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

Prague, 3 May 2022
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Based on the result 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 Administrative Procedure Code, as amended, hereby issues this Measure of General Nature

Part No. PV-P/10/05.2022-4 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.[1])

Part 1
General information on the frequency band

Article 2
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 range of spectrum designated for terrestrial television broadcasting in the UHF band is being gradually reduced. The economic indicators and societal benefits 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) in Europe, whereby the harmonisation process with other ITU-R[2]) regions was completed. In EU countries, the conditions for the use of the band are set forth in Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council. [3])

(2) The sub-bands from 703–788 MHz, 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

[1]) Common part of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan No. PV/10.2005-35 as amended.
[2]) International Telecommunication Union. ITU-R - Radiocommunication sector ITU.
[3]) 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.

communications services principle applies and they are considered as applications of the mobile, fixed and broadcasting services.

(3) The allocation of frequency bands to radiocommunication services in the National Table of Frequency Allocations[4]) correspond with the European harmonisation.[5])

(4) Information stated in this article are further detailed in the Parts setting the specific conditions of band utilisation in individual radiocommunication services and bands.

Article 3
International obligations

(1) Provisions of the Radio Regulations[6]) (hereinafter "RR"), European Commission (hereinafter "Commission") harmonisation documents, provisions of the HCM Agreement,[7]) the Geneva Agreement, 2006[8]) and other international bilateral and multilateral agreements apply to the utilisation and coordination of radio frequencies, particularly with regard to coordination of the use in the broadcasting service and mobile service.

(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[4]) applies.

Article 4
Information on future development

(1) The World radiocommunications conference of the International Telecommunications Union ITU WRC-23 will debate, regarding the UHF band, the review of the use of the radio spectrum in the 470–694 MHz band, considering the needs of current services and possible changes in the utilisation of the band. As regards the Czech Republic, proposals for possible solutions at the EU level are particularly relevant for further development of the use of the UHF band.

(2) According to the Commission Decision,[9]) implementation of the conditions for the new railway communications will allow the development of broadband railway transport communication systems in the 874,4–880/919,4–925 MHz band.

(3) In relation to the Commission Decision,[10]) the deployment of 5G systems in the 880–915/925–960 MHz band is expected, while partial operation of GSM systems is maintained.

(4) Conditions for the operation of Short Range Devices are periodically updated by the European Electronic Communications Committee of CEPT (hereinafter "ECC") and by the Commission.

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[4]) Decree No. 105/2010 Coll., on the frequency band allocation plan (National Table of Frequency Allocation), as amended.
[5]) ERC Report 25: European Table of Frequency Allocations and Applications in the frequency range 8.3 kHz to 3000 GHz, rev. 2021.
[6]) Radio Regulations, International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, 2020.
[7]) HCM Agreement – Agreement among 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.
[8]) 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).
[9]) Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1730 of 28 September 2021 on the harmonised use of the paired frequency bands 874,4-880,0 MHz and 919,4-925,0 MHz and of the unpaired frequency band 1900-1910 MHz for Railway Mobile Radio.
[10]) Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/173 of 7 February 2022 on the harmonisation of the 900 MHz and 1800 MHz frequency bands for terrestrial systems capable of providing electronic communications services in the Union and repealing Decision 2009/766/EC.

Part 2
Conditions for utilisation

Article 5
Short Range Devices

(1) Short Range Devices use frequencies in the bands allocated to various radiocommunication services, they must not cause harmful interference to applications of the radiocommunication services and at the same time, they cannot claim protection from harmful interference caused by the stations of radiocommunication services.

(2) In accordance with Commission Decisions[11]),[12]),[13]),[14]) and ECC Recommendations,[15]), [16]) these sub-bands shall be used by the following Short Range Devices (SRD[17])):

a) 470–694 MHz, 733–758 MHz, 786–789 MHz, 821–832 MHz and 863–865 MHz by devices for wireless audio transmission, incl. wireless microphones;

b) 862–876 MHz and 915–921 MHz by unspecified Short Range Devices;

c) Sub-bands from the range 868.6–869.7 MHz by alarms;

d) 865–868 MHz and 916.1–918.9 MHz by radiofrequency identification equipment;

e) 863–868 MHz, 870–874.4 MHz and 915.8–919.4 MHz by Short Range Devices in data networks.

