

**Table 1.**

0. General Analog	Terrestrial analog TV penetration (households receiving analog terrestrial TV)	Number of Nationwide networks (public or commercial)	Number of Regional networks (public or commercial)	Number of Local networks (public or commercial)	Switch-off planning (regional or nationwide)	Switch-off strategy (big bang or smooth with simulcast)	If set-top boxes subsidies exist, what is the criteria and the way/amount?
<b>Albania</b>	No data Estimated over 95% of households	1 Public (Albanian Radio Television)		72 (Local & regional)	17.06.2015	Allotment by allotment	1. The family members: 4 persons 2. Families in need: 7% 3. Prize of one decoder: (€) 30
<b>Andorra</b>	0	0	0	0	Done	Switch-off already done: we started with a pilot MUX (new programs, so no simulcast) and, once we tested the technology, we did a “big bang” switch-off	-
<b>Austria</b>	-	-	-	-	Region per region	Depending on the region, the simulcast lasted maximum 1 year, normally and mostly 1 month, for low power transmitters zero simulcast	Existed: everyone who paid monthly fees for public broadcasting, got a voucher worth 30 EUR for simple STBs and 40 EUR worth for STBs with return path
<b>Belgium-Flemish Community</b>					In the Flemish Community analogue switch off was completed on		

					the 3th of November 2008.		
Belgium - German-speaking Community	None	None	None	None	No analogue broadcasting for many years	None	No subsidies
Bosnia	98% “unofficial information”	1	7	37	1.12.2014. national wide	Smooth with simulcast	Set of boxes subsidies planned
Bulgaria	A detailed sociological survey, conducted in 2011, has shown that a bit more than 21% of households in Bulgaria receive analog terrestrial television	Three Nationwide analog TV networks – (one public and two commercial).	Four public regional networks.	112 Local commercial networks	The analog switch-off is planned to be nationwide.	Smooth switch-off strategy with six months simulcast period.	The set-top box should have at least DVB-T tuner with MPEG-4 (H.264/AVC) decoding The state has provided a set of measures to assist persons with special social needs who had received targeted assistance for the heating season 2012/2013, by providing them with a free voucher to the value of 30 euro (60 BGN) to buy a decoder. To get it, they have to declare that their TV set is unable to receive digital TV. In order to respect the principle of technology neutrality vouchers will be also distributed for set-top-boxes for the satellite and cable platforms
Croatia	0%	0	0	0	Regional	Simulcast	10 EUR for each tv-fee subscriber
Czech R	0 % (Analogue switch off has been finished.)						

<b>Denmark</b>	0 %	None.	None.	None.	Terrestrial analogue television was terminated 31 October 2009.	Simulcast from 2006 to 2009.	No subsidy exists for set-top boxes.
<b>Estonia</b>	No Terrestrial analog TV in Estonia	0	0	0	It was planned as nationwide	Switch-off strategy was as a big bang	Without STB subsidies
<b>Finland</b>	(analog switch-off in 2007)	2	-	-	nationwide	simulcast 2001-2007, switch-off in 2007 over night	
<b>Greece</b>	Analogue terrestrial TV is above 99%.	<p>According to Greek National Council for Radio and Television (NCRT) site (<a href="http://www.esr.gr">www.esr.gr</a>) there are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8 private national wide coverage programs</li> <li>2 pay TV national wide coverage programs</li> <li>73 private regional coverage programs</li> <li>47 private local coverage programs</li> </ul> <p>Also</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 public national wide coverage broadcaster with 4 self production programs (incl. Parliament Channel) and some EU additional programs (around 4-5)</li> </ul>			There is a provision for Regional switch	The strategy is smooth switch off with no simulcast (*). During transition period simulcast is being implemented.	No subsidizing exists.
<b>Hungary</b>	Approximately 520 000 households	3	0	39	nationwide	Smooth with simulcast	
<b>Hungary</b>	900000	3	0	39	National planning (probably switch-off region by region till Dec 2014).	Smooth with simulcast.	Criteria: social position; eligible people get complete reception solution as per their choice (digital cable-satellite-terrestrial) amount: approx. gross HUF 25,000 (approx. EUR 85).
<b>Ireland</b>	N/A	0 Terrestrial	0 Terrestrial	0 Terrestrial	ASO 24 October 2012	Smooth with simulcast	N/A
<b>Israel</b>	Analog TV switch						

	Off 6/2011						
<b>Latvia</b>	N/A	0	0	8 local stations (commercial)	regional and nationwide	Short simulcast	No subsidies
<b>Lithuania</b>	analogue TV is switched off						
<b>Luxemburg</b>	Close to 0%	0	0	0	2006	Quick with short simulcast	No subsidies
<b>Macedonia</b>	10,5 %	3 public 4 commercial	0 public 0 commercial	58 commercial	31.05.2013	smooth with simulcast	number of set top boxes are planned to be given to social category of people
<b>Malta</b>	Terrestrial analogue TV is no longer in service	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
<b>Monaco</b>	TV programs are delivered by a cable network managed by Monaco Telecom (100% households). Analog TV was switched off in 2011	Today only one Cable Network Operator (Monaco Telecom) and one public broadcaster, Monaco info, and via Internet, MC Channel (30 channels) GE 06 DVB-T channels not yet switched on	Bearing in mind the size of the Principality, no regional networks	No local network	Digital TV currently delivered by cable only (Switch-off done in 2011)	Done in 2011 (cable TV)	Not relevant
<b>Montenegro</b>	31.30%	2 public, 5 commercial		3 public, 15 commercial	nationwide	Smooth with simulcast	-
<b>Netherlands</b>	0% No analogue TV since 2006						
<b>Norway</b>	No analog transmissions	1	1		Regional. In the first region the switch-	Simulcast. Time with parallel	No subsidies.

