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

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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/15/02.2020-2 of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan for the frequency band 380–470 MHz.

Article 1
Introductory Provision

This part of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan sets down the technical characteristics and conditions for radio spectrum utilisation in the frequency band from 380 MHz to 470 MHz by radiocommunication services and devices operated out of 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
Distribution of the Frequency Band

Frequency band (MHz)	Current conditions		Future harmonisation[2])	
	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation
380–385	MOBILE [3])	IRS MD	MOBILE [3])	IRS MD
385–387	MOBILE [3])	MD	MOBILE [3])	MD
387–390	MOBILE [3])	MD	MOBILE [3])	MD
390–395	MOBILE [3])	IRS MD	MOBILE [3])	IRS MD

[1]) Common part of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan No. PV/10.2005-35.
[2]) ERC Report No. 25: European Table of Frequency Allocations and Applications in the frequency range 8.3 kHz to 3000 GHz, rev. 2019.
[3]) Footnote 5.254 of the Radio Regulations.

395–399.9	MOBILE [3)]	MD	MOBILE [3)]	MD
399.9–400.05	MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)	Stations of the mobile-satellite service	MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)	Stations of the mobile-satellite service
400.05–400.15	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL-SATELLITE	Frequency standard 400.1 MHz	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL-SATELLITE	Frequency standard 400.1 MHz
400.15–401	METEOROLOGICAL AIDS METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) Space operation (space-to-Earth)	Stations of the mobile-satellite service Meteorological probes MD	METEOROLOGICAL AIDS METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth)	Stations of the mobile-satellite service Meteorological probes
401–402	METEOROLOGICAL AIDS SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)	Meteorological probes Meteorological aids MD SRD (medical implants)	METEOROLOGICAL AIDS EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)	Meteorological probes Meteorological satellites Meteorological aids MD SRD (medical implants)
402–403	METEOROLOGICAL AIDS EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Mobile except aeronautical mobile	Meteorological probes SRD (medical implants) MD	METEOROLOGICAL AIDS EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)	Meteorological probes Meteorological satellites SRD (medical implants)
403–405	METEOROLOGICAL AIDS	Meteorological probes SRD (medical implants)	METEOROLOGICAL AIDS	Meteorological probes SRD (medical implants)
405–406	METEOROLOGICAL AIDS MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	Meteorological probes SRD (medical implants) MD	METEOROLOGICAL AIDS MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	Meteorological probes SRD (medical implants) MD

406–406.1	MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)	Distress frequency GMDSS	MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)	Distress frequency GMDSS
406.1–410	LAND MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY	Mobile networks	LAND MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY	Mobile networks
410–420	MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Space research (space-to-space)[4])	Mobile networks IMT[5])	MOBILE except aeronautical mobile [4])	Mobile networks IMT [4])
420–430	MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Radiolocation [6])	Mobile networks IMT[4])	MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Radiolocation [5])	Mobile networks IMT [4])
430–432	AMATEUR RADIOLOCATION Land mobile [7])	SRD for remote control of machines Amateur stations	AMATEUR RADIOLOCATION [6])	SRD for remote control of machines Amateur stations
432–438	AMATEUR RADIOLOCATION Earth exploration-satellite (active) Land mobile [6]) [8])	Amateur stations ISM SRD MD	AMATEUR RADIOLOCATION Earth exploration-satellite (active) [6]) [7])	Amateur stations ISM SRD
438–440	AMATEUR RADIOLOCATION Land mobile [6])	Amateur stations MD	AMATEUR RADIOLOCATION	Amateur stations
440–448	MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Radiolocation	Mobile networks PMR 446 MD	MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Radiolocation	Mobile networks PMR 446
448–450	MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Radiolocation	Mobile networks Paging	MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Radiolocation	Mobile networks Paging
450–470	MOBILE [9])	Mobile networks IMT Links to research satellites	MOBILE [8])	Mobile networks IMT Links to research satellites

[4]) In accordance with footnote EU7 of ERC Report No. 25 the band may be used in sparsely populated areas for low capacity fixed links. These links shall be coordinated with the mobile service and require full protection.
[5]) Abbreviation IMT (International Mobile Telecommunications), in accordance with ITU-R 56-2 Resolution, stands for mobile communication systems and includes family of IMT-2000, IMT-Advanced and IMT-2020 systems.
[6]) In accordance with footnote ECA7 of the ERC Report No. 25, it is possible to use the band in sparsely populated areas for a low capacity fixed links. These links must be coordinated with a mobile service and require full protection.
[7]) Footnote ECA12 of ERC Report No. 25 requests administrations to harmonise as much as possible the use of the band with Table of frequency allocations of the Radio Regulations and with ERC Report No. 25.
[8]) In accordance with footnote 5.282 of the Radio Regulations the band 435–438 MHz may be used by amateur satellite service.
[9]) The band 449.75–450.25 MHz may be used for the space operation service and the space research (Earth-to-space), in accordance with footnote 5.286 of the Radio Regulations, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 of the Radio Regulations.

Article 3
Frequency Band Characteristics

(1) Described bands are intensively used by mobile service in particular.

(2) In Europe, the sub-bands 380–385 MHz and 390–395 MHz are harmonised bands designated for safety and rescue purposes.

(3) Reserved mobile service channels are occupied by fixed links transferred to this band in connection with releasing of other bands.

(4) The Office and operators of transmitting radio equipment are obliged to take all practicable measures to protect distress frequency in the 406–406.1 MHz band.

(5) In the bands 410–415 / 420–425 MHz and 451–456 / 461–466 MHz, which are harmonised for IMT technologies, conditions for development of IMT networks are introduced.

Article 4
International Obligations

Provisions of the Radio Regulations[10]) (hereinafter only "RR"), provisions of HCM Agreement[11]) and other international agreements[12]) apply to operation and coordination.