(3) Specific conditions for frequency utilisation, including the technical parameters, are defined by the General Authorisation.[18])

Article 6
Mobile service

(1) In accordance with RR footnote,[19]) the land mobile service has allocation in the 470–790 MHz band on a secondary basis and in accordance with ECC recommendation,[15]) this band is also designated for ancillary broadcasting applications and applications ensuring programme-making.[20])

(2) In accordance with the Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council[3]) and ECC Decision,[21]) the 694–790 MHz band is 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

[11]) Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/180 of 8 February 2022 amending Decision 2006/771/EC as regards the update of harmonised technical conditions in the area of radio spectrum use for short-range devices.
[12]) Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/172 of 7 February 2022 amending Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1538 on the harmonisation of radio spectrum for use by short-range devices within the 874-876 and 915-921 MHz frequency bands.
[13]) 2014/641/EU: Commission Implementing Decision of 1 September 2014 on harmonised technical conditions of radio spectrum use by wireless audio programme making and special events equipment in the Union.
[14]) 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.
[15]) Recommendation ERC/REC 25-10 - Frequency Ranges for the Use of Terrestrial Audio and Video Programme Making and Special Events (PMSE) applications.
[16]) Recommendation ERC/REC 70-03 relating to the use of Short Range Devices (SRD).
[17]) The abbreviation SRD stands for Short Range Device.
[18]) General Authorisation No. VO-R/10/07.2021-8 for the use of radio frequencies and for the operation of Short Range Devices, as amended.
[19]) Footnote 5.296 of RR.
[20]) Reportage links and other applications, abbreviated ENG/OB, alternatively SAP/SAB.
[21]) Decision ECC/DEC/(15)01 on harmonised technical conditions for mobile/fixed communications networks (MFCN) in the 694-790 MHz band including a paired frequency arrangement.

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,[22]) 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[22]) 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[23]) and duplex separation of 55 MHz. The 703–733 MHz sub-band is designated for terminals 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:

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

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

$$\text{where } n = 0 \text{ up to } 6;$$

e) The frequency sub-bands under Points c) and d) may be used by holders of radio frequencies block allocations;

f) The maximum number of rights for the 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;

g) The minimum transferable unit is the right for use of a single duplex pair of frequency blocks pursuant to Point d);

h) The sub-bands 694–703 MHz and 788–791 MHz are the guard bands;

i) The use of frequencies by users' terminals is possible based on the General Authorisation.[24])

(3) The 790–862 MHz band is, in accordance with Commission Decision[25]) designated for the operation of electronic communications networks. In the sub-bands 791–821 / 832–862 MHz, the number of rights for the 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 of the Commission Decision[25]) which sets down the technical parameters, called the spectral block edge masks, including limit values for in-block and out-of-block emissions as well as conditions for fulfilling 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 terminals transmission;

[22]) 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.
[23]) Abbreviation FDD stands for Frequency Division Duplex.
[24]) General Authorisation No. VO-R/1/12.2020-12 for the operation of the users´ terminals of the radio networks of the electronic communications, as amended.
[25]) 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.

d) In the sub-bands, six duplex pairs with 5 MHz blocks are defined, while block edge frequencies are given by formulas:

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

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

$$\text{where } n = 0 \text{ up to } 6;$$

e) The frequency sub-bands under Points c) and d) may be used by holders of radio frequencies block allocations;

f) The maximum number of rights for the use 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;

g) The minimum transferable unit is the right for the use of single duplex pair of frequency blocks pursuant to Point d);

h) The use of frequencies by user's terminals is possible based on the General Authorisation;[24])

i) The international obligations described in Article 9(2) are not affected by implementation of networks within framework of the mobile radiocommunication service;

j) The block allocation holder is obliged to respect agreements the Office has concluded with administrations of neighbouring countries;

k) The analogous conditions as listed in Paragraph 5(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 sub-bands 874.4–880 / 919.4–925 MHz are designated for railway transport communication systems in accordance with Commission Decision[9]) and ECC Decision[26]) and the following conditions apply:

a) Duplex separation is 45 MHz, the 874.4–880 MHz sub-band is designated for terminals transmission, the 919.4–925 MHz sub-band for base stations transmission;

b) Part A of the Annex of Commission Decision[9]) sets the technical conditions for GSM-R base stations;

c) Part B of the Annex of Commission Decision,[9]) sets the technical conditions for RMR broadband systems;[27])

d) 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; operator of the railway transport communication systems shall only be the legal entity, which is mandated, according to special legal regulation[28]) to manage the railway infrastructure owned by the state and which was granted the individual block allocation for the radio frequencies utilisation;

[26] Decision ECC/DEC/(20)02 on the harmonised use of the paired frequency bands 874.4-880.0 MHz and 919.4-925.0 MHz and of the unpaired frequency band 1900-1910 MHz for Railway Mobile Radio (RMR).
[27] Abbreviation RMR stands for Railway Mobile Radio.
[28]) 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.

e) The railway transport communication systems can be employed only for purposes of ensuring railway serviceability, its operation, and railway transport operation;[29])

f) The use of frequencies by user terminals is possible on the basis of the General Authorisation;[24])

g) The holder of individual authorisation for the use of radio frequencies for railway transport communication systems is obliged to coordinate on their own the use of the allocated radio frequencies with the block allocation holders whose networks use radio frequencies adjacent to the allocated radio frequencies, or use other radio frequencies with which coordination is necessary. The holder of individual authorisation shall also resolve cases of mutual interference in coordination with the block allocation holders.

(5) The sub-bands 880–915 / 925–960 MHz are designated, in accordance with adopted EU harmonisation documents,[10]), [30]) for the operation of terrestrial systems providing electronic communications services using GSM standard technology, or technologies, the operation of which is compatible[31]) with the operation of GSM systems and complies with the conditions of above mentioned documents (hereinafter "compatible technologies").[32]) The number of rights for the use of radio frequencies is limited. The sub-bands are utilised by block allocation holders 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);

[29]) Act No. 266/1994 Col., on railways, as amended.

[30]) 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.

[31]) 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)".

[32]) 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.

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 edge of compatible technology and the edge of the nearest GSM or GSM-R channel;[31]),[33]),[34]),[35]),[36])

f) Maximum e.r.p. of the GSM base station is 350 W;

g) The block allocation holder is authorised to designate on their own the individual radio frequencies for particular base stations taking into account, according to the ECC Recommendation,[37]) the agreements the Office has concluded with the administrations of the neighbouring countries, and mutual agreements with block allocation holders of the neighbouring countries the Office was informed about and approved them;

h) The use of frequencies by users´ terminals is possible based on the General Authorisation;[24])

i) The block allocation holder is obliged to coordinate on their own 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 on other radio frequencies, with which the coordination is necessary for such coordination upon 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 individual authorisation holder for the 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[38])) operated within the aeronautical radio navigation service in the band above 960 MHz. The Office will provide details about the locations of the aeronautical radio navigation service equipment upon request of the individual authorisation holder;

k) The international coordination[39]) and national coordination with operators of other transmitting radio equipment outside of the GSM networks and compatible technologies are carried out by the Office upon request of block allocation holder, or the Office can authorise block allocation holder to carry out the coordination.

Article 7
Broadcasting service

(1) The 470–694 MHz band is allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis and is utilised by transmission radio stations of digital terrestrial television and audio broadcasting.

[33]) 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."

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

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

[36]) Annex of the Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/173 of 7 February 2022 on the harmonisation of the 900 MHz and 1800 MHz frequency bands for terrestrial systems capable of providing electronic communications services in the Union and repealing Decision 2009/766/EC.