	anymore.				off was in March 2008, and in the last region in December 2009.	transmissions was approximately 6-12 months in each region.	
<b>Poland</b>	4,4 million (30% of households)	3 (TVP1, TVP2 – public; POLSAT – commercial)	4 (TVP3 – public, TVN, TV4, TV PULS – commercial)	4 - commercial	nationwide/regional (region by region)	smooth with simulcast	Analogue switch-off without any stb subsidy
<b>Portugal</b>	There is no analog TV in Portugal since 26/04/2012	0	0	0	Regional	Smooth with simulcast	There is a subsidy policy. See the details at the end of the questionnaire (1)
<b>Romania</b>	<20%;	2 x Public National TV Networks (TVR 1 & TVR 2) >10 National Commercial TV Network	5 x Public Regional HP transmitters >10 for commercial regional networks	>20 commercial local transmitters	06/17/2015 nationwide	The strategy project ensures simulcast for Public Program TVR 1	There is no official policy yet about set top boxes at this time
<b>Serbia</b>	According to electronic communications market analysis provided by Republic Agency for Electronic Communications (RATEL) in 2010, the percentage of households receiving analog terrestrial television was 57%. It is estimated that	There are 2 public and 4 commercial Nationwide networks with valid licenses	There are 26 regional commercial networks, and 2 regional for the territory of the autonomous province.	There are 83 local networks.	Due to the lack of suitable frequencies, it will not be possible to simulcast analogue and digital terrestrial television transmissions throughout the whole territory of the Republic of Serbia. The transition will be completed on a phased basis. The Government will	Please see response to the previous question.	Ministry of Foreign and Internal Trade and Telecommunications is working on the development of a help scheme for socially vulnerable citizens and the most disadvantaged population in the process of transition to digital broadcasting in the Republic of Serbia. The help scheme will encompass relevant vulnerability criteria and available national statistics, the identification and

	after switch over, the percentage of users who receive television primarily by digital terrestrial will be 50%. According to the market analysis provided by RATEL for 2011. a number of cable, IPTV and DTH subscribers is increasing. During 2010. the percentage of households receiving cable television was 34%, satellite 8% and IPTV 1%.				adopt the DSO Plan that will determine the sequencing and timetable for the phased transition from analogue to digital in each DSO region.		allocation of relevant budget funds for covering the expenses, as well as options and cost-benefit models for the realization of the help scheme. Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction Unit within the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister for European Integration is providing assistance to the Ministry.
<b>Slovakia</b>	35,8% primary analogue terrestrial households 53,3% primary and secondary analogue terrestrial households	6 (2 public and 4 commercial)		18 (both local and regional commercial networks)	regional	Smooth with simulcast	All private persons paying for public services (broadcasting services provided by public TV and radio) and at the same time eligible for neediness allowance were eligible for one time subsidy of 20 EUR.
<b>Slovenia</b>	0						
<b>Switzerland</b>	0% (the analogue TV is now switched off)				Nationwide	Smooth with short simulcast	No subsidies
<b>Turkey</b>	~%20	22	14	189	Regional	Smooth with	Not exist yet

						simulcast	
<b>UK</b>	0	0	0	0	Analogue Switch off (Digital switchover – DSO) is complete in the UK	Simulcast and phased regional switch-off	No receiver subsidies are in place except the ‘Digital Switchover Help Scheme’ ( <a href="http://www.helpscheme.co.uk">www.helpscheme.co.uk</a> ) which was established to provide assistance to potentially vulnerable viewers (the elderly, and those in receipt of certain social security benefits) to convert one TV set to digital for a fixed fee (or cost-free in some cases). Each registered household received DTV equipment (DTT, satellite or cable), installation support (including antenna installation / upgrade if required) and aftercare.
<b>Vatican</b>	Not applicable (no analog TV anymore)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Table 2.**

1. General	DTT					DD		
	Number of Nationwide multiplexes (public or commercial)	Number of Regional multiplexes (public or commercial)	Number of Local multiplexes (public or commercial)	Digital Switch-on day (per region, if applicable)	Complete analogue Switch-off day	Digital Dividend (800 MHz) spectrum allocation planned for which date and for which services? Which part of the band?	Digital Dividend (700 MHz) spectrum allocation planned for which date and for which services? Which part of the band?	Other Digital Dividend scenario (please describe)
<b>Albania</b>	2 Public Nationwide MUXs + 3 Private Nationwide MUXs	1 Regional MUX (11 Networks)	2 Potentiality MUXs (In total there are 8 National MUXs)	10/1/2012	6/17/2015	The band 790-862 MHz, for mobile broadband services (TRA-ECS). IMT is considered as a part of TRA-ECS. The date is to be decided by the progress of switch-off (Partial release of spectrum from analogue transmissions). The final (complete release of band from analogue) is June 2015. (To be decided by update of National Allocation Table)		To be decided in accordance with the switch-over advance and NTFA amendment.
<b>Andorra</b>	6	0	0	December 2004 (one pilot MUX)	Done 25/09/2007	Done LTE all	Not planned yet	-
<b>Austr</b>	5 Multiplexes	6	11	10/26/2006	6/11/2011	Spectrum for terrestrial	Whole 700 MHz band	N.A.



ia	*)	Multiplexes	Multiplexes			systems capable of providing electronic communications services was allocated in the year 2010, by the national council of ministers, whole band 791-862 MHz, except the duplex gap 821 – 832 MHz, which is planned for PMSE	allocated for Broadcasting Services in Austria, partly used for DVB-T and from April 2013 extensively for DVB-T2	
Belgium - Flemish Community	At this moment 4 multiplexes on air in the Flemish Community (1 public, 3 commercial)				3th of November 2008		At this moment the 700 MHz band is planned for DTT and licensed for DTT	
Belgium - German-speaking Community	1 multiplex on air (for the public broadcaster)	3 multiplexes, 1 of which on air during tests	None	None	For many years		Planned for DTT	None
Bosnia	2 (1 public + 1 commercial)	2 (commercial)	2 (commercial)	To be defined	1.12.2014.	Date will be defined for all 800MHz band	Will be considered after WRC 15	No
Bulgaria	7 Nationwide multiplexes (one public and 6 commercial).	N/A	One Local multiplex for the area of Sofia-city.	The digital Switch-on day for the whole country is 1 March 2013, the beginning of the simulcast.	The analog Switch-off day is set to 1 September 2013	The 800 MHz frequency band is basically used for military purposes, part of the band (814-822 MHz is also used for broadcasting purposes and would	N\A	N\A

						continue to be so until termination of the military use of the band scheduled for 2017, and after providing the necessary financial resources		
<b>Croatia</b>	4 national + 1 national/regional/local	1 national/regional/local	1 national/regional/local	4/1/2009	End of 2010	The 790-862 MHz frequency band was assigned on 29th October 2012 to two mobile operators (2x20 MHz to Hrvatski Telekom and VIPnet).	Not at this moment.	-
<b>Czech R</b>	4 (one public nationwide, 3 commercial nationwide multiplexes)	0	13	DTT operated in all regions.	6/30/2012	All DD spectrum (790–862 MHz) has been already allocated for mobile service.	Allocation of the 700 MHz band coordinated within common European approach; probably beyond 2017	
<b>Denmark</b>	2 public and 4 commercial multiplexes.	2 of the above mentioned nationwide multiplexes (one commercial and one public) provide regional	1 of the above mentioned nationwide multiplexes provide local content divided by each SFN in the multiplex.	First nationwide DTT service started in 2006.	Terrestrial analogue television was terminated 31 October 2009.	791-821 MHz and 832-862 MHz have been allocated to IMT services since 1 January 2013. IMT networks are in operation. 823-831 MHz may be used for PMSE equipment.	The 700 MHz band is currently used for DTT services.	

