

Prague, 16 September 2021  
Ref.: 34 846/2021-619

Based on the results of a public consultation held 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 the decision of the Council of the Czech Telecommunication Office (hereinafter “the Office”) under Section 107(9)(b)(2) of the Act and to implement Section 16(2) of the Act, the Office as the competent administration authority under Section 108(1)(b) of the Act and Section 10 of the Act No. 500/2004 Coll., the Code of Administrative Procedure, as amended, hereby issues this Measure of General Nature

**Part No. PV-P/19/09-2021-9  
of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan  
for the frequency band 5.925–10 GHz.**

Article 1  
**Introductory provision**

This part of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan sets down the technical characteristics and conditions of use of radio spectrum in the frequency band from 5.925 GHz to 10 GHz by radiocommunication services. This part of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan is a follow-up to the Common part of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan<sup>1)</sup>.

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

Article 2  
**Frequency band characteristics**

(1) The described band is due to physical characteristics of radio frequencies one of the core bands for the fixed service, namely for purposes of the civil and non-civil microwave links with small and medium capacity over large distances. The band is significantly used also by the fixed-satellite service, radiodetermination service (radionavigation and radiolocation) and scientific services as well.

(2) The utilisation of national allocation of frequency bands to radiocommunication services<sup>2)</sup> is, with exceptions, in line with the harmonisation plan<sup>3)</sup> (hereinafter “ECA”). In the bands 7075–7145 MHz and 7235–7250 MHz, ECA does not indicate priority allocation for mobile service. In the 7250–7300 MHz band, the mobile service in the Czech Republic is limited to mobile, except aeronautical mobile. In the 7373–7550 MHz band, the national allocation for mobile service, except aeronautical mobile, is on secondary basis, contrary to the ECA where it is allocated on priority basis. In the Czech Republic, however, the

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

<sup>2)</sup> Government Decree No. 423/2017 Coll., amending the Government Decree No. 105/2010 Coll. on the Frequency Band Allocation Plan (National Table of Frequency Allocation).

<sup>3)</sup> ERC Report 25: European Table of Frequency Allocations and Applications in the frequency range 8.3 kHz to 3000 GHz, rev. 2020.

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utilisation in fixed and fixed satellite service is preferred. Other differences are in the allocation of the 8215–8400 MHz band on a priority basis for mobile service at national level, the 8400– 500 MHz band on a priority basis for mobile service except aeronautical mobile, and the 8500–8750 MHz band on a priority basis for fixed service. In addition, ECA indicates a secondary allocation of the 8400–8500 MHz band for radiolocation service.

(3) The information stated in this Article is further detailed in sections setting the specific conditions of band utilisation in individual radiocommunication services and bands.

## Article 3

### **International obligations**

(1) The provisions of Radio Regulations,<sup>4)</sup> (hereinafter “the RR”), European Commission (hereinafter “the Commission”) harmonisation documents and provisions of the HCM Agreement<sup>5)</sup> apply to the operation and coordination.

(2) If this part of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan states that the RR footnote applies, the text of the RR footnote stated in Part III of the Government Decree applies.<sup>2)</sup>

## Article 4

### **Information about future development**

(1) The World radiocommunications conference of the International Telecommunications Union ITU WRC-23 will discuss the designation of the ranges 6425–7025 MHz and 7025–7125 MHz for IMT<sup>6)</sup> mobile communication in the Point 1.2 of the Programme.

(2) It is assumed to initiate a study of conditions for the utilisation by WAS/RLAN<sup>7)</sup> applications in the 6425–7125 MHz bands at European level while ensuring the protection of the current use.

(3) Operating conditions of short-range devices are periodically updated by the Electronic Communications Committee CEPT ECC and by the Commission.

## Part 2

### **Conditions for the utilisation**

## Article 5

### **Short-range devices**

(1) Short-range devices using frequencies in bands allocated to different radiocommunication services, shall not cause harmful interference to applications

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<sup>4)</sup> Radio Regulations, International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, 2020.