Part 2
Devices Operated out of Radiocommunication Services

Article 5
Current Conditions in terms of Devices Operated out of Radiocommunication Services

(1) The 401–406 MHz band may be used in accordance with CEPT Decision[13]) by short range devices SRD[14]) – low power medical implant devices. The frequencies may be used on the basis of general authorisation.[15])

(2) The 430–430.45 MHz sub-band may be used by devices for telecommand of cranes, forest machines, industrial scales, railway sidings and similar mechanisms.[16]) The frequencies may be used on the basis of general authorisation.[15])

(3) The 433.05 434.79 MHz sub-band may be used by non-specified short range devices (SRD). The frequencies of this sub-band may be used by these applications on the basis of general authorisation.[15]) The sub-band may be also used for industrial, scientific

[10]) Radio Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, 2016.
[11]) 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.
[12]) Agreement between Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Poland and Slovak Republic on the frequency planning and coordination in the band 406.1–410 MHz, Geneva, 2012.
[13]) Decision CEPT/ERC/DEC/(01)17 – on harmonised frequencies, technical characteristics and exemption from individual licensing of Short Range Devices used for Ultra Low Power Active Medical Implants operating in the frequency band 402–405 MHz, rev. 2017.
[14]) Abbreviation stands for Short Range Devices.
[15]) General Authorisation No. VO-R/10/12.2019-9 for the use of radio frequencies and for the operation of Short Range Devices, as amended.
[16]) Non-personal communication, called also as data links, data stations, paging, telecommand stations, stations for transmission of data, M2M (Machine-to-Machine), etc.

and medical purpose ISM.[17] Interference caused by operation of ISM applications shall be limited to a minimal level.

Article 6
Information on Future Development for Devices Operated out of Radiocommunication Services

No changes in frequency ranges designated for the use of SRD devices are envisaged for the time being.

Part 3
Mobile Service

Article 7
Current Conditions in the Mobile Service

(1) In accordance with RR provisions[18]) in the framework of the mobile service, the utilisation in the land mobile service and mobile except aeronautical mobile services is also described.

(2) In accordance with CEPT Decision,[19]) the bands 380–385 MHz and 390–395 MHz are designated exclusively for nationwide communication network IRS[20]) operated by Ministry of Interior with TETRAPOL technology for safety and rescue purposes. Following conditions apply:

a) Sub-bands 380–380.15 / 390–390.15 MHz are considered as common on the basis of agreement between European countries, i.e. no international coordination is required;

b) Duplex separation is 10 MHz, mobile terminals transmit in the band 380–385 MHz and base stations in the band 390–395 MHz;

c) Channel separation is 12.5 kHz and centre frequencies of channels are given by formulas:

$$f_n \text{ [MHz]} = 380 + (n - 1), \text{ and}$$

$$f_n' \text{ [MHz]} = 390 + 0.0125(n - 1),$$

where n is 1 up to 400;

d) Operation in direct mode DMO[21]) is complementary regime of terminal for direct communication in areas not covered by network signal or in disaster sites and centre frequencies of channels for DMO communication are given pursuant to

[17]) Abbreviation ISM stands for Industrial, Scientific and Medical applications. It covers the use of radio frequencies for different purpose than is transmission of data, e.g. for technological heating, lighting, cooking, scientific experimentation etc. The use is subject to footnote 5.138 of RR.
[18]) Provisions Nos. 1.24, 1.26 and 1.32 of RR.
[19]) Decision CEPT/ECC/DEC/(08)05 of 27 June 2008 on the harmonisation of frequency bands for the implementation of digital Public Protection and Disaster Relief (PPDR) radio applications in the bands within the 380 – 470 MHz range.
[20]) Abbreviation IRS stands for Integrated Rescue System.
[21]) Abbreviation DMO stands for Direct Mode Operation (regime of direct communication between terminals).

above mentioned formulas for n = 1 up to 12, compared to CEPT Decision[22]) they are however shifted for –6.25 kHz;

e) Operation in air-ground-air regime AGA[23]) is mode of communication with low flying objects and centre frequencies of channels for this communication are designated by above mentioned formulas for n = 385 up to 400, compared to CEPT Decision[24]) they are however shifted for –6.25 kHz;

f) Operation of TETRAPOL system user terminals is possible on the basis of general Authorisation.[25])

(3) The 406.1–410 MHz band is used by simplex mobile networks and fixed links which are planned as mobile service and are fully compatible with applications in the mobile service. Following conditions apply:

a) Maximum e.r.p. is 10 W;

b) Channel separation is 25 kHz;

c) Centre frequencies of radio channels are given by formula:

$$f_n\,[\mathrm{MHz}] = 406.1 + 0.25n,$$

where n is 1 up to 155;

d) In accordance with RR footnote[26]) the users of the band shall take all practicable measures to protect the radio astronomy service;

e) In accordance with Resolution[27]) the protection of distress frequency[28]) shall be guaranteed in the 405.9–406.1 MHz band;

f) New individual authorisations for the use of radio frequencies are granted only in the band above 406.2 MHz.

(4) The sub-bands 410–415.3 / 420–425.3 MHz are designated for operation of nationwide mobile networks intended for publicly available electronic communications services, whereas the frequencies in the sub-band 414.25–415.3 / 424.25–425.3 MHz are shared with narrowband non-public networks. The nationwide mobile network stations use technology referred to in RR footnote[29]) unless otherwise stated hereunder. The sub-bands may be used in accordance with CEPT Decisions. Further conditions apply:

a) The sub-bands 410–10.5 / 420–420.5 MHz are used by nationwide network allocation holder[30]) and the number of rights to use radio frequencies is limited to one.

b) Duplex separation is 10 MHz, terminals transmit in the 410–415.3 MHz sub-band, base stations transmit in the 420–425.3 MHz sub-band;

