

"No change" to the UHF band at WRC-23 enables the ongoing success of essential broadcasting services



The current allocation of the 470-694 MHz band fosters valuable services including public service broadcasting and PMSE in Region 1



DTT is a Worldwide, Region 1 and European success



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



Broadcasting shares spectrum efficiently with PMSE



A stable regulatory framework in 470-694 MHz is essential for the existing services and the whole audio-visual and cultural/events ecosystem



In MENA, the transition to DTT is on-going, the analog switch-over remains a key challenge. Europe has a stable framework, enshrined in law, on the use of the UHF Band



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



The benefits of a change to co-primary status of the 470-694 MHz band in Region 1 are not demonstrated



Region-wide benefits of allocating more spectrum to mobile services are not demonstrated in view of current implementation of harmonized mobile bands 900, 800 and 700 MHz



Existing Radio Regulations and GE 06 Agreement incorporate flexibility to address specific national needs



Technical incompatibility between mobile and broadcasting create mutual interference in the general case

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