<sup>5)</sup> HCM Agreement – Agreement between the Administrations of Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, France, Hungary, the Netherlands, Croatia, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Switzerland on the Co-ordination of frequencies between 29.7 MHz and 43.5 GHz for the fixed service and the land mobile service.

<sup>6)</sup> The IMT abbreviation stands for systems of mobile communications.

<sup>7)</sup> WAS/RLAN abbreviation stands for wireless access systems (WAS), which include Radio Local Area Networks (RLAN).

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of radiocommunications services and, at the same time, are not entitled to the protection against interference by radiocommunication service stations.

(2) In compliance with the Commission Decisions<sup>8), 9), 10)</sup> CEPT Decisions<sup>11), 12), 13), 14)</sup> and CEPT Recommendations,<sup>15)</sup> these ranges shall be utilised by following short-range devices (SRD<sup>16)</sup>):

- a) 5925–7000 MHz<sup>17)</sup> and 8500–10 000 MHz<sup>18)</sup> by Tanks Level Probing Radars (TLPR)<sup>19)</sup> in metal or reinforced concrete tanks or similar constructions;
- b) 5925–5935 MHz by equipment in applications for urban rail intelligent transport systems (ITS);
- c) 9200–9975 MHz by Tanks Level Probing Radars.
- d) 9200–9975 MHz by devices for radiodetermination;
- e) the whole range described in this Part by ultra-wideband radars to display structure of walls and ground surface by GPR/WPR; and
- f) the whole range described in this Part by devices for general use of ultra-wideband technology, tracking devices, devices embedded in automotive and railway vehicles, and devices on board aircrafts.

(3) Specific conditions for the utilisation of radio frequencies by short-range devices, including technical parameters, are defined by General Authorisation.<sup>20)</sup>

## Article 6

### Fixed service

(1) The 5925–6425 MHz band may be used by point-to-point fixed links with frequency division (FDD) with duplex separation 252.04 MHz. The equipment in operation shall fulfil the conditions according to some of the following provisions:

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- <sup>8)</sup> Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1345 of 2 August 2019 amending Decision 2006/771/EC updating harmonised technical conditions in the area of radio spectrum use for short-range devices.
  - <sup>9)</sup> Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/785 of 14 May 2019 on the harmonisation of radio spectrum for equipment using ultra-wideband technology in the Union and repealing Decision 2007/131/EC.
  - <sup>10)</sup> Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1426 of 7 October 2020 on the harmonised use of radio spectrum in the 5 875-5 935 MHz frequency band for safety-related applications of intelligent transport systems (ITS) and repealing Decision 2008/671/EC.
  - <sup>11)</sup> Decision ECC/DEC/(11)02 – Industrial Level Probing Radars (LPR) operating in frequency bands 6–8.5 GHz, 24.05–26.5 GHz, 57–64 GHz and 75–85 GHz.
  - <sup>12)</sup> Decision ECC/DEC/(06)04 – The harmonised use, exemption from individual licensing and free circulation of devices using Ultra-Wideband (UWB) technology in bands below 10.6 GHz.
  - <sup>13)</sup> Decision ECC/DEC/(12)03 – The harmonised conditions for UWB applications onboard aircraft.
  - <sup>14)</sup> Decision ECC/DEC/(08)01 – The harmonised use of Safety-Related Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) in the 5875–5935 MHz frequency band.
  - <sup>15)</sup> Recommendation CEPT/ERC/REC 70-03 – [Relating to the use of Short Range Devices (SRD)].
  - <sup>16)</sup> The abbreviation SRD stands for Short Range Device.
  - <sup>17)</sup> To this range, a range dedicated for the same purpose is adjacent from below.
  - <sup>18)</sup> To this range, a range dedicated for the same purpose is adjacent from above.
  - <sup>19)</sup> The abbreviation TLPR stands for Tank Level Probing Radar.
  - <sup>20)</sup> General Authorisation VO-R/10/07.2021-8 for the use of radio frequencies and for the operation of short range devices, as amended.