		nal conte nt divide d in eight regio ns.						
<b>Estonia</b>	6	0	0	7/1/2010	7/1/2010	July 1, 2012 for LTE (790 - 862 MHz)	It will be planned after analogue switch-off in Russia (July 1, 2015)	No other scenarios
<b>Finland</b>	6 in UHF, 3 in VHF	4	-	In 2001, 3 multiplexes	September 1st 2007	790-862 MHz allocated for Mobile; auction in 2013, mobile broadband services → network roll-out in 2014	planned for Mobile, 2017→, mobile broadband, 694(?) - 790 MHz (WRC-15)	
<b>Greece</b>	There are 8 nation-wide layers	See above . Also per RRC 06 geographi cal allotment there are some spare muxs (1-2).	See above. Also per RRC 06 geographi cal allotment there are some spare muxs (1-2)	Switch off is anticipated to be finalized by 30/6/2014, subject to the positive response of the European Commission to the Derogation Demand that has been expressed by Greece.		The band of 800 MHz has been allocated for MOBILE SERVICE (NFAT). Derogation has been requested in EU for availability of the frequency band for digital dividend from 30/6/2014.	Currently only for DTT Broadcasting.	-
<b>Hungary</b>	There are 3 multiplexes in operation (5 are licensed).	0	0	1st December, 2008: At 3 main transmitter sites 2 DVB-T and 1 DVB-H multiplexes with FTA	31.12.2014 as the latest	Planned for mobile services after ASO	decisions not taken yet	-

				and pay-TV programs were switched on (56%) 1st December, 2009: Further 10 main and middle transmitter sites (2 DVB-T multiplex: 88%) 1st December 2010: Further 7 main and middle transmitter sites + gapfillers (2 DVB-T multiplex: 95%) 1st December 2011: Further 3 main transmitter sites + gapfillers (2 DVB-T multiplex: 96%, DVB-H multiplex replaced by DVB-T: 85 %) 2012: gapfillers				
<b>Hungary</b>	3	0	0	1 Dec. 2008 – 1 Dec. 2011 (the 3 MUXes were introduced gradually in all regions in that period)	Till 31 Dec. 2014	2013-2014: 790-862 MHz for mobile broadband	Not yet defined.	Not yet defined.
<b>Ireland</b>	1 current, 6 total planned	0	0	2011	10/24/2012	allocated to mobile 25 October 2012	No plans	No plans
<b>Israel</b>	1 public multiplex			6/1/2011	6/1/2011	We already operate land mobile systems from 806 MHz to 862 MHz	Part of the 700 MHz band may be allocated to mobile public safety	LTE PPDR may enter
<b>Latvia</b>	1 public + 5 commercial	1 commercial	0	Rollout started beginning 2009	01.06.2010.	790-862 MHz Band for Mobile/Fixed Communications Networks from 01.07.2015.	n/a	n/a
<b>Lithuania</b>	4 operational, 3 more to come	1 operational	13 operational, 4 more	2002 experimental, mid 2006 permanent	10/29/2012	790-862 MHz for MFCN after 29 Jun 2013	not planned	-

		, 2 more to come	to come					
<b>Luxembourg</b>	4	0	0	2006	1.9.2006	1.1.2013, 790-862 MHz	Calendar in line with EU decisions, 694-790 MHz	
<b>Macedonia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 commercial (with conditional access), for reemission, pay TV programs</li> <li>• 2 free to air-public, only for public broadcaster</li> <li>• 1 - commercial free to air, emission on national TV stations</li> </ul>	1 - commercial free to air, emission on regional TV stations	ongoing public consultations	1.06.2013	Yes (1.06.2013)	1.06.2013 allocation for IMT (Ongoing auction process for LTE operator)	No decision yet	No decision yet
<b>Malta</b>	9 (1 public, 8 commercial)	0	0	-	10/31/2011	790 – 862 MHz is still allocated to and being used for DTT services. The allocation of this band to mobile services is not established yet.	The 700 MHz band is still allocated to and being used for DTT services. A policy on the future of this band has not been established yet.	
<b>Monaco</b>	0 (Only delivered by cable network)	Not relevant	Not relevant	Digital switch-on for cable network in 2011	30 November 2011 on cable TV	Not yet allocated. New regulatory framework currently being prepared	New regulatory framework currently being prepared. Not yet allocated	Not yet defined
<b>Montenegro</b>	0	0	0	0	Jun 17, 2015	Dates not decided yet, IMT	Not decided yet	-

enegro						services, 790-862 MHz band		
Netherlands	1 Public / 4 Commercial	The public networks includes also 1 regional program, in total 13 regional programs	No local TV available	12/1/2006		1st of January 2013 800 Mhz has become available for LTE services	No decision is made yet.	-
Norway	5	1		Digital switch-on was in the first region 1st September 2007. All the regions had switch-on by the end of 2008. (Information per region is available at: 'Tabelloversikt åpning/stenging av nett' in <a href="http://www.ntv.no/modules/module_123/proxy.asp?D=2&amp;C=242&amp;l=1188&amp;mid=158">http://www.ntv.no/modules/module_123/proxy.asp?D=2&amp;C=242&amp;l=1188&amp;mid=158</a> )	Analog switch-off was in the last region 1st December 2009.	The government announced in September 2009 plans to allow 800MHz band for mobile broadband. There are plans to auction the frequency range 790-862MHz. The auction dates are not decided.	No plans. Norway will follow the international progress. Frequency range 470-790MHz is licensed for DTT until 2nd June, 2021. Five of six muxes are currently in use.	NA
Poland	3 (MUX1- partly commercial), MUX2-	1 (MUX 4 – comm	4 – commercial (not yet in	MUX-1 (14.12.2011), MUX2 (30.09.2010), MUX3 (27.10.2010), MUX4 (03.04.2012)	31 July 2013	The band 790-862 MHz is allocated to the mobile service on a primary basis. According to RR 5.312 (rev	No decision yet.	No other scenario

	commercial, MUX3-public)	ercial mobile TV)	operation )			WRC-12), frequency band 860-862 MHz is also allocated for the aeronautical service on the co-primary basis, and this allocation is valid until 31.12.2017. The auction for the 800 MHz band is scheduled to take place in 4th quarter of 2013. The authorization process will be completed by the end of 2nd quarter of 2014.		has been yet considered .
<b>Portugal</b>	1	0	0	4/29/2009	4/26/2012	Planned in 16-Dec-2010; electronic communication services; 790-862 MHz.	Under study	Not applicable
<b>Romania</b>	4 x UHF & 1 x VHF; At this time there are on air 2 pilot projects: - one is public, consisting of 6 transmitters broadcasting 2 DVB-T multiplexes - the other is commercial, consisting of 3 transmitters broadcasting 1 DVB-T multiplex	Will be defined after license awards of national multiplexes	Will be defined after license awards of national multiplexes	2013-2015	06/17/2013, nationwide	License awards in 2012 for GSM and others mobile services	N/A	N/A
<b>Serbia</b>	The sole	As	As stated	Transition to digital only	In accordance	Allocation plan of radio-	It is expected to make	-