[22]) Decision CEPT/ERC/DEC/(01)19 of 12 March 2001 on harmonised frequency bands to be designated for the Direct Mode Operation (DMO) of the Digital Land Mobile Systems for the Emergency Services.
[23]) Abbreviation AGA stands for Air-Ground-Air (communication between onboard terminals of aircrafts and helicopters and terminals on the ground).
[24]) Decision CEPT/ECC/DEC/(06)05 of 7 July 2006 on harmonised frequency bands to be designated for the Air-Ground-Air operation (AGA) of the Digital Land Mobile Systems for the Emergency Services.
[25]) General Authorisation No. VO-R/1/04.2014-2 for the operation the users´ terminals of the radio networks of the electronic communications, as amended.
[26]) Footnote 5.149 of RR.
[27]) Resolution 205 of RR.
[28]) Footnote 5.267 of RR.
[29]) Footnote 5.286AA of RR with identification of the band 450–470 MHz for IMT communication.
[30]) Decision (of the Office) ref.: 26 846/2005-613/II., as amended.

c) A guard sub-band of 300 kHz is created in the frequency sub-band 415–415.3 / 425–425.3 MHz. The guard sub-band may not be used by systems with occupied bandwidth larger than 200 kHz. The maximum e.i.r.p. of base stations is 34dBm for systems with occupied bandwidth up to 200 kHz (i.e., e.r.p. 31.85 dBm), and for terminals the e.i.r.p. is 23 dBm (i.e., e.r.p. 20.85 dBm);

d) The maximum e.r.p. of wideband systems base stations is 200 W;

e) The radio network operator is entitled, while adhering to the above stated conditions, to plan individual frequencies for specific base stations by themselves;

f) The radio network operator, in case of launching new base stations into operation or modification of their parameters, is obliged to prevent origin of harmful interference to operation of networks operated in the sub-band 409.7–410 MHz and 419.7–419.8 MHz;

g) Impact to the neighbouring bands is always verified by pilot operation of each base station for the duration of at least three months;

h) Operation of user terminals of wideband digital technologies on frequencies assigned to base stations operator by individual authorisation is possible on the basis of general authorisation;[31])

i) Spectrum utilisation by wideband network is shared with narrowband network on local basis. To ensure compatibility of networks, if the guard bands are not established, minimum separation distance for compatibility of networks is set down. Subject to frequency coordination of mentioned systems, the Office proceeds from minimum separation distance of 75 km between base stations, 60 km between the base station and the edge of service area of the mobile stations and 45 km between edges of the service areas of the mobile stations. If the separation distance in relation to conditions of propagation is not considered as adequate, the Office can set down technical measures to prevent origin of harmful interference;

j) Mobile networks stations can be operated in the sub-band 410– 415.3 / 420–425.3 MHz provided they will not cause harmful interference to other stations, which have been already operated in the band or in neighbouring bands at the moment of launching the areawide mobile networks into operation and are operated in accordance with national and international regulations and in accordance with provisions on electromagnetic compatibility, and shall not claim protection from them. Operator of areawide mobile networks stations is obliged to eliminate interference at own expense and perhaps even to cease operation of interfering transmitting radio equipment. Operator of nationwide mobile network stations may, however, claim protection from technologies and applications which were launched into operation or changed their parameters later.

(5) The 414.25–415 MHz and 424.25–425 MHz sub-bands may be used by narrowband mobile networks and fixed links which are planned as the mobile service and fully compatible with applications in the mobile service. Following conditions apply:

a) Maximum e.r.p. is 10 W;

b) Channel separation is 25 kHz;

[31]) General Authorisation No. VO-R/1/04.2014-2 for the operation the users´ terminals of the radio networks of the electronic communications (as amended).

c) Duplex separation is 10 MHz, sub-band 414.25–415 MHz is designated for transmission of terminals, sub-band 424.25–425 MHz for transmission of base stations;

d) Centre frequencies of particular radio channels are given by formulas:

$$f_n \text{ [MHz]} = 410 + 0.025(n - 1), \text{ and}$$

$$f_n' \text{ [MHz]} = 420 + 0.025(n - 1),$$

where n is within range 127 up to 200;

e) Operation of user terminals of TETRA system radio networks is possible on the basis of General Authorisation;[25])

f) Neither new narrowband networks nor narrowband stations are authorised. Changes of technical parameters of already assigned frequencies of existing narrowband networks are not in contradiction with this provision.

(6) The 415–419.8 MHz and 425–429.8 MHz sub-bands are used by duplex mobile networks and following conditions apply:

a) Maximum e.r.p. is 10 W;

b) Duplex separation is 10 MHz, sub-band 415–419.8 is designated for transmission of mobile stations, sub-band 425–429.8 MHz is designated for transmission of base stations;

c) Channel separation is 25 kHz;

d) Centre frequencies of particular radio channels are given by formulas:

$$f_n \text{ [MHz]} = 410 + 0.025(n - 1), \text{ and}$$

$$f_n' \text{ [MHz]} = 420 + 0.025\ (n - 1),$$

where n is within range 201 up to 392;

e) Use of frequencies by users' TETRA stations is possible on the basis of general authorisation;[25])

f) In the sub-band 425–429.8 MHz are not authorised new simplex links and networks, in existing ones are not carried out changes resulting in their broadening. Existing simplex links and networks may be operated until expiration of validity of their individual authorisation, however until 31 December 2030 at latest, with the proviso that their transfer to sub-band 406.2–410 MHz is preferred;

g) Neither new narrowband networks nor narrowband stations are authorised in the sub-bands 415–415.3/425–425.3 MHz. Changes of technical parameters of the already assigned frequencies for the existing narrowband networks are not in contradiction with this provision.

(7) Sub-band 429.8–430 MHz is used by simplex networks and links and following conditions apply:

a) maximum e.r.p. is 10 W;

b) channel separation is 25 kHz;

c) centre frequencies of particular radio channels are given by formula:

$$f_n \text{ [MHz]} = 429.8 + 0.025(n - 1),$$

where n is within range 1 up to 8.

(8) Sub-band 419.8–420 MHz is guard band and shall not be used.