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- a) The channel spacing and channel separation is 29.65 MHz, whereas centre frequencies  $f_n$  and  $f_n'$  [MHz] of particular operating channels are in relation to the reference frequency  $f_0 = 6175$  MHz given by formulas

$$f_n = f_0 - 259.45 + 29.65n \text{ in the lower part of the band and} \\ f_n' = f_0 - 7.41 + 29.65n \text{ in the upper part of the band,} \\ \text{where } n = 1 \text{ up to } 8;$$

- b) The channel spacing and channel separation is 59.3 MHz, whereas centre frequencies  $f_n$  and  $f_n'$  [MHz] of particular operating channels are in relation to the reference frequency  $f_0 = 6175$  MHz given by formulas

$$f_n = f_0 - 244.625 + 29.65n \text{ in the lower part of the band and} \\ f_n' = f_0 + 7.415 + 29.65n \text{ in the upper part of the band,} \\ \text{where } n = 1 \text{ up to } 7.$$

Due to the overlap, either even or odd channels only can be used at the same site.

The arrangement is in accordance with the Recommendations ITU-R<sup>21)</sup> and CEPT.<sup>22)</sup>

(2) The 6425–7125 MHz band may be used by point-to-point fixed links with frequency division with duplex separation 340 MHz. The equipment in operation shall fulfil the conditions according to any following provisions:

- a) The channel spacing and channel separation is 40 MHz, whereas centre frequencies  $f_n$  and  $f_n'$  [MHz] of particular operating channels are in relation to the reference frequency  $f_0 = 6770$  MHz given by formulas

$$f_n = f_0 - 350 + 40n \text{ in the lower part of the band and} \\ f_n' = f_0 - 10 + 40n \text{ in the upper part of the band,} \\ \text{where } n = 1 \text{ up to } 8;$$

- b) The channel spacing is 80 MHz, whereas centre frequencies  $f_n$  and  $f_n'$  [MHz] of particular operating channels are in relation to the reference frequency  $f_0 = 6770$  MHz and in relation to the channel separation 40 MHz given by formulas

$$f_n = f_0 - 350 + 40n \text{ in the lower part of the band and} \\ f_n' = f_0 + 10 + 40n \text{ in the upper part of the band,} \\ \text{where } n = 1 \text{ up to } 7.$$

The arrangement is in accordance with the Recommendations ITU-R<sup>23)</sup> and CEPT.<sup>24)</sup>

(3) The 7125–7425 MHz band may be used by point-to-point fixed links with frequency division with duplex separation 161 MHz. The equipment in operation shall fulfil the following conditions:

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<sup>21)</sup> Recommendation ITU-R F.383.10 – Radio-frequency channel arrangements for high-capacity fixed wireless systems operating in the lower 6 GHz (5 925 to 6 425 MHz) band.

<sup>22)</sup> Recommendation ERC/REC 14-01 – Radio-frequency channel arrangements for high capacity analogue and digital radio-relay systems operating in the band 5925 to 6425 MHz.

<sup>23)</sup> Recommendation ITU-R F.384-11 – Radio-frequency channel arrangements for medium and high-capacity digital fixed wireless systems operating in the 6425 to 7125 MHz band.

<sup>24)</sup> Recommendation CEPT/ERC/REC 14-02 – Radio-frequency channel arrangements for medium and high-capacity analogue or high-capacity digital radio-relay systems operating in the 6425-7125 MHz band.

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- a) The channel spacing and channel separation is 14 MHz, whereas centre frequencies  $f_n$  and  $f_n'$  [MHz] of particular operating channels are in relation to the reference frequency  $f_0 = 7275$  MHz given by formulas

$$\begin{aligned}f_n &= f_0 - 147 + 14n \text{ in the lower part of the band and} \\f_n' &= f_0 + 14 + 14n \text{ in the upper part of the band,} \\ &\text{where } n = 5 \text{ up to } 8;\end{aligned}$$

- b) The channel spacing and channel separation is 1.75 MHz, whereas centre frequencies  $f_n$  and  $f_n'$  [MHz] of particular operating channels are in relation to the reference frequency  $f_0 = 7275$  MHz given by formulas

$$\begin{aligned}f_n &= f_0 - 140.875 + 1.75n \text{ in the lower part of the band and} \\f_n' &= f_0 + 20.125 + 1.75n \text{ in the upper part of the band,} \\ &\text{where } n = 1 \text{ up to } 8.\end{aligned}$$

The arrangement is derived from the Recommendation ITU-R.<sup>25)</sup> The utilisation of radio frequencies for channels No. 5 and 6 for the bandwidth of 14 MHz and for channels No. 1 up to 8 for the bandwidth of 1.75 MHz is subjected to frequency coordination with non-civil user of the band concerned.