a	multiplex operator in the Republic of Serbia is the network operator Public enterprise ETV with a permit to commission and operate two nationwide free-to-air multiplexes in the specified UHF channels during the DSO period. The Strategy for Switchover from Analogue to Digital Broadcasting of Radio and Television Programs in the Republic of Serbia ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", no. 52/2009 and 18/2012) allows the	stated above, there will be two nationwide free-to-air multiplexes in the specified UHF channels during the DSO period. Broadcasters with a national and/or regional license will have	above, broadcasters with a local license will have access to the nationwide free-to-air MUX2	terrestrial television transmission will be rolled out on a phased basis. The Government will adopt the DSO Plan that will determine the sequencing and timetable for the phased transition to digital (DVB-T2) broadcasting	with the DSO Plan that is to be adopted by the Government, based on the Rulebook on Transition from Analogue to Digital TV broadcasting and Access to the Multiplex in Terrestrial Digital Broadcasting ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", no. 55/2012) and the Strategy for Switchover from Analogue to Digital Broadcasting of Radio and Television Programmes in the Republic of Serbia („Official Gazette RS“, No. 52/09 and 18/12), the switchover to digital broadcasting of TV programmes will be implemented in phases by 17.	frequencies ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", no. 99/2012) foresees that, after DSO and the latest till 17. June 2015, part of the spectrum which corresponds to the TV channels 61-69 UHF (frequencies 790-862 MHz), will be used for Digital Dividend 1 (DD1) and it will be based on service and technology neutrality. The strategic documents indicate that the country is open to make the DD1 frequencies available for mobile services, in compliance with the EU and ITU agreements and suggestions. The strategic documents clearly point that, in order to make the 800 MHz frequencies available for further utilization the digital switchover has to be completed, as Serbia currently lacks the sufficient amount of free frequencies to make the required 72 MHz band available by channel relocations only	700 MHz frequencies available for forming Digital Dividend 2 in compliance with the Final Acts of World Radiocommunication Conference 2012 (WRC-12), after 2015	
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<p>operation of further multiplexes if there is a market need and it is financially feasible to do so. Access to the multiplexes will be granted initially to all broadcasters which already own a license for analogue broadcasting, as defined in the Rulebook on Transition from Analogue to Digital TV broadcasting and Access to the Multiplex in Terrestrial Digital Broadcasting ("Official Gazette of the Republic Serbia", no. 55/2012). Specifically, broadcasters</p>	<p>access to MUX1 .</p>			<p>June 2015 at latest, in accordance with international obligations of the Republic of Serbia.</p>			
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	with a national and/or regional license will have access to the first multiplex (MUX1), while local coverage broadcasters will be provided access to the second multiplex (MUX2), by the Republic Broadcasting Agency.							
Slovakia	4 (1 public and 3 commercial)	NA	32	Dec. 2009	31.12.2012	By end of 2013. TRA-ECS	The whole 700 MHz is heavily used by broadcasting service; licenses have been issued until September 2029	NA
Slovenia	2	0	6	From 2006 to 2010	2010 december	For mobile since 2013	No official decision yet but broadcasting services will be avoided	
Switzerland	1	2	0	2002	2009	800 MHz band is planned for mobile services. The first mobile network in this band exists since November 2012.	The discussions are on-going.	The strategy for the whole UHF band

								is required.
Turkey	7	1 (Same MUX)	1 (Same MUX)	1/11/2013	2/3/2015	After analogue switch-off/mobile services other than broadcasting/790-862MHz	Under consideration	No
UK	6 (3 of these multiplexes carry some regionalised content for the English regions and the UK's devolved nations).  Ofcom has recently commenced the process of awarding an 'interim' licence for 2 further national multiplexes using '600 MHz' spectrum (550-606 MHz).	0	(operating in the Manchester area only).  A nationwide local TV multiplex licence has recently been awarded (which will carry separately-licensed local programme services at specific locations). Initial local programme service licences	The UK's DVB-T networks launched in November 1998	10/24/2012	LTE services using 800 MHz spectrum (791 MHz to 862 MHz) are expected to launch during mid-2013. See <a href="http://stakeholders.ofcom.org.uk/spectrum/spectrum-awards/awards-in-progress/">http://stakeholders.ofcom.org.uk/spectrum/spectrum-awards/awards-in-progress/</a>	The UK is currently considering its position on the 700 MHz band. Ofcom's UHF Strategy Statement ( <a href="http://stakeholders.ofcom.org.uk/consultations/uhf-strategy/statement/">http://stakeholders.ofcom.org.uk/consultations/uhf-strategy/statement/</a> ) provides more details of the current position.	Not applicable.

			<p>have already been awarded for 19 UK towns and cities, and the first of these services are expected to launch by the end of 2013, with further roll-out during 2014. Awards of programme service licences for further locations are likely to follow in due course.</p>					
Vatican	5	-	-	Completed in 2011		Not planned	Not planned	-

**Table 3.**

2. DTT Spectrum Licensing	Network Provider Licensing Process to be followed or have been followed (e.g. auction, beauty contest, other)	Number of National Licensed Network Providers	Number of Regional Licensed Network Providers	License Duration	Spectrum Licensing Scheme (e.g. per MUX and site or per layer – layer(s) consisting of one or more MUX for all sites in the country)	Criteria for the order of the assigned channels to network providers (e.g. low frequencies (MUXs) in the DTT TV band assigned to the highest bidder in case of auction)	Fees: ▶ Annual Spectrum usage fees Or ▶ One-time fee for the whole license duration Or ▶ Combined? Or ▶ If no spectrum fees and why?	The frequency usage (MUX) was/is based on a predefined network topology (Digital Frequency Map) with specific characteristics (sites, eirp, antenna patterns, technology) or only to GE 06 entries (allotments or assignments)? Please provide URL of the Digital Frequency Map if published.	Roll-out obligations (e.g. time, coverage, must carry)
Albania	Beauty contest	3	Not defined	15 years	License per MUX	No specific criteria	There is no spectrum fee. It is a frequency tax applied by tax law (once per year)	GE 06 digital Plan assignments	Coverage: Fase 1: 75 % of territory 85 % of population. Fase 2: 85 % of territory Over 90 % of population
Andorra	No licensing process. It is the Andorran Government who decides new	0	0	-	-	-	No spectrum fees. The Government decides the new programs that should be broadcasted according to the national interest. And it is the	It is more based on GE06 and the National Table of Frequency Allocation. The size of the country allowed us to have a real SFN network not constrained by other specific characteristics	

