

**Strong as ever,
Building our future**



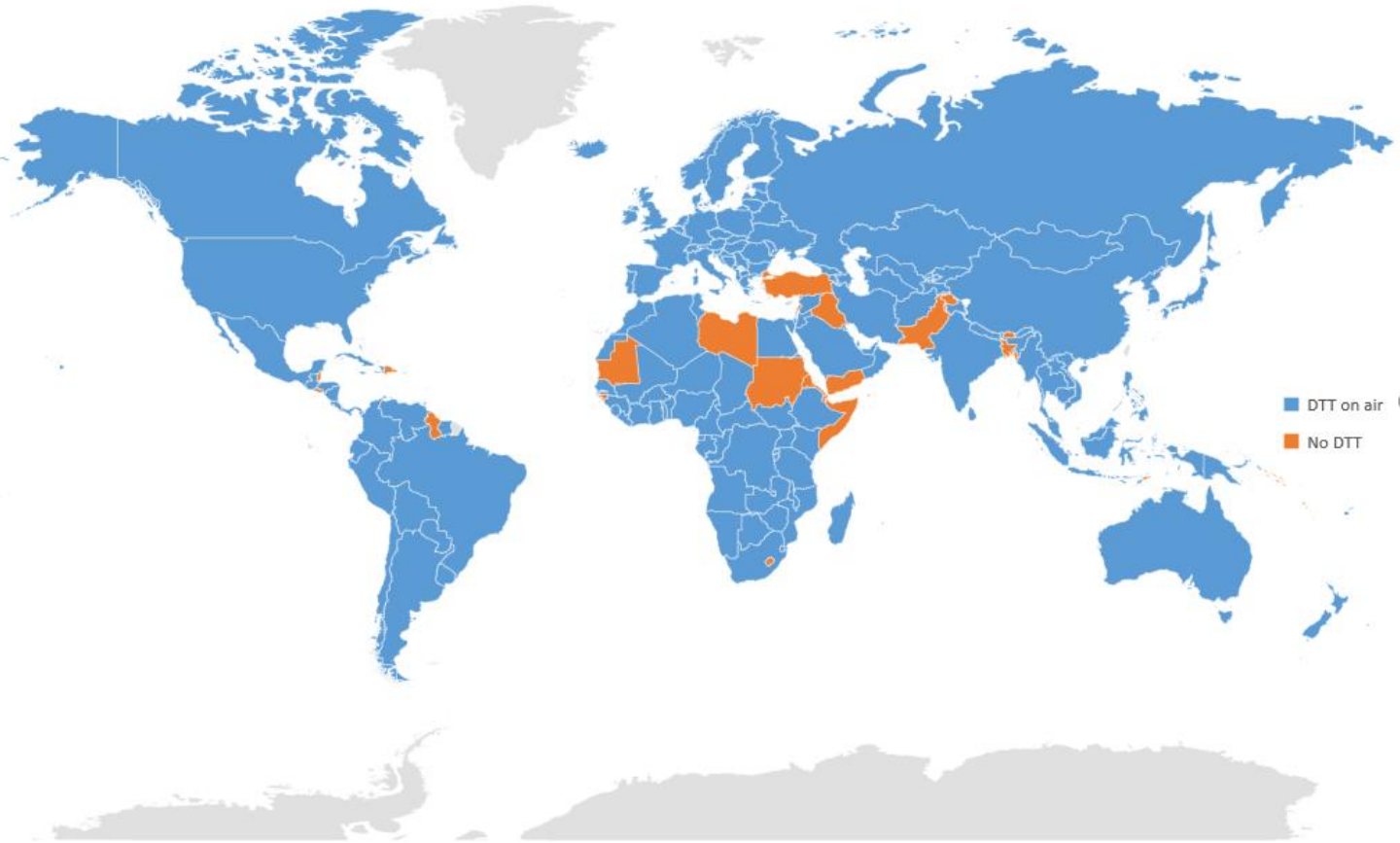
The Future of the UHF Band

**Stability in current allocation
for 470-694 MHz band allows
the optimal balance**

Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT)

A worldwide, Region 1 and Sub-Sahara Africa success story

Countries where DTT is on air



41 out of 48 countries in Sub Sahara Africa have launched DTTB.