(4) The 7425–7725 MHz band may be used by point-to-point fixed links with frequency division with duplex separation 161 MHz. The equipment in operation shall fulfil the following conditions:

- a) The channel spacing and channel separation is 7 MHz, whereas centre frequencies  $f_n$  and  $f_n'$  [MHz] of particular operating channels are in relation to the reference frequency  $f_0 = 7575$  MHz given by formulas

$$\begin{aligned}f_n &= f_0 - 154 + 7n \text{ in the lower part of the band and} \\f_n' &= f_0 + 7 + 7n \text{ in the upper part of the band,} \\ &\text{where } n = 1 \text{ up to } 20,\end{aligned}$$

- b) The channel spacing and channel separation is 14 MHz, whereas centre frequencies  $f_n$  and  $f_n'$  [MHz] of particular operating channels are in relation to the reference frequency  $f_0 = 7575$  MHz given by formulas

$$\begin{aligned}f_n &= f_0 - 150.5 + 14n \text{ in the lower part of the band and} \\f_n' &= f_0 + 10.5 + 14n \text{ in the upper part of the band,} \\ &\text{where } n = 1 \text{ up to } 9.\end{aligned}$$

The arrangement is derived from the Recommendation ITU-R.<sup>21)</sup>

## Article 7 Fixed-satellite service

(1) The 5925–6700 MHz band is designated for transmission of Earth stations to satellite stations. The 6700–7075 MHz band is allocated to the fixed-satellite service for both transmission (Earth-to-space) and reception (space-to-Earth).

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<sup>25)</sup> Recommendation ITU-R F.385-10 – Radio-frequency channel arrangements for fixed wireless systems operating in the 7110 to 7900 MHz band.

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(2) In accordance with the RR footnote,<sup>26)</sup> the Office is urged to take all practicable steps to protect spectral line observations of the radio astronomy service in the 6650–675.2 MHz band from harmful interference in making assignments in the 6700–7075 MHz band to the space stations.

(3) The use of the 6700–7075 MHz band (space-to-Earth), which is, in accordance with the RR footnote,<sup>27)</sup> limited only to feeder links for non-geostationary satellite systems of the mobile-satellite service, is subject to coordination under the RR provision<sup>28)</sup> and the RR provision<sup>29)</sup> does not apply. The use of the 6725–7025 MHz band (Earth-to-space) shall be, on the basis of the RR footnote,<sup>30)</sup> in accordance with the RR Appendix.<sup>31)</sup> The 6925–7075 MHz band may be used by feeder links for the mobile-satellite service.

(4) The Office carries out the national and international frequency coordination.

(5) In the bands above 7250 MHz, the service has no civil utilisation in the Czech Republic.

## Article 8 **Mobile-satellite service**

Allocation of the bands 7250–7375 MHz (space-to-Earth) and 7900–8025 MHz (Earth-to-space) to the mobile-satellite service is set down in accordance with RR footnote<sup>32)</sup> and the utilisation is subject to agreement under RR provision.<sup>33)</sup> The mobile-satellite service has no civil use in the Czech Republic.

## Article 9 **Radiodetermination service**

(1) According to RR provisions,<sup>34)</sup> the radiolocation, radionavigation and aeronautical radionavigation services are parts of the radiodetermination service.

(2) Based on the RR footnote, the 8500–8750 MHz band is allocated to radionavigation service for civil and non-civil use, e.g. for aeronautical radionavigation.