	channels to be broadcasted and delegates to Servei de Telcomunicació d'Andorra to make it possible as broadcaster.						broadcaster who should afford the cost of the related investments.		
<b>Austria</b>	Beauty contest	1	4	10 years	Both schemes are applicable in Austria	No criteria in this respect	No fees as a result of the Austrian Media politics to ease the introduction of new digital TV programs in Austria and to support diversity of opinion and media pluralism.	GE06 assignments and allotments are basically used for the implementation. In detail the planning is done in close cooperation with the regulatory Authority, some planning triggers modification procedures according article 4 of the GE06 agreement	Time and coverage obligations are applied for all licenses, for the nationwide MUX A additionally "Must Carry" is applied for the public broadcaster
<b>Belgium-Flemish Community</b>	Beauty contest	1 in the Flemish Community		15 years, potentially renewable by 15 years	Global licence' per package of frequency channels. 'Broadcasting licence' per transmitter	Beauty contest, 7 criteria	Annual spectrum usage fee	GE06 allotments and technical characteristics corresponding to bilateral agreements	
<b>Belgium</b>	Beauty	1 for	1 until	without	Not yet	Not yet	Not yet decided	GE06 allotments and	Not yet decided

- German speaking Community	contest	public broadcaster	now for tests	time-limit for public broadcaster 9 years for commercial broadcasters	decided	decided		technical characteristics corresponding to bilateral agreements	
Bosnia	Beauty contest	2	2	To be defined	Per layer	Not defined yet	Annual Spectrum usage fees	Only to GE 06 entries Not published	Will be defined in the License
Bulgaria	In the early 2004, the licensing of the Local network was done by an auction. Afterwards, contest procedures for six multiplexes have been conducted.	Three National Licensed Network Providers	N/A	The duration of the licenses is 15 years.	The Spectrum Licensing Scheme is per layer(s), consisting of one or more multiplexes for the whole territory of the country.	N/A	Combined One-time fee and Annual Spectrum usage fee.	The frequency usage (MUX) is based on GE 06 allotments.	All licenses include time and coverage obligations. Must carry obligations are defined for six networks (five commercial and one public MUX).
Croatia	Public tender.	2 (the network operator is the same for	1	10 years	1st licence- 2 national multiplexes MUX A and MUX B	The channels were assigned according to availability	Annual spectrum usage fees.	The frequency usage is based on GE06 entries (allotments and assignments).	Must carry, latest start of operation and minimal coverage (not smaller % than

		both)			2nd licence - 1 national/regional/local multiplex MUX D 3rd licence – 2 national pay-tv multiplexes MUX C and MUX E	(coordination with neighboring countries).		<a href="http://www.hakom.hr/UserDocsImages/dokumenti/Plan_%20digitalne_tv_elevizije-raspodjela_kanala.pdf">http://www.hakom.hr/UserDocsImages/dokumenti/Plan_%20digitalne_tv_elevizije-raspodjela_kanala.pdf</a>	analogue).
Czech R	Nationwide multiplexes: • There are no plans to deploy new nationwide DTT networks. • Existing DTT nationwide licenses had been transformed from former analogue transmission licenses.  Local	3	0	National Providers : 2021 / 2022 / 2024 Local providers : No later than 31 December 2017	Spectrum licenses are issued per layer followed by individual licenses for each site.	Not specified	Combined fees.	Nationwide multiplexes are based on GE 06 allotments. Local multiplexes are based either on GE 06 assignments or on individually coordinated frequencies.	Coverage obligations were set up for public DTT. Commercial DTT operators are obliged to publish the free capacity of their networks



	transmission: First come first served.								
<b>Denmark</b>	6 multiplexes were made available by the end of October 2009. 2 multiplexes for public service and 4 were awarded to Boxer TV A/S through tender by beauty contest.	2	0	The licenses acquired by Boxer TV A/S will end at 3 April 2020. The two public service MUXs are available per law.	The technical spectrum license is per site. The distribution license awarded to Boxer TV in the tender is per MUX.	No criteria of this kind were made.	Annual fee.	The frequency usage is based on the GE06 agreement and some bilateral agreements.  <a href="http://www.erhvervsstyrelsen.dk/oversigt-over-kanalfordelingen-i-danmark">http://www.erhvervsstyrelsen.dk/oversigt-over-kanalfordelingen-i-danmark</a>	Five MUX have nation wide coverage (public ~100% population coverage, commercial > minimum 97% population coverage), the six' MUX is being implemented fall 2013.
<b>Estonia</b>	Beauty contest, Auction	2	0	1 year	Per MUX and site.	The common regular principle of Network Provider Licensing Process	Annual Spectrum usage fees only.	The frequency usage (MUX) was based on a GE06 Plan allotments and assignments.	Time (6 months), coverage (% of territory) with deadline.
<b>Finland</b>	beauty contest	3	1	current license period	network licenses per MUX	none	Annual Spectrum usage fees	Based on the GE06 entries (allotments or assignments) as well as	roll-out time and coverage obligations

				until the end of 2016 (one multiplex until 2026), new network licenses after 2016 to be granted for 20 years				bilateral coordination	defined in the network licenses
<b>Greece</b>	Under consideration.	Under consideration.	Under consideration.	Under consideration.	Under consideration.	Under consideration.	Under consideration.	The Digital Frequency Map is based on the CMD 42800/2012. The relevant decision with the technical characteristics is located in the following url link:  Κοινή Υπουργική Απόφαση (ΦΕΚ: 2704/Β' /5-10-2012)	Under consideration.
<b>Hungary National Media and Infocommunications</b>	The digital television broadcasting tender (beauty contest) was in 2008	1	0	12 years	Layers consisting of 5 MUX for all sites in the country	No criteria. All the frequencies were assigned to one winner.	The Hungarian Administration uses combined fee. One-time fee for the 5 nationwide multiplexes and monthly frequency fees per transmitters.	GE06 entries.	All (time, coverage, must carry) obligations: The necessary population coverage has been defined for the five multiplexes from 2008 to 2013.