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

[38]) DME - Distance Measurement Equipment.

[39]) 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.

(2) International obligations related to the band utilisation follow from the Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council[3]) and the Geneva Agreement, 2006[8]) (hereinafter only "Agreement") and agreements of the relevant national administrations on the conditions for the use of frequencies in specific cases.

(3) The 470–694 MHz band is divided into 28 radio channels with channel spacing of 8 MHz, marked by numbers 21 to 48, 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 48.

(4) For nationwide broadcasting, the number of authorisations is limited, four block allocations of radio frequencies (hereinafter only "the block allocations") have been granted for networks designated for the provision of publicly available electronic communications services in the DVB-T2 standard. 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 dissemination of public service multiplex.[40]) 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 by relevant measures[41]) are granted by the Office based upon reasoned request for granting individual authorisation to use radio frequencies and based on successful coordination. Until the required coverage of the territory or population by the networks described in Paragraph 4 has been ensured and a decision has been taken on the further use of the band by broadcasting service after 2030, allocations and individual authorisations for radio channels shall not be granted for other networks for the purpose of nationwide broadcasting.

(6) Radio channels, except for the radio channels referred to in Paragraphs 4 and 5, can be used for purposes of regional and local broadcasting, disseminated beside nationwide transmission network which is based on the 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.

Based on the results of the international coordination, the Office can set also other technical conditions or limitations in the 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 the Agreement and subsequent agreements of relevant national administrations, and of radio channels according to Paragraph 5, or

b) Protect from future limitation of coordinated technical parameters of high-power transmitters on dominant spot heights, which fall under allotments pursuant to the Agreement and subsequent agreements of relevant national administrations.

[40]) Section 3 of the Act 483/1991 Coll., on the Czech Television, as amended.
[41]) Measures to optimise the parameters of broadcasting service.

In case that 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 block allocation holders to ensure higher quality coverage of the area and of the digital television signal reception for the inhabitants of the Czech Republic.

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

(9) The Office will decide on the way of utilisation and authorisation of allotments of the radio frequencies reserved for the Czech Republic pursuant to the Agreement and subsequent agreements of relevant national administrations, beside the allotments of radio frequencies according to Paragraph 4, in relation to the Terrestrial Digital Broadcasting Development Strategy and existing legislation.[42])

(10) 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 the plan. The geographic specification of the allotments is stated in Annex 2 of this part of the plan.

Article 8
Radiolocation service

The 470–494 MHz band is allocated to the radiolocation service according to RR footnote[43]) on a secondary basis, but only for the operation of radar wind profilers. Due to the intensive utilisation of the band in the broadcasting service, the band is not utilised in the radiolocation service and no future use is foreseen.

Article 9
Radio astronomy service

(1) The radio astronomy service is a passive radiocommunication service based on the reception of radio waves of space origin. According to RR footnote,[44]) the 608–614 MHz band is allocated to the radio astronomy service on a secondary basis, and according to RR footnote,[45]) 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.

[42]) Government Order No. 199/2018 Coll., on Technical plan of transition of terrestrial digital television broadcasting in DVB-T standard to DVB-T2 standard, as amended.
[43]) Footnote No. 5.291A of RR.
[44]) Footnote 5.306 of RR.
[45]) Footnote 5.149 of RR.

Part 3
Final provisions

Article 10
Repealing provision

This is to repeal the Measure of General Nature the Part of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan No. PV-P/10/05.2020-5 for the frequency 470–960 MHz band of 20 May 2020.

Article 11
Effect

This part of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan shall come into effect on 1 June 2022.