(3) In accordance with RR footnote,<sup>35)</sup> the use of the 8750–8850 MHz band by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to airborne Doppler navigation aids on a centre frequency of 8800 MHz.

(4) In accordance with RR footnote,<sup>36)</sup> the use of the 9000–9200 MHz band by the aeronautical radionavigation service is restricted to ground-based radars and to associated airborne transponders which transmit only on frequencies in this band and only when activated by radars operating in the same band. The stations operating in radiolocation service shall not

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<sup>26)</sup> Footnote 5.458A of RR.

<sup>27)</sup> Footnote 5.458B of RR.

<sup>28)</sup> Provision No. 9.11A of RR.

<sup>29)</sup> Provision No. 22.2 of RR.

<sup>30)</sup> Footnote 5.441 of RR.

<sup>31)</sup> Addendum 30B of RR.

<sup>32)</sup> Footnote 5.461 of RR.

<sup>33)</sup> Provision No. 9.21 of RR.

<sup>34)</sup> Provisions Nos. 1.40, 1.42, 1.46 and 1.48 of RR.

<sup>35)</sup> Footnote 5.470 of RR.

<sup>36)</sup> Footnote 5.337 of RR.

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cause harmful interference to those systems operating in radionavigation service, in compliance with the RR footnote.<sup>37)</sup>

(5) In the 9200–9500 MHz band, based on RR footnote,<sup>38)</sup> radar transponders for search and rescue purposes SART<sup>39)</sup> may be used, while observing ITU-R Recommendation<sup>40)</sup> – see RR Article.<sup>41)</sup>

(6) In accordance with RR footnote,<sup>42)</sup> it is set down, that in the 9300–9500 MHz band, the response from radar transponders shall not be capable of being confused with the response from radar beacons (Racon)<sup>43)</sup> and shall not cause interference to ship or aeronautical radars in the radionavigation service, having regard, however, to RR provision.<sup>44)</sup>

(7) The use of the 9300–9500 MHz band by aeronautical radionavigation service is, in accordance with RR footnote,<sup>45)</sup> limited to airborne weather radars and ground-based radars. In the 9300–9320 MHz band, ground-based radiolocation beacons of the radionavigation service may be also operated, subject to not causing harmful interference to maritime radionavigation service. In the 9300–9500 MHz band, in accordance with RR footnote,<sup>46)</sup> the stations operated in the radiolocation service shall not cause harmful interference to the radars operated in the radionavigation service in accordance with RR, nor claim protection from them. In the 9300–9500 MHz band, the ground-based radars used for meteorological purposes have priority over all other radiolocation devices.

## Article 10 Mobile service

(1) The 5945–6425 MHz band shall be used in compliance with the Commission Decision<sup>47)</sup> and CEPT Decision<sup>48)</sup> by WAS/RLAN<sup>7)</sup> systems. Specific conditions for the

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<sup>37)</sup> Footnote 5.473A of RR.

<sup>38)</sup> Footnote 5.474 of RR.

<sup>39)</sup> Abbreviation SART stands for Search and Rescue Transponder.

<sup>40)</sup> Recommendation ITU-R M.628-5 – Technical characteristics for search and rescue radar transponders.

<sup>41)</sup> Article 31 of RR.

<sup>42)</sup> Footnote 5.427 of RR.

<sup>43)</sup> The term Racon means Radio Beacon.

<sup>44)</sup> Provision No. 4.9 of RR.

<sup>45)</sup> Footnote 5.475 of RR.

<sup>46)</sup> Footnote 5.475B of RR.

<sup>47)</sup> Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1067 of 17 June 2021 on the harmonised use of radio spectrum in the 5945-6425 MHz frequency band for the implementation of wireless access systems including radio local area networks (WAS/RLANs).

<sup>48)</sup> Decision ECC/DEC (20)01 on the harmonised use of the frequency band 5945–6425 MHz for Wireless Access Systems including Radio Local Area Networks (WAS/RLAN).

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utilisation of radio frequencies, including technical parameters, are laid down by General Authorisations.<sup>49)</sup>

(2) In compliance with the RR footnote,<sup>50)</sup> aeronautical stations shall not broadcast in the 8025–5400 MHz band.