<b>Hungary</b> Antenna Hungaria Ltd., National Media and Infocommunications Authority of Hungary	Competition tender, beauty contest (performed in April 2008).	1	0	12 years	Licences for 5 MUXs (Hungary has 8 MUXs as per GE06) were granted in one package in 2008 for the winner of the tender. 3 MUXs could be operated from that year, 2 of them can be deployed after the ASO.	Licences for 5 MUXs were granted in one package in 2008 for the winner of the tender (Antenna Hungaria Ltd.).	Combined: - one-time tender fee - annual fee based on revenue - frequency fee	Predefined network topology.	Roll-out time: 2008-2015. Coverage: according to the coverage plan in the authority contract with NMHH. Must carry: Hungarian public TV and radio programmes (4+3).
<b>Ireland</b>	Provided for in national legislation, Broadcasting Act 2009	1	0	12 years	A multiplex per national layer.	None	Annual spectrum fee (€114,000, ComReg document 07/90)	Combination: pre-defined network topology plus GE06.  <a href="http://www.comreg.ie/fileupload/File/Broadcast_Technical_Parameters.xlsx">http://www.comreg.ie/fileupload/File/Broadcast_Technical_Parameters.xlsx</a>	98% population by end 2011
<b>Israel</b>							Spectrum fees	GE06 entries	
<b>Latvia</b>	Beauty contest	1	0	31.12.2013.	For all layers in the country	Not applicable	Frequency assignment usage fee is applicable	Network topology based on GE06 entries  <a href="http://www.lattelecom.lv/majai/virszemes_tv_new/tehniska_informacija/">http://www.lattelecom.lv/majai/virszemes_tv_new/tehniska_informacija/</a>	One layer (for public and commercial free to air programs) to cover > 99% territory

Lithuania	beauty contest	3	17	for 6 MUXs and regional – 10 years (until 2022-2023), for 1 MUX – 20 years (until 2031)	per layer	each layers contains channels from all over the range 470-790 MHz, no explicit order	Spectrum usage (supervision) fee on monthly basis, approx. 10 EUR per site per channel per month. Approx. 800 EUR beauty contest fee.	4 MUXs – predefined network topology, 3 MUXs – GE06 entries	1 MUX – coverage, 5 MUXs – roll-out time in certain places, 1 MUX – no explicit obligation for public service provider
Luxembourg	Same licensee as for analog	1	0	-2020	Per MUX	There was no bid or auction, the license of the existing operator was switched from analog to digital	Annual and in kind - Combined with license for content broadcasting	Assignments and allotments of GE 06	No
Macedonia	beauty contest	3	1	10 years	per operator for each location	2 separate beauty contest processes for 2 operators (3+2 MUX); 2 MUX for public operator (by law) First come first served	Combined fees: • onetime fee for granting radiofrequency band utilization (budget income) • Annual Spectrum usage-frequency fee according to the “ RULES on the manner of the annual fee calculation for radio frequency utilization”,	GE 06 allotments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percent of coverage in predicted time schedule;</li> <li>• must carry obligations are defined only for operator with conditional access mux-es</li> </ul>

							www.aek.mk, (Agency income)		
<b>Malta</b>	Beauty contest	2	0	Commercial licence: 11 May 2021 Public licence: indefinite	One license per operator	These were defined in the call for applications.	Annual fee of €5,823 per frequency channel	As per the GE-06 plan entries.	95% of national coverage within 19 months from license grant
<b>Monaco</b>	Licensing process under the responsibility of the Electronic Communications Department (DCE). New regulatory framework currently being prepared	1	Not relevant	10 years	New regulatory framework currently being prepared	New regulatory framework currently being prepared	New regulatory framework currently being prepared	For DVD-T channels, frequencies usage will be based on the GE 06 entries.	New regulatory framework currently being prepared. Must carry for cable network
<b>Montenegro</b>	Not yet	0	0	-	-	-	Annual Spectrum usage fees	GE 06 entries	-
<b>Netherlands</b>	As just one commercial organization was interested	2 (1 public, 1 commercial)	0	Till January 2017	1 Layer 1 Multiplex	-	Fees based on used ERP (radiated power)	Only to Ge'06 entries allotments	County wide coverage, in general indoor reception based, in some regions at least on the basis of rooftop

	, this organization was licensed.								reception.
Norway	Other. Requirements set by the authority. Only one applicant.	1	1	15 years, 2.6.2006-2.6.2021	All muxes (in frequency band 470-790 MHz) in one national license.	NA	Annual spectrum usage fees.	Only according to GE06, both allotments and assignments.	Yes, it was required that base network (with minimum 3 muxes/ signal packets) covers at least 95% of the permanent households within 42 months after issuing the license, and at least 70% of the cottages and leisure homes.
Poland	Spectrum license for MUX4 (mobile TV) was issued after beauty contest for Network Provider; Spectrum licenses for MUX1 was issued for MUX co-operators	1 Network Provider authorized by MUX1-3 Operators	1 Provider (Mobile TV MUX Operator) but in 2015 this MUX may be nationwide	10-15 years	Spectrum licenses per MUX and allotments of the national or regional layer; Radio licenses per sites	There isn't that kind of the criteria	Combined: annual spectrum usage fees for the whole license duration		MUX1, MUX2 – minimum people coverage: 95% of population,

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	any beauty contest or auction								
<b>Portugal</b>	Beauty contest	1	0	15 years.	Per MUX and site.	The spectrum to be used was defined in the beauty contest.	Annual spectrum usage fee is 360.000 €	Yes, it is based on a predefined network topology; <a href="http://tdt.telecom.pt/">http://tdt.telecom.pt/</a>	See the details at the end of the questionnaire (2)
<b>Romania</b>	Up till now no licensing process took place; Procedure of licensing will be defined by the Regulator (ANCOM) after Govern Strategy is approved	None	None	9 years	Per MUX	will be defined by the Regulator (ANCOM) after Govern Strategy is approved	will be defined by the Regulator (ANCOM) after Govern Strategy is approved	GE06	>90% of population for the multiplex that will carry public TV programs TVR 1 and TVR 2
<b>Serbia</b>	According to the article 104. of the Electronic Communications Law ("Official	There is one National Licenced Network Provider during the DSO period accordin	-	RATEL will grant an individual licence for the use of radio frequencies which	Spectrum licencing scheme will imply issuing licences per MUX and site.	The lowest frequencies in the DTT TV band will be assigned to the national licenced network provider during the	Annual spectrum usage fees	Allocation plan of the Frequencies/Locations/ Allotments for Terrestrial Digital TV Broadcasting Stations in UHF bands in the Republic of Serbia will define digital frequency map with specific characteristics, e.g.	The phased roll out will be implemented in accordance with international obligations of the Republic of Serbia and it will be finished untill 17 June 2015, at



<p>Gazette of the Republic Serbia", no. 44/2010) the sole multiplex operator in the Republic of Serbia, during the DSO period, is the network operator Public enterprise ETV. For the purpose of operating that network, ETV shall be granted an individual licence for the use of radio frequencies in accordance</p>	<p>g to the Electronic Communications Law ("Official Gazette of the Republic Serbia", no. 44/2010) – Public enterprise ETV</p>		<p>will give right to ETV to use appropriate UHF channels in accordance with the law regulating the area of electronic communications. Duration will be defined in the individual licence.</p>		<p>DSO period, Public enterprise ETV, in accordance to the Rulebook on Transition from Analogue to Digital TV broadcasting and Access to the Multiplex in Terrestrial Digital Broadcasting ("Official Gazette of the Republic Serbia", no. 55/2012).</p>		<p>channels, sites, heights of antenna, polarizations, eirp, antenna patterns, in accordance with GE 06 entries. 5 Please provide URL of the Digital Frequency Map if published. This new Allocation plan is proposed by Republic Agency for Electronic Communications and it will be adopted by the Ministry of Foreign and Internal trade and Telecommunications in near future. <a href="http://www.ratel.rs/upload/documents/javne_raspave/Plan_raspodele_DVB-T2_25012013_nacrt.pdf">http://www.ratel.rs/upload/documents/javne_raspave/Plan_raspodele_DVB-T2_25012013_nacrt.pdf</a></p>	<p>latest. Coverage for the first and the second multiplex will be at least 95% and 90% of the population, respectively.</p>
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e with the law regulating the area of electronic communications. That licence shall entitle ETV to use UHF channels, detailed in the Rulebook on Transition from Analogue to Digital TV broadcasting and Access to the Multiplex in Terrestrial Digital Broadcasting ("Official Gazette of the Republic

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<b>Slovakia</b>	Nationwide multiplexes: beauty contest Local multiplexes: individual authorisations are issued based on submitted applications for the issuance of authorisation and depending on results of relevant international frequency coordination	1 (4 nationwide MUXs operated by 1 provider)	17	Nationwide multiplexes: until 09.09.2029 Local multiplexes: authorisations are issued for 7 years	A nationwide layer (representing one MUX) for all sites in the country was subject to selection procedure.	NA	Nationwide multiplexes: one-off payment for the allocation of frequencies as the expected minimal offer. No annual fee applies. Local multiplexes: no fee for the right to use the frequency (provision of Act on electronic communications)	Frequency usage within a multiplex is a combination of GE06 entries (main transmitter network) and sites with specific characteristics (low power re-transmitters and gap-filler transmitters)	Nationwide multiplexes: network launch date, population coverage rate at the launch date, planned progress of the population coverage rate and other roll-out obligations result from the offer submitted by the candidate within the selection procedure. Local multiplexes: obligation to achieve at least 66% multiplex capacity occupation within one year since the authorization issue date (condition set by the regulator)
<b>Slovenia</b>	Public tender	1	0	10 years	Per layer	No criteria, but in most cases lower channels are used first.	One-time fee for the whole license duration + Annual Spectrum usage fee	GE06 allotments and assignments	Mux A for public services: 95% of the population
<b>Switzerland</b>	Licenses have been directly assigned	1	2	Public: until 2018 Private:	Per layer (for the national broadcaster	No criteria, frequency layers from		The GE06 Allotment plan was used and the existing transmitter sites were re-used to an	Public: none Privat: 75% of the content must be broadcast

				foreseen until 2024	) Per region (for a local broadcaster)	the GE06 Plan		extent possible.	
								<a href="http://www.bakom.admin.ch/themen/radio_tv/01214/02301/index.html?lang=en">http://www.bakom.admin.ch/themen/radio_tv/01214/02301/index.html?lang=en</a>	
<b>Turkey</b>	A single transmission facility and operator company (Anten A.Ş.) is authorized by Radio and TV supreme Council	1	1	10 years	National MUX and layer, regional and local MUX and site	No criteria for assigning channels to network provider.	Combined; Annual spectrum usage fees and one-time fee for the whole license duration	The frequency usage is based on GE06 entries but some specific characteristics have been revised within restrictions determined in GE06 Final Acts.  Here is the URL of "Turkey National DVB-T2 Frequency Plan": <a href="http://www.rtuk.org.tr/upload/File/(2)DVBT2%20.pdf">http://www.rtuk.org.tr/upload/File/(2)DVBT2%20.pdf</a>	It's obligated to cover %70 of the population. 1 MUX is assigned to the public broadcaster in Turkey.
<b>UK</b>	Legislative reservation in the case of the BBC's DVB-T multiplexes, and for the multiplex carrying the former analogue commercial Public	6, plus 1 recently awarded local TV multiplex licence (not yet on-air)	0	12 years, except in the case of the future 600 MHz interim multiplex which may be revoked if required for DTT re-allocation	Spectrum licences specify frequencies and transmission site locations for each MUX (MFN, supplemented by very limited use of SFNs in some areas).	A joint frequency planning project, chaired by Ofcom and including DTT multiplex operators and infrastructure providers, carries out frequency planning for DTT services.	Multiplexes pay an annual licence fee.	The UK's networks are based on a combination of GE-06 entries (some of which have been modified to implement the clearance of DTT from channels 61 & 62 ['800 MHz clearance']), bilaterally coordinated assignments, and lower power assignments not requiring coordination.  No frequency map available.	3 multiplexes are classed as 'public service broadcaster' (PSB) multiplexes and are required to cover at least 98.5% of the UK population following completion of analogue switch-off. Sufficient frequency resource was allocated to these

	Service Broadcast er channels. 'Beauty contest' (according to statutory criteria) in the case of the remaining DTT networks.			n. However the licence will have a guaranteed minimum term extending to 31 December 2018.		See also 'Roll-out obligations' question below.			broadcasters to allow this objective to be met. The remaining 3 'commercial' (COM) multiplexes do not have specific coverage obligations (except that their coverage cannot fall below pre switch-off levels). The commercial multiplexes use much of the remaining UHF DTT frequency resource and serve approximately 90% of the UK population. The multiplex operators were required to follow a switchover timetable set out in their licences.
Vatican	-	1	4	Not applicable	MUX/Site	Not applicable	No fees	GE06 assignments only	Not applicable

**Table 4.**

3. International Coordination	Estimated number of countries involved in international coordination process (DTT and DD)	Has the international coordination process started?
Albania	7 countries I, MNE, SRB, GRE, MKD, GR, BIH,	Yes
Andorra	3 countries Andorra, Spain and France	Yes
Austria	9 countries	Yes
Belgium-Flemish Community	5 neighboring countries for DTT	Yes for DTT
Belgium - German-speaking Community	5 neighboring countries	Yes for DTT
Bosnia	10 countries	Yes
Bulgaria	9 countries	Yes
Croatia	8 countries	Yes, immediately after Geneva 2006 and is still going on.
Czech R	4 or more, depending the specific situation.	DTT coordination process is provided on case-by case basis nowadays.
Denmark	4 in direct negotiation meetings, 4 in per-mail negotiations and 4 in formal-only coordination	Yes. The coordination on the 800 MHz DD is finished.
Estonia	9 countries (BLR, DNK, D, FIN, LTU, LVA, POL, RUS, S).	Yes. It was started in the end of 2004.
Finland	Typically 3, maximum 8	new process begun for DVB-T → T2 transition
Greece	11 countries	Yes
Hungary National Media and Infocommunications	DTT:10; DD: 7	Yes
Antenna Hungaria Ltd., National Media and Infocommunications Authority of Hungary	10 countries	Yes
Ireland	1 countries	Yes, and is ended (June 2012)
Israel	7 countries close to Israel	No
Latvia	8 countries	Ongoing

Lithuania	6 countries	Yes
Luxemburg	4 (GER, F, NL, BEL)	Finalized, Assignments from the GE-06
Macedonia	Neighboring countries	No
Malta	4 countries	Yes for DTT
Monaco	3 countries (France, Italy, Monaco)	Yes
Montenegro	6 countries	GE06 in force for DTT since 2006 DD coordination yet to be started
Netherlands	8 countries	Still going on
Norway	In addition to Geneva 2006 agreement we have bilateral negotiations and agreements with the neighbor countries, especially Sweden and Denmark concerning the 6. Mux	Yes
Poland	-	Yes
Portugal	2 countries (Spain and Morocco)	Yes, concerning the 800 MHz band only.
Romania	>5 countries	N/A
Serbia	International coordination process (DTT and DD) will be conducted with all neighboring countries	Republic Agency for Electronic Communications is entitled for conducting coordination process with Regulatory Bodies in the neighboring countries.
Slovakia	9 countries	4 nationwide networks have been coordinated for the transition period
Slovenia	5 countries	Yes
Switzerland	5 countries	Yes
Turkey	21 countries	Yes
UK	4 immediate neighbors, 5 next neighboring countries	Digital switchover and 800MHz Clearance: coordination with 2 immediate neighbouring countries completed, and 2 almost completed.
Vatican	Not evaluated	No



**Table 5.**

4. DTT Technical	Technology chosen (e.g. DVB-T or DVB-T2 or neutral)	Video coding chosen (e.g. MPEG-2 or MPEG-4 or neutral)	Number of sites (not including gap fillers)	Number of MUXs per site	Estimated coverage with above characteristics (terrain and/or population)	Multiplexing technology chosen (statistical, dynamic or neutral)	Bit Stream Payload (bit rate of MUX)	Guidelines for Gap Filler technical characteristics (e.g. eirp, pattern, SFN or MFN)	How many HD programs are there currently provided?	Is Mobile TV permitted in the license? If Yes, has it been deployed?
Albania	DVB-T2	MPEG-4	To be decided, in evaluation of responders to the RFP.		Population (80-90 %)	Multiplexers are to be statistically multiplexed into a two ASI data stream in accordance with European Standard EN 50083-9. (To be decided by RFP document)	The central Headend system shall support up to 3 HD x AVC H264 compressed digital video services which shall be compressed at variable bit rates of between 3 Mbps and 15 Mbps. (To be decided by RFP document)	Gap fillers can be considered in the response. The responder can propose the use of gap fillers to meet the coverage requirements. 2. A Gap filler / Repeater comprises all the functions of a chain starting with the input of a RF UHF	There are some unlicensed HD programmes over unlicensed terrestrial digital networks	There is no restriction It is failed two years ago an experiment from the private company "Digitalb"

								frequency, down conversion to IF, up conversion to another or the same RF frequency. 3. All repeaters shall be capable to operate in a Single Frequency Network using Echo canceller. (To be decided by RFP document)		
<b>Andorra</b>	DVB-T	MPEG-2	13	6	99 % Population	Statistical	22 to 24 Mbps	We have just one gap filler that will be replaced before the end of the year.	No one	No, not permitted
<b>Austria</b>	Currently DVB-T and DVB-T2, switch over to DVB-T2 is envisaged *)	MPEG-2 for DVB-T and MPEG-4 for DVB-T2 *)	Around 350, because auf mountainous topology	Up to 6	Up to 98% of the Austrian population	statistical	DVB-T up to 17 Mbit/s, DVB-T2 up to 25 Mbit/s *)	No specific guidelines, SFN is preferred but in certain cases under	3 *) Note *) Start of DVB-T2 in Austria is April 2013	No restrictions for Mobile TV in Austria

			a lot of sites are needed					certain conditions MFNs are also possible in Austria		
<b>Belgium-Flemish Community</b>	DVB thus possibility DVB-T/DVB-T2	MPEG-2/MPEG-4	+/- 13 sites	MUXs on 8 sites, 3 MUXs on 5 sites	>98% (rooftop) population		14 .. 17 Mb/s		not yet	Yes, no dvb-h deployed. The intended reception mode is portable outdoor/mobile.
<b>Belgium - German-speaking Community</b>	DVB allowing broadcasting currently in DVB-T and DVB-T2 in the future	MPEG-2 / MPEG-4	3 to 4 sites	2 MUXs on 3/4 sites and 2 MUXs on 2/3 sites	> 97 % of the population on rooftop	statistica	15 Mb/s	SFN	Not yet	No
<b>Bosnia</b>	DVB-T	MPEG 4	Not defined	Not defined	Not defined	Statistical	20Mb/s	SFN	None	Yes. Not deployed yet
<b>Bulgaria</b>	DVB-T	MPEG 4	N/A	Differs	Different for each of networks	Statistical multiplexing	19,91 Mbit/s for the Nationwide networks; 15.61 Mbit/s for the Local network.	N/A	HD programs are not currently provided.	N/A
<b>Croatia</b>	DVB-T for MUX A, MUX B and MUX D, neutral for	MPEG-2 for MUX A, MUX B and MUX D,	Around 30	Up to 5	More than 95% population	statistical	Approximately 19 Mbit/s for DVB-T and 36 Mbit/s for DVB-T2	SFN	3 (but these are only on pay-tv platform)	no

	MUX C and MUX E (DVB-T2 is used)	neutral for MUX C and MUX E (H.264/AVC is used)								
<b>Czech R</b>	DVB-T (not obligatory prescribed)	MPEG-2 and MPEG-4 (based on provider's decisions).	287	n.a.	Nationwide multiplexes: 86 % to 99.9 % population	Mostly statistical multiplex.	Appx. 20 – 25 Mbit/s	MFN with individually coordinated parameters.	More than 2 within regular (non-trial) transmission	Networks are adapted for roof reception.
<b>Denmark</b>	Four DVB-T multiplexes, one DVB-T2 multiplex and an additional DVB-T2 multiplex is on its way.	MPEG-4	27 sites in each multiplex + 19 gap fillers	5 and 6 by fall 2013	Boxer TV A/S > 99.2 %. Public service 99.7 %	Statistical multiplexing	Boxer TV A/S: DVB-T MUX 3-4: 22.39 Mb/s DVB