Explanatory Memorandum

To implement Section 16(2) of the Act, the Office issues the Measure of General Nature Part No. PV-P/10/05.2022-4 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 (EU)2018/1972 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the European Electronic Communications Code 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 implementation of the Commission Decision (EU) 2021/1730 laying down harmonised conditions on availability and effective utilisation of the radio spectrum for railway transport communication system (Railway Mobile Radio – RMR) in the bands 874.4–880.0 MHz 919.4–925.0 MHz and 1900–1910 MHz. Member states shall designate and make available these bands on a non-exclusive basis for railway transport communication systems in accordance with the technical conditions set in the Annex of this Decision.

Article 2 presents the characteristics of the radio spectrum utilisation described by this part of the plan. The conditions for dissemination in the 470–960 MHz band are particularly suitable for the needs of covering large areas. The band is thus one of the most important bands in terms of the use in the broadcasting and mobile service. The original importance/relevance of the band for dissemination of television broadcasting was gradually extended by the deployment of nationwide mobile networks, first with the second generation of mobile networks (GSM), and later with the 4th and 5th generations (4G/LTE, 5G). The deployment of digitalisation in television broadcasting has enabled the distribution of a wide range of programmes as well as it has contributed to the creation of frequency space for new mobile network systems through the efficient use of spectrum. Parts of the 470–694 MHz band, not used by the broadcasting service in a given location, are utilised by ancillary applications ensuring programme-making, such as wireless microphones. Railway transport communication systems also significantly utilise this band.

Article 3 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.

The future of the band is described in Article 4 with information about future development. Paragraph 1 refers to the ongoing review of the utilisation of the 470–694 MHz band with regard to the current band users’ needs and to the assessment of possible changes of conditions within the band. The review is one of the agenda points of the World Radiocommunication Conference which is going to be held in 2023. The point is substantively related to the need to find conditions of sharing the band between broadcasting service and applications in mobile service. In the preparatory meetings between the EU, CEPT and ITU, the possibility to allocate the 470–694 MHz band to mobile service on a priority basis (while keeping the existing allocation to the broadcasting service) is being discussed. This allocation would allow, for example, to use part of the spectrum currently used for television broadcasting by mobile networks and other applications and users of the radio spectrum. However, the national solution in the Czech Republic and the conditions for the further use of the 470–694 MHz band will be based on the future regulatory framework of the European Union. Information in Paragraph 2 on GSM-R system points out that GSM-R has been used on railway for many years and the deployment of a more technologically advanced

pan-European solution will be facilitated by the Commission implementing Decision.[9]) The progressive development of broadband communications on railway is expected.

Article 5 sets general conditions for Short Range Devices that cannot be classified under one particular radiocommunication service. These devices share the use of the radio spectrum on a secondary basis and must not interfere with other applications or require protection from interference. The relevant general authorisation sets the specific conditions.

Article 6 sets the conditions for the use in mobile service. Frequencies in the 470–694 MHz band which are not used for television broadcasting in a given location (so called white spots) may be used for ancillary broadcasting applications and applications ensuring programme-making. This utilisation is in the category of a service on a secondary basis, i.e. it cannot require protection from interference or cause interference to the broadcasting service on a primary basis.

Article 6(2) and(3) set the conditions for the use of the bands 700 MHz (694–790 MHz) and 800 MHz (790–862 MHz) by mobile networks. The conditions for the use of the bands are set in the relevant Commission Decisions. In both bands, there are six duplex pairs of 5 MHz bandwidth, which are also the minimum convertible unit. The use of the frequencies is only possible for holders of radio frequency block allocations granted in tenders. Subscriber terminals may utilise the frequencies based on the relevant general authorisation.

Article 6(4) implements the conditions set in the Commission Decision[9]) for railway transport communication systems, both for the future broadband systems and for the GSM-R system already in use. Technical conditions are set in the Annex to the Commission Decision: the Annex sets the technical conditions for the GSM-R system in Part A, and the technical conditions for broadband RMR in the bands 874.4–880.0 MHz and 919.4–925.0 MHz in Part B. These systems may only be used by a legal entity which takes care of the railway according to the relevant legal regulation and only for the purpose of ensuring the operation of the railway. Subscriber terminals may be operated based on the general authorisation.