#### Article 11 **Meteorological-satellite service**

The use of the 7450–7550 MHz band by meteorological satellites is limited, in accordance with RR footnote,<sup>51)</sup> to geostationary systems and the use of the 7750 – 7900 MHz band, in accordance with RR footnote,<sup>52)</sup> to non-geostationary systems. Moreover, the 9975–10025 MHz band is allocated by the RR footnote<sup>53)</sup> to meteorological-satellite service on a secondary basis for the utilisation by meteorological radars. Allocated bands are not utilised in the Czech Republic.

#### Article 12 **Radio astronomy service**

(1) The radio astronomy service is passive radiocommunication service based on reception of radio waves of cosmic origin. With regard to low levels of the received signals, the operation of the service depends on protection from interference from other radiocommunication services.

(2) In accordance with the RR footnote,<sup>54)</sup> users of the 6650–6675.2 MHz band shall take all practicable steps to protect the radio astronomy service.

#### Article 13 **Earth exploration-satellite service and space research service**

(1) The radio spectrum can be used by scientific applications in both services.

(2) In accordance with the RR footnote,<sup>55)</sup> the measurement by means of passive microwave sensors is possible to be carried out in the 6425–7250 MHz band in the Earth exploration-satellite service. In the 7190–7250 MHz band, the regulatory conditions are applied in accordance with the RR footnote.<sup>56)</sup>

(3) In accordance with the RR footnote,<sup>57)</sup> the systems of the space research service (Earth-to-space) designated for deep space shall not radiate in the 7190–7235 MHz band.

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<sup>49)</sup> General Authorisation VO-R/12/03.2021-3 for the use of radio frequencies and for the operation of equipment for broadband data transmission in the bands 2.4 GHz–71 GHz 50), as amended.

<sup>50)</sup> Footnote 5.463 of RR.

<sup>51)</sup> Footnote 5.461A of RR.

<sup>52)</sup> Footnote 5.461B of RR.

<sup>53)</sup> Footnote 5.479 of RR.

<sup>54)</sup> Footnote 5.149 of RR.

<sup>55)</sup> Footnote 5.458 of RR.

<sup>56)</sup> Footnote 5.460A and 5.460B of RR.

<sup>57)</sup> Footnote 5.460 of RR.



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(4) Geostationary satellites in the space research service operated in the 7190–7235 MHz band shall not claim protection from existing and future stations in the fixed and mobile service. The RR provision<sup>58)</sup> does not apply in this case.

(5) The utilisation of the 8400–8450 MHz band by the space research service is, in accordance with the RR footnote,<sup>59)</sup> limited to deep space.

(6) Stations in both scientific services in the bands 8550–8650 MHz and 9300–9800 MHz, in accordance with the RR footnotes,<sup>60),61)</sup> shall not cause harmful interference to stations in the radiolocation service and the radionavigation service and shall not claim protection from them. Further regulatory conditions for scientific services in the 9800–9900 MHz band are described in the RR footnotes.<sup>62)</sup>

(7) The utilisation of the 9300–9500 MHz band by the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) and space research service, in compliance with the RR footnote,<sup>63)</sup> is limited only to systems requiring the necessary bandwidth larger than 300 MHz, which cannot be fully located within the 9500–9800 MHz band.

(8) In the Earth exploration-satellite service in the bands 9200–9300 MHz and 9900–10000 MHz, in accordance with the RR footnotes,<sup>64)</sup> other regulatory conditions concerning implementation of the Earth exploration-satellite stations and connected to protection of other radiocommunication services from harmful interference apply.

### Part 3 Final provision

#### Article 14 Repealing provision

The Part of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan No. PV-P/19/12.2017-11 for the 5.925–10 GHz frequency band of 20 December 2017 shall be repealed.

#### Article 24 Effect

This part of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan shall come into effect from 11 October 2021.

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<sup>58)</sup> Provision No. 5.43A of RR.

<sup>59)</sup> Footnote 5.465 of RR.

