

# **“No change” to the UHF band at WRC-23 enables the ongoing success of essential broadcasting services in Sub-Saharan Africa**



## ***41 Sub-Saharan African countries are investing in Digital Terrestrial TV (DTT)***



DTT is a Worldwide, Region 1 and African success



Linear TV usage remains strong, broadcasting is innovating to maintain its long-term attractiveness



Broadcasting shares spectrum efficiently with PMSE (wireless microphones)



## ***A stable regulatory framework in 470-694 MHz is essential for the African broadcasters and the whole audio-visual and cultural/events ecosystem***



In Africa, the transition to DTT is on-going, the analog switch-over remains a key challenge. Terrestrial broadcasting is the main distribution platform in Africa that provides free television, universal coverage and high reliability



There is no alternative for DTT to migrate to other band(s) and no further room for spectrum-efficient compression



95 Region 1 countries see a need for 224 MHz or more for Terrestrial Broadcasting, which is a key asset for national and regional sovereignty and culture



## ***Co-Primary is not flexibility, it would bring instability***



Implementation of harmonized mobile bands 800 and 700 MHz in Africa is low. More infrastructure is needed, not more spectrum



Existing Radio Regulations and GE 06 Agreement already incorporate the flexibility to address specific national needs while protecting broadcasting



Technical incompatibility between mobile and broadcasting create mutual interference between neighbouring countries

**Because of the business, social, cultural and sovereignty benefits, BNE believes maximising the public value of the UHF band means ensuring the continued delivery of broadcasting services, which also allows PMSE**

**We therefore support a position of ‘No Change’ to the Radio Regulations under WRC-23 agenda item 1.5**