technical and operational conditions of amateur radiocommunication service.

Part 12 informs on the allocation of the bands to the radio astronomy service. Although the service is not used on territory of the Czech Republic the claims for protection from harmful interference which result from the RR are not affected.

Part 13 relates to the standard frequency and time signal service which has no use in the Czech Republic.

Article 29 sets down the effect of Measure of General nature with regard to practice of Section 124 of the Act.

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

On the basis of Section 130 of the Act and in accordance with the Czech Telecommunication Office Rules for Conducting Consultations at the Discussion Site (hereinafter only "Rules"), the Office published a draft of Measure of General Nature Part No. PV-P/27/01.2012-1 of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan. During public consultation, the Office did not obtain any comments.

On behalf of the Council of the Czech  
Telecommunication Office

Pavel Dvořák  
Chairman of the Council  
Of the Czech Telecommunication Office  
<signed>