Article 6(5) describes the 900 MHz band (880–915/925–960 MHz), which is utilised by both the GSM standard digital mobile systems and 4G broadband systems, prospectively also the 5G. To this end, the band has been re-arranged by individual block allocation holders to achieve continuous sub-bands allowing the deployment of broadband technologies. Harmonised conditions allowing also the operation of Narrowband IoT systems are regulated in Commission documents. Subscriber terminals may utilise the frequencies, as in other bands, based on the relevant general authorisation.

Article 7 consists of information about the use of the 470– 649 MHz band by the broadcasting service which in this band consist mainly of television broadcasting. Paragraph 2 lays down international commitments related to the broadcasting service in this band. Paragraph 3 defines the radio television channels and Paragraph 4 implements the limitation to the number of rights. Paragraph 5 deals with the situation where it is necessary to use additional radio channels beyond the allotments, due to territorial or population coverage in the case of nationwide networks.

Articles 7(6)–7(8) set out conditions for the utilisation of frequencies by individual regional or local television broadcasting transmitters which are not part of existing nationwide television broadcasting network. 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 frequency plan for DVB-T2 broadcasting, the Paragraph 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 where it is

supposed it will be possible to use also higher values of the radiated power, due to its distance from borders with the neighbouring countries. The maximal value for this region is thus set on 10 kW in relation to results of the international coordination. The Office can also set another conditions for the use of radio frequencies in individual authorisations, stemming from the international coordination. The Office notifies in Paragraph 7 that block allocations holders for the nationwide broadcasting networks have a priority demand to choose and coordinate radio frequencies needed to increase the quality of the coverage range in their broadcasting networks.

In Article 7(8), the Office enabled the operators to use regional or local broadcasting transmitters for disseminating programmes in DVB-T or DVB-T2 standards.

Paragraph 9 sets the limiting conditions for the use of frequencies from allotments beyond the block allocations for the use of radio frequencies under the Paragraph 4.

Radio channels for allotments in the frequency plan for the DVB-T2 broadcasting are set in the Annex 1 supplementing Article 7.

Article 8 provides information about the radiolocation service which has allocation in the lower part of the UHF band on a secondary basis. Due to the intensive utilisation of the band by UHF television broadcasting, no future use in the radiolocation service is foreseen.

Article 9 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.

Article 10 repeals the previous issue of the part of radio spectrum utilisation plan for the 470–960 MHz band and in Article 11, the Office sets down the effect of the published Measure of General Nature in accordance with Section 124 of the Act.

Based on 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.2022-YY of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan together with a call for comments on the discussion site on 1 March 2022. During the public consultation the Office received 1 comment regarding the optimisation of broadcasting networks in the broadcasting service. The Office partially complied with the comment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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							

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							

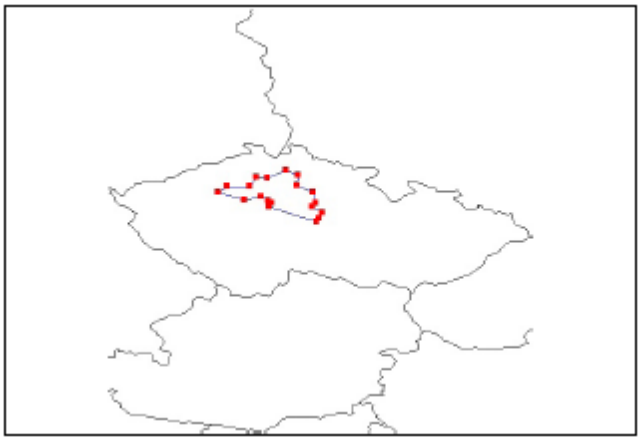
l) Name PLZ-01, PLZ-02, PLZ-03, PLZ-04, PLZ-05
Coordinates of the border points defining the allotment:

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

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

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		

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	

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[46]).

[46]) Abbreviation IDWM denotes ITU Digitized World Map.