Including **18** since WRC-15

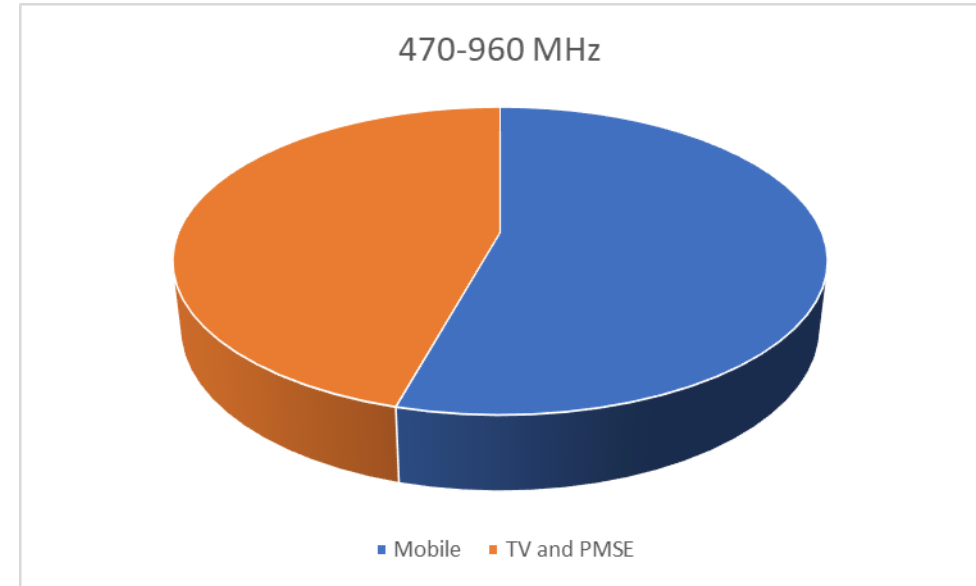
Long term **INVESTMENT**, long term **BENEFITS**

- A major enabler for Analog Switch Over
- Strong, resilient usage of linear TV
- More programs, higher quality for everyone
- Jobs, cultural industry and sovereignty

Source: DVB+EBU+BNE DPM data base, June 2021

Access to the 470-960 MHz band needs to be balanced

- Majority of the 470-960 MHz band is now harmonized for mobile services and IMT: 900 MHz, 800 MHz, 700 MHz
in addition to #14 GHz in other bands
- In rural Africa, 20% of pop not covered even by 2G, and 78% not covered by 700 nor 800 MHz (from ITU-D 2020 Facts and Figures). The digital divide is NOT caused by insufficient allocation of low band spectrum to IMT.
- For the long term, 470-694 MHz is the core remaining spectrum for current DTT networks and for a future proof Terrestrial broadcasting roadmap
 - increase in quality (HD TV, UHD),
 - linear TV and non-linear in hybrid mode,
 - and 5G Broadcast to reach mobile terminals.



The current framework serves the general interest best while allowing flexibility

- Suited to the needs of the great majority of countries, after extensive frequency planning and coordination work to facilitate the digital dividends.
- National coexistence between broadcast and mobile services is already an efficient practice between DTT and the mobile service application PMSE.
- Other uses of the band are possible if they protect services in nearby countries and respect the GE06 international agreement.

STABILITY IS ESSENTIAL

- Broadcasting and IMT cannot easily share the same spectrum with two neighboring countries without interference issues.
- Co-primary would not mean flexibility, it would mean uncertainty, which is contrary to the purpose of harmonization and regulation.
- 56% of Sub Sahara African countries still need to plan the analog switch over.

For **95** Countries in Region 1,
spectrum need for DTT in the future is

224 MHz or more in
the UHF Band

Source: Report ITU-R BT.2302-1 (03/2021)

Conclusion- the key for WRC-23: regulatory stability for the 470-694 MHz band

- The core remaining spectrum for terrestrial broadcasting is the basis for ongoing and planned investment in Sub Sahara Africa, and the enabler of the Analog switch over.
- With DTT recently launched in most African countries, it must remain available for the long term, way beyond 2030
- Ensuring affordable coverage for Television, news and entertainment; bringing business, social, cultural and sovereignty benefits.

Broadcast Networks Europe

The voice of terrestrial broadcast network operators

www.broadcast-networks.eu

BNE members are European long term investors and operators of broadcasting networks for DTT, radio and associated services.

Our members' customers are public service and commercial leading companies such as National, regional and local broadcasters and content providers (live and on line TV and radio).