<sup>60)</sup> Footnote 5.469A of RR.

<sup>61)</sup> Footnote 5.476A of RR.

<sup>62)</sup> Footnote 5.478A and 5.478B of RR.

<sup>63)</sup> Footnote 5.475A of RR.

<sup>64)</sup> Footnote 5.474A, 5.474B, 5.474C and 5.474 of RR.

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### **Explanatory memorandum**

To implement Section 16(2) of the Act, the Office issues the Measure of General Nature Part No. PV-P/19/09.2021-9 of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan (hereinafter “the part of the plan”), laying down the technical characteristics and conditions of the use of radio spectrum in the frequency band from 5925 MHz to 10 GHz by radiocommunication services.

This part of the plan is based on the principles embedded in the Act and in European legislation, especially in Directive (EU) 2018/1972 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the European Electronic Communications Code and in 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) and determined in the Common part of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan No. PV/10.2005-35. The purpose of this part of the plan is to ensure the transparency of conditions for radio spectrum use and the ability to anticipate the future decisions of the Office.

The reason for the new issue of this part of the plan is particularly the implementation of the Commission Decision for the use of 5945–6425 MHz band by WAS/RLAN systems in Article 10. The General Authorisation for the use of radio frequencies lays down the conditions of the use. Other changes include the possibility to utilise simplex channels in the 7135– 219 MHz band in the fixed service.

Article 2 sets characteristics of the band together with information common to radiocommunication services utilising the described band. With regard to removing duplicities with National Table of Frequency Allocations, Table 1 of frequency band allocations in Part 1 was removed. The originally stated information about utilising the band by applications can be also found on information portal spektrum.ctu.cz.

Article 3 contains international obligations which address the 5.925–10 GHz band in question.

Information about future development is newly summarized in Article 4.

Short-range devices, utilising bands allocated to different radiocommunications services are cumulatively covered in Article 5.

Conditions for the use of the bands allocated to fixed service are set in Article 6. Currently, it is possible to merge two neighbouring channels with the bandwidth of 29.65 MHz. Currently, it is possible to utilise channels in the lower part of paired band for simplex point-to-point fixed links in the 7125–7425 MHz band. Based on negotiations with non-civil band user, the possibility to utilise 14 MHz duplex channels 5 and 6 and 1.75 MHz duplex channels 1 up to 8 is newly mentioned. Requests for the use of the relevant radio frequencies will be subject to frequency coordination with the non-civil band user. CTU will discuss the possibility of utilising other duplex channels also in the upper part of the band with non-civil users, in case of user's interest.

Parts 7 and 8 set the conditions of the fixed-satellite service and the mobile-satellite service.

Part 9 consists of the radiolocation service, radionavigation and aeronautical radionavigation services. In article 3, the correlation between the radiolocation and radionavigation services was added in compliance with RR footnote.

Framework conditions for the utilisation of the 5945–6425 MHz range in mobile service by WAS/RLAN applications are implemented in Article 10. The General Authorisation lays

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down specific conditions. Article 2, in compliance with RR, prohibits broadcasting of aeronautical stations in the 8025–8400 MHz band to protect the utilisation in the Earth exploration-satellite service.

The text brings other changes in line with the RR and they have no significant impact on radio spectrum utilisation in the Czech Republic.

Article 13 sets down the effect of the Measure of General Nature with regard to implement Section 124 of the Act.

Based on the Section 130 of the Act and in accordance with the Rules of the Czech Telecommunication Office for Consultations at the Discussion Site, the Office published a draft of Measure of General Nature Part No. č. PV-P/19/XX.2021-YY of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan together with a call for submitting comments at discussion site on 3 August 2021. The Office received comments from 3 stakeholders during the public consultation. The comments referred to Article 6 (fixed service) and Article 10 (mobile service). CTU accepted one comment on fixed service, and the use of 1.75 MHz band was added to the text. Comments on the WAS/RLAN conditions in mobile service were explained and two of them were not accepted. The consolidated version of all comments and opinions and their settlement including the justification is provided in the settlement table published on Discussion Site.

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