(9) Sub-band 441–442.4 MHz is designated for simplex mobile networks and following conditions apply:

a) Maximum e.r.p. is 10 W;

b) Channel separation is 25 kHz;

c) Centre frequencies of particular radio channels are given by formula:

$$f_n \text{ [MHz]} = 441 + 0.025n$$

where n is within range 1 up to 55

d) Sub-band 441–442 MHz is designated for short-term use.

(10) Sub-band 442.4–443.6 MHz is designated for simplex mobile wideband networks and following conditions apply:

a) Maximum e.r.p. is 10 W;

b) Channel separation is 200 kHz;

c) Minimum occupied band width is 100 kHz and maximum 150 kHz;

d) Centre frequencies of radio channels are 442.5 MHz (channel No. 1), 442.7 MHz (channel No. 2), 442.9 MHz (channel No. 3), 443.1 MHz (channel No. 4), 443.3 MHz (channel No. 5) and 443.5 MHz (channel No. 6);

e) Channels Nos. 4, 5 and 6 are designated for ensuring of public nationwide networks of electronic communications using digital technologies operated by holders of radio frequency assignments; the Office will set down the number of rights for use of radio frequencies;

f) Impact on neighbouring bands is always verified by trial operation of each base station for the duration of at least three months.

(11) Sub-band 443.6–446 MHz is designated for simplex mobile networks and following conditions apply:

a) Maximum e.r.p. is 10 W;

b) Channel separation is 25 kHz;

c) Centre frequencies of particular radio channels are given by formula:

$$f_n \text{ [MHz]} = 442 + 0.025n,$$

where n is within range 65 up to 159.

(12) In accordance with CEPT Decision,[32]) the sub-band 446–446.2 MHz is designated for PMR 446[33]) equipment. The stations enable voice communication on short distance. The use of frequencies is possible on the basis of general authorisation.[34])

(13) Sub-band 446.2–447 MHz is designated for simplex mobile networks and following conditions apply:

a) Maximum e.r.p. is 10 W;

b) Channel separation is 25 kHz;

c) Centre frequencies of particular radio channels are given by formula:

$$f_n\ [\text{MHz}] = 442 + 0.025n,$$

where n is within range 169 up to 199;

d) Sub-band 446.2–446.4 MHz is designated for usage on a short-term basis.

(14) With exemption of below mentioned frequencies the sub-band 448–450 MHz is designated for simplex mobile networks PMR/PAMR[35]) and following conditions apply:

a) Maximum e.r.p. is 10 W;

b) Channel separation is 20 kHz;

c) Centre frequencies of particular radio channels are given by formula:

$$f_n\ [\text{MHz}] = 447.99 + 0.02n$$

where n is within range 1 up to 100.

(15) The frequencies 448.07 MHz and 448.17 MHz may be used by data transmitting radio equipment for transmission of non-voice signals. The use of frequencies is possible on the basis of General Authorisation.[36])

(16) Common frequencies 448.49 MHz, 448.57 MHz, 448.61 MHz, 449.77 MHz and 449.81 MHz may use low-power portable transmitting radio equipment. The use of frequencies is possible on the basis of General Authorisation.[36])

(17) The sub-bands 450–451.3 / 460–461.3 MHs are used by duplex mobile PMR/PAMR networks and following conditions apply:

a) Maximum e.r.p. is 10 W;

[32]) Decision CEPT/EEC/DEC/(15)05 of 3 July 2015 on the harmonised frequency range 446.0 – 446.2 MHz, technical characteristics, exemption from individual licensing and free carriage and use of analogue and digital PMR 446 applications.
[33]) Abbreviation PMR stands for Private Mobile Radio (private or firm mobile radio networks and links).
[34]) General authorisation No. VO-R/3/07.2007-13 for the use of radio frequencies and the operation of PMR 446 equipment.
[35]) Abbreviation PAMR stands for Public Access Mobile Radio (PMR networks with access point to public networks).
[36]) General Authorisation No. VO-R/16/08.2005-28 for the use of radio frequencies and for the operation of equipment jointly operated on predetermined frequencies in the 27 MHz to 450 MHz bands.

b) Duplex separation is 10 MHz, sub-band 450–451.3 MHz is designated for transmission of mobile stations, sub-band 460–461.3 MHz is designated for transmission of base stations;

c) Channel separation is 20 kHz;

d) Centre frequencies of particular radio channels are given by formulas:

$$f_n \text{ [MHz]} = 449.99 + 0.020n \text{ and}$$

$$f_n' \text{ [MHz]} = 459.99 + 0.020n,$$

where n is within range 1 up to 65;

e) No new PMR/PAMR narrowband duplex networks and stations are allowed in sub-bands 450.7–451.3 / 460.7–461.3 MHz. The changes of technical parameters of the already assigned frequencies for the existing narrowband networks are without prejudice to this provision.

(18) The sub-bands 450.7–456.3 / 460.7–466.3 MHz are designated for operation of mobile network intended for publicly available electronic communications services. The stations use wideband[27]) digital technology referred to in footnote of RR.[29]) The sub-bands may be used in accordance with CEPT Decisions. Following conditions apply:

a) Sub-bands 451.3–455.74 / 461.3–465.74 MHz are designated for nationwide network usage by holder of block allocation in accordance with the block allocation. Number of rights for use of radio frequencies is limited to one;

b) Duplex separation is 10 MHz, sub-band 450.7–456.3 MHz is designated for transmission of terminals, sub-band 460.7–466.3 MHz is designated for transmission of base stations;

c) On both inner edges of frequency sub-bands 450.7–456.3 / 460.7–466.3 MHz, guard bands with minimum of 300 kHz width are established. The guard bands may not be used by systems with occupied bandwidth larger than 200 kHz. The maximum e.i.r.p. of base station for systems with occupied bandwidth up to 200 kHz is 34 dBm (i.e., e.r.p. 31.85 dBm), and in case of terminals the e.i.r.p. is 23 dBm (i.e., e.r.p. 20.85 dBm);

d) Maximum e.r.p. of wideband system base station is 200 W;

e) The allocation holder is authorised in framework of the assignment to plan by oneself the particular frequencies for individual base stations, however in sub-band 461.3–461.875 MHz is assignment holder obliged, when launching base stations into operation or when their parameters are changed, to coordinate base stations with base stations using sub-band 459.425–460 MHz for reception;

f) Impact on neighbouring bands is always verified by trial operation of each base station for the duration of at least three months;

g) Operation of users' terminals is possible on the basis of general authorisation;[25])

h) Frequencies in the sub-bands 450.7–451.3 / 460.7–461.3 MHz and 455.74–456.3 / 465.74–466.3 MHz are shared with narrowband networks;

i) Wideband stations may be operated in the sub-band according to Point a) on condition that they shall not cause harmful interference to

other stations which have been already operated in the band or adjacent bands at moment of launching wideband station into operation and in accordance with national or international provisions and in accordance with provisions on electromagnetic compatibility nor request the protection from them. Operator of stations according to Point a) is obliged to remove interference at his own costs and perhaps even cease operation of interfering transmitting radio equipment. Operator of stations according to Point a) may, however, claim protection from technologies and applications which were launched into operation or changed parameters later.

(19) The sub-bands 455.74–457.38 / 465.74–467.38 MHz are used by duplex mobile networks. Following conditions apply:

a) Maximum e.r.p. is 10 W;

b) Duplex separation is 10 MHz, sub-band 455.74–457.38 MHz is designated for transmission of mobile stations and terminals, sub-band 465.74–467.38 MHz for transmission of base stations;

c) Channel separation is 20 kHz;

d) Centre frequencies of particular radio channels are given by formulas:

$$f_n\ [\text{MHz}] = 455.73 + 0.020n \text{ and}$$

$$f_n'\ [\text{MHz}] = 465.73 + 0.020n,$$

where n is within range 1 up to 82;

e) Operation of terminals is possible on the basis of general authorisation;[25])

f) No new narrowband duplex mobile networks and stations are allowed in the sub-bands 455.74–456.3 / 465.74–466.3 MHz. The changes of technical parameters of already assigned frequencies for the existing narrowband networks are not in contradiction with this provision.

(20) Sub-bands 457.38–458.48 / 467.38–468.48 MHz may be used for PMR/PAMR mobile networks operated for railway transport purposes. Network operator can be only legal person which administer the state property consisting of the railway according to special legal act[37]) and which is awarded by the individual authorisation for radio frequencies utilisation. Following conditions apply:

a) Maximum e.r.p. is 6 W;

b) Duplex separation is 10 MHz, sub-band 457.38–458.48 MHz is designated for transmission of user terminals and sub-band 467.38–468.48 MHz for transmission of base stations;

c) Channel separation is 25 kHz;

d) Centre frequencies of particular radio channels are given by formulas:

[37]) Act No. 77/2002 Coll., on the Joint-stock company České dráhy and the State organisation Správa železniční dopravní cesty and on amendment of Act No. 266/1994 Coll., on railways, as amended, and Act No. 77/1997 Coll., on the state company, as amended.

f_n [MHz] = 455.575 + 0.025n and

f_n' [MHz] = 467.575 + 0.025n,

where n is within range 1 up to 35;

e) Use of frequencies is possible on basis of general authorisation.[25])

(21) Sub-bands 458.48–460 / 468.48–470 MHz can be used by mobile PMR/PAMR networks. Following conditions apply:

a) Maximum e.r.p is 10 W;

b) Duplex separation is 10 MHz, sub-band 458.48–460 MHz is designated for transmission of mobile terminals and sub-band 468.48–470 MHz for transmission of base stations.

c) Channel separation is 20 kHz;

d) Centre frequencies of particular radio channels are given by formulas:

f_n [MHz] = 458.47 + 0.02n and

f_n' [MHz] = 468.47 + 0.02n,

where n is within range 1 up to 76.

(22) In order to issue an individual authorisation, the Office proceed from following parameters:

a) Minimum useful intensity of electromagnetic field is 28 dBμV/m;

b) Tolerable interfering intensity of electromagnetic field is 20 dBμV/m;

c) Planning maximum effective antenna height is 35 m;

d) Base station antenna planning height is 10 m above terrain;

e) Planning height of mobile station antenna and of remote-control terminal and of signalization above terrain is 3 m;

f) Repeating distance of frequency raster is 75 km;

g) Maximum operational range is 15 km;

h) For nationwide use of the radio frequency, the service area is described by the centre with geographical coordinates 15 E 26 00 / 49 N 46 00 (WGS84[38] system)) and radius of 250 km;

i) If not stated otherwise, maximum e.r.p. is 10 W;

j) Occupied width of band is maximum 11 kHz, or 14 kHz or 16 kHz for channel spacing 12.5 kHz, or 20 kHz or 25 kHz. In case of TETRA technology, the channel spacing is 25 kHz and band occupied width is 18 kHz;

[38]) World Geodetic reference System 1984, described on the basis of Section 2(f) of Decree No. 237/2007 Coll., (Decree on the transfer of data designated for distress call).

k) In case of retranslation the higher frequency pertains to retranslation station;

l) In case of retranslation the holder of individual authorisation is obliged by suitable technical means to prevent the origin of harmful interference which could happen by extraordinary circumstances in electromagnetic waves propagation;

m) In case of national coordination, the provisions of HCM Agreement proportionately apply;

n) In networks designated for remote control and signalization are considered as the terminals of remote control and signalization such terminal non-mobile transmitting radio equipment which transmit with duty cycle[39] less than 1 % and at the same time duration of their one transmission shall not exceed 1 s and whose maximum e.r.p. shall not exceed 10 W;

o) Transmission of short data broadcast intended to establish radio communication of stations used for voice communication (selective calling) is not considered as data transmission;

p) Spatial separation of stations using neighbouring radio channels is 1 km.

Article 8
Information on Future Development in Mobile Service

(1) In accordance with development of broadband technologies, the termination of operation of narrowband radio devices is envisaged in the sub-bands 414.25–415 / 424.25–425 MHz.

(2) Conditions for sharing wideband and narrowband technologies are introduced in sub-bands 415–415.3 / 425–425.3 MHz, 450.7–451.3 / 460.7–461.3 MHz and 455.74–456.3 / 465.74–466.3 MHz, provided that, with regard to public interest in deployment of nationwide IMT-LTE networks, a gradual release of bands from narrowband applications is expected.

Part 4
Fixed Service

Article 9
Current Conditions in the Fixed Service

(1) In accordance with harmonisation intention on utilisation of the band, the operation of stations in the fixed service is no more developed, changes of existing and implementation of new links may be carried out only in cases listed below with use of planning parameters of mobile network according to Article 7, Paragraph 22.

(2) In case of need to place a simplex fixed link, the band 406.2–410 MHz is preferred subject of observance of planning conditions applicable for the mobile service.

(3) The sub-bands 414.25–415 / 424.25–425 MHz are used in accordance with footnote of ERC Report[3]) by low-capacity fixed links point-point. Channel spacing is 50 kHz, duplex separation is 10 MHz. The Office carries out the national and international co-ordination of these fixed links.

[39]) Duty cycle enables sharing of systems operated in the same frequency range. It is defined by per cent expression of total of all time periods of transmissions on one carrier frequency during given period in relation to this period.

Article 10
Information on Future Development in the Fixed Service

Development of the fixed service in the band 380–470 MHz is not assumed.

Part 5
Mobile-satellite Service

Article 11
Current Conditions in the Mobile-satellite Service

(1) The band 387–390 MHz may be in accordance with RR footnote[40]) used in the mobile-satellite service (space-to-Earth) by systems with non-geostationary satellites. This use is subject to coordination in accordance with RR provision[41]). Operation is regulated by RR footnote[42]) in order to protect the radio astronomy service.

(2) The bands in range 380–399.9 MHz may be in accordance with RR footnote[43]) used by the mobile-satellite service under condition of reaching coordination with concerned administrations pursuant to RR provision[44]) and under condition, that stations of this service will not cause harmful interference to stations of other services.

(3) In making assignments of frequencies to mobile-satellite service space stations in the sub-bands 387–390 MHz and 400.15–401 MHz the Office is in accordance with RR footnote[45]) authorised to set down measures to protect the radio astronomy service in the band 406.1–410 MHz.

(4) The use of the bands 399.9–400.05 MHz, 400.15–401 MHz, 454–456 MHz and 459–460 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is in accordance with RR footnote[46]) limited to non-geostationary satellite systems and in accordance with RR footnotes[47]), [48]), [49]) is subject of coordination according to RR provision.[41]) Operation in the band 400.15–401 MHz is in order to protect the radio astronomy service regulated by RR footnote[42]). The mobile-satellite service shall not constrain development and operation of the satellite radio navigation service in this band.

(5) In accordance with RR footnote,[28]) it is prohibited any transmission which may cause harmful interference to the distress frequency in the band 406–406.1 MHz. The use of the band 406–406.1 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is in accordance with RR footnote[50]) limited to the satellite distress radio beacons of low power indicating position EPIRB[51]) in the framework of global maritime distress and safety system – GMDSS.[52])

[40]) Footnote 5.255 of RR.
[41]) Provision No. 9.11A of RR.
[42]) Footnote 5.208B of RR.
[43]) Footnote 5.254 of RR.
[44]) Provision No. 9.21 of RR.
[45]) Footnote 5.208A of RR.
[46]) Footnote 5.209 of RR.
[47]) Footnote 5.220 of RR.
[48]) Footnote 5.264 of RR.
[49]) Footnote 5.286A of RR.
[50]) Footnote 5.266 of RR.
[51]) Abbreviation EPIRB stands for Emergency Position-Indicating Radio Beacon.
[52]) Abbreviation GMDSS stands for Global Maritime Distress and Safety System.

Article 12
Information on Future Development in the Mobile-satellite Service

The introduction of guard bands in the mobile and fixed service in order to protect the mobile-satellite service systems in the band 406–406.1 MHz describes Article 7(3).

Part 6
Standard Frequency and Time Signal-satellite Service

Article 13
Current Conditions in Standard Frequency and Time Signal-satellite Service

The service has global allocation in the band 400.05–400.15 MHz. In accordance with RR footnote[53]) the transmission is limited to vicinity of ± 25 kHz of standard frequency 400.1 MHz.

Article 14
Information on Future Development in Standard Frequency and Time Signal-satellite Service

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

Part 7
Space Research Service

Article 15
Current Conditions in the Space Research Service

(1) The space research service has allocation in the band 400.15–401 MHz (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis and in the band 410–420 MHz (space-to-space) on a secondary basis.

(2) In accordance with RR footnote[54]) the space research service (space-to-space) shall not in the frequency band 410–420 MHz claim protection from stations in the fixed and mobile services nor constrain their use and development.

(3) The space research service (Earth-to-space) can in accordance with RR footnote[55]) use the sub-band 449.75–450.25 MHz subject of obtaining agreement under procedure set down in RR provision.[44]) In the Czech Republic this sub-band is used by links towards the research satellites.

[53]) Footnote 5.261 of RR.
[54]) Footnote 5.268 of RR.
[55]) Footnote 5.286 of RR.

Article 16
Information on Future Development in the Space Research Service

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

Part 8
Space Operation Service

Article 17
Current Conditions in the Space Operation Service

(1) The space operation service has allocation in the band 400.15–401 MHz (space-to-Earth) on a secondary basis and in the band 401–402 MHz (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis.

(2) The space operation service (Earth-to-space) can in accordance with RR footnote[55]) use the sub-band 449.75–450.25 MHz subject of obtaining agreement under procedure set down in RR provision.[44])

Article 18
Information on Future Development in the Space Operation Service

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

Part 9
Radio Astronomy Service

Article 19
Current Conditions in the Radio Astronomy Service

The radio astronomy service is passive radiocommunication service based on the reception of radio waves of cosmic origin. With regard to low levels of received signals the operation of the service depends on protection from interference from other radiocommunication services. In accordance with RR footnote[26]) the users of the band 406.1–410 MHz shall take all practicable measures to protect the radio astronomy service. The band is important for radio astronomy observations of pulsars.

Article 20
Information on Future Development in the Radio Astronomy Service

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

Part 10
Earth Exploration-satellite Service

Article 21
Current Conditions in the Earth Exploration-satellite Service

The Earth exploration-satellite service has allocation in the band 401–403 MHz in category of a primary service for Earth-to-space direction, i.e. for transmissions directed to the satellites, and in category of a secondary service for operation of the active sensors the sub-bands in range of 432–438 MHz. In accordance with RR footnote[56]) the service may use in space-to-Earth direction also the sub-band 460–470 MHz, but for other purposes than for the meteorological-satellite service and subject to not causing harmful interference to stations of other services.

Article 22
Information on Future Development in the Earth Exploration-satellite Service

The World Radiocommunication Conference WRC-19 has set power limits for land Earth exploration-satellite stations in the 401 – 403 MHz band. Changed conditions will be published in the new RR.

Part 11
Meteorological Aids Service and Meteorological-satellite Service

Article 23
Current Conditions in Meteorological Aids Service and Meteorological-satellite Service

(1) To the services is allocated the band 400.15–406 MHz which is important for meteorological observations.

(2) In the band are operated transmitters of balloon probes for weather monitoring which are launched four times per day at scheduled times from more than 800 stations worldwide and reach height up to 35 km. At strong wind the probe can be blown away as far as 300 km from place of launching. In the Czech Republic are for civil purposes used frequencies 401.1 MHz and 403.5 MHz with power of 1 W. In accordance with Resolution,[27]) in order to protect the distress frequency GMDSS, the transmitters of balloon probes are not operated above frequency 405 MHz.

(3) In sub-band 401.6–402.2 MHz (Earth-to-space), data from automatic meteorological observation stations are transmitted via satellites. With regard to possible mutual interference the transmission is carried out in time out of launching balloon probes.

Article 24
Information on Future Development in Meteorological Aids Service and Meteorological-satellite Service

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

Part 12
Amateur Service and Amateur-satellite Service

[56]) Footnote 5.289 of RR.

Article 25
Current Conditions in Amateur Service and Amateur-satellite Service

(1) The band 430–440 MHz is allocated to the amateur service on a primary basis.

(2) The amateur-satellite service can in accordance with RR footnote[57]) use the sub-band 435–438 MHz on condition, that it will not cause harmful interference to other services. At the same time, it shall not claim protection from interference from other services. In accordance with RR provision,[58]) any harmful interference caused by the transmission of space station of the amateur-satellite service shall be immediately eliminated.

(3) Operation of the amateur and amateur-satellite service is governed by the special legal measure.[59])

Article 26
Information on Future Development in Amateur Service and Amateur-satellite Service

No changes in utilisation of the band by these radiocommunication services on international and national level are currently negotiated over.

Part 13
Radiolocation Service

Article 27
Current Conditions in the Radiolocation Service

(1) The radiolocation service has allocation in the bands 420–430 MHz and 440–450 MHz on a secondary basis, in the band 430–440 MHz on a primary basis.

(2) In the civil use may be operated synthetic aperture radars for mapping of Earth surface and of underground waters (up to depth of 20 m). Radars can be located onboard of aircraft.

Article 28
Information on Future Development in the Radiolocation Service

No changes in utilisation of the band by these radiocommunication services on international and national level are currently negotiated over.

[57]) Footnote 5.282 of RR.
[58]) Provision No. 25.11 of RR.
[59]) Decree No. 156/2005 Coll., on technical and operational conditions of the amateur radiocommunication service.

Part 14
Final Provisions

Article 29
Repealing Provision

The Part of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan No. PV-P/15/04.2016-7 for frequency band 380–470 MHz of 19 April 2016 is cancelled.

Article 30
Effect

This part of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan comes into effect on 1 April 2020.

Explanatory memorandum

To implement Section 16(2) of the Act, the Office issues the Measure of General Nature Part No. PV-P/15/02.2020-2 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 380 MHz to 470 MHz by radiocommunication services. This part of the plan is based on the principles embedded in the Act and in European legislation, especially in Directive 2002/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on a common regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services (within the meaning of the Directive 2009/140/EC[60]) 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. 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 new issue of this part of the plan is particularly the introduction of harmonised conditions that enable nationwide operation of IMT / LTE technologies in bands 410 / 420 MHz and 450 / 460 MHz, including conditions for applications such as machine-to-machine. Introduction of conditions to use frequencies by modern technologies will contribute to higher quality electronic communications services provided on networks which use or will use the band. Other modifications include updates according to National Table of Frequency Allocations and harmonisation documents.

Article 2 consists of information from National Table of Frequency Allocations. This information is amended by current utilisation by applications together with harmonisation intention i.e. allocation to radiocommunication services and utilisation by applications according to ERC Report 25: European Table of Frequency Allocations and Applications. In view of utilisation are presented important applications and other details are in relevant parts dedicated to particular radiocommunication services. Changes in table have clarifying character and fulfil the modifications of allocations in accordance with National Table of Frequency Allocations and Radio Regulations.

Article 3 presents characteristics of the band with information common to the radiocommunication services which use the frequency band 380 – 470 MHz. The meaning of specified bands for deployment and development of nationwide IMT-LTE networks is added.

In Article 4 the international obligations are listed and general information on the existence of other international agreements was added.

Part 2 with conditions for devices operated out of radiocommunications service generally amends conditions for short range devices (SRD). These devices have not character of stations corresponding to the definition of radiocommunication service described in provision 1.61 of the Radio Regulations. Conditions for their operation are laid down in general authorisation.

Based on newly published harmonisation documents, the conditions in sub-bands used by public nationwide mobile networks (i.e., in pair bands 410–415 / 420–425 MHz and 451–456 / 461–466 MHz) together with guard bands were amended in Article 7, which contains information on the mobile service, aiming to enable operation of IMT / LTE technology with channel width up to 5 MHz. Due to the existing use of neighbouring sub-bands by narrowband non-public networks and stations, conditions for mutual sharing were

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

introduced, provided that the wideband applications shall not interfere with the existing narrowband stations. This is fulfilled also by an obligation to run a pilot test of wideband stations for at least three months (Paragraph 4(g), Paragraph 18(f)) and by an explicit condition eliminating harmful interference of other stations (Paragraph 4(j) and Paragraph 18(i)). CEPT thoroughly studies the possibilities of mutual coexistence of stations and published its conclusions in ECC Report 283. The amended conditions in this part of the plan include also the option to operate low power application such as machine-to-machine with a channel width up to 200 kHz in guard bands, in accordance with adopted harmonisation documents and 3GPP standards. With regard to a gradual development of IMT / LTE applications, an option to deploy new narrowband stations was terminated in neighbouring sub-bands used by the existing narrowband applications (see Paragraph 5(f), Paragraph 6(g), Paragraph 17(e) and Paragraph 19(f)). Stations that have already been installed can use the frequencies unlimitedly.

In Article 7(5) and (18), conditions for the technologically neutral use of frequencies by broadband technologies pursuant to Section 5 of the Act, and also in accordance with the promotion of development of high-speed communications defined by the state policy on electronic communications[61]) and in accordance with the announced intention in the national Radio Spectrum Management Strategy,[62]) were introduced in both bands designated for nationwide wideband networks. In both frequency bands, the current frequency arrangement is retained including their designation, the condition of the use of frequencies by networks designated for provision of publicly available electronic communications services in line with the intention of state policy[61]) remains valid.

Other changes in Article 7 concern update of links to valid documents.

The information in Article 8 on the future development is an addition to the provisions described already in Article 7. In the sub-bands described in Paragraph 2, the assumption of gradual release of the band from narrowband systems is based on possibility that an agreement will be achieved between the operators of stations in this band. The perspective spectrum utilisation by wideband applications stems also from public interest interpreted in national strategic documents, mainly from the Radio Spectrum Management Strategy.

In Part 4 with information on the fixed service, the current conditions that lead to the implementation of harmonisation intention on gradual reduction of operation of the fixed service are preserved. The modifications of Article 9 take into consideration the termination of former use by links in the fixed service.

In Part 5, with description of the conditions for the use of frequencies in the mobile-satellite service, the temporary limitation of the service to the terrestrial component which results from footnote 5.224A of RR was terminated in compliance with the current version of the RR. This part also informs about the conditions for protection of the band 406 MHz that were taken into consideration in other services.

Part 6 on the standard frequency and time signal-satellite service, Part 7 (the space research service) and part 8 present information on space services that have allocation in the band.

Part 9 informs on allocation to the radio astronomy service that can claim in allocated band protection from interference from other services, the mobile service in particular.

Part 10 (Earth exploration-satellite service) and Part 12 (Amateur service and amateur-satellite service) preserves the previous conditions for the frequency utilisation, provided that Article 22, which informs about the future development in the Earth exploration-

[61]) Government Resolution No. 203: Updated State Policy on Electronic Communications – Digital Czech Republic v. 2.0, The Way to the Digital Economy, the objective of development of high-speed access to Internet and market environment of electronic communication in particular.
[62]) Radio Spectrum Management Strategy adopted by the government on 3 June 2015.

satellite service, includes the conclusions of the WRC-19 conference on the future specification of conditions for stations using this service.

Part 11 includes conditions of spectrum utilisation in meteorological services. The provisions of Paragraph 2 results from Resolution[27]) that recommends to the national administrations not to authorise the use of band above 405 MHz with reference to the frequency instability of transmitters of balloon radio probes and need to protect distress frequency GMDSS.

Part 13 on the radiolocation service shows completion of the expected widening of allocation to this service in the 438 – 440 MHz band.

In Part 14, in Article 29, the former issuing of the part of Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan was cancelled for the band 380–470 MHz and in Article 30 the Office set down the effect of issued the Measure of General Nature in accordance with 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. PV-P/15/XX.2019-Y of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan at the discussion site, together with a call for comments, on 19 December 2019. The Office received 18 comments to the draft during the public consultation from five entities, out of which one comment was non-public.

First part of comments concerned technical conditions amending the conditions for the use of radio frequencies in the bands 410 / 420 MHz and 450 / 460 MHz, including conditions for sharing the wideband and narrowband technologies. A proposal to create or broaden guard bands under frequencies 410 MHz and 420 MHz beyond already proposed amendment, was not accepted, due to the reason of effective use of radio frequencies. Other proposals from this part of comments were accepted.

Second part of comments aimed at competition and the overall conceptual view in the bands 410 / 420 MHz and 450 / 460 MHz, which includes conditions for deployment of IMT networks. Due to the fact, that these contributions were in a form of comments or questions, they were not settled. However, in the parts that concerned this part of the Radio Spectrum Utilisation Plan, the Office explained the context. Received comments will be taken into account in the already launched review process according to Section 20(4) of the Act with regard to the upcoming expiration of the block allocation of radio frequencies in the frequency sub-band 410–410.5 / 420–420.5 MHz.

Third part of comments asked about the option to introduce technological advanced technologies in the sub-bands harmonised for narrowband mobile networks. With regard to the Office’s planning procedures and the need to preserve conditions for narrowband application, the proposals could not be accepted.

Beyond the draft submitted for public consultation, the structure of formulas to calculate frequency position of channels was formally amended and unified.

The settlement table, published on the discussion site, complies with the Rules of the Czech Telecommunication Office for Consultations at the Discussion Site and presents summary of comments and settlement thereof by the Office, including justification.

On behalf of the Council
of the Czech Telecommunication Office

Hana Továrková

Chair of the Council
of the Czech Telecommunication Office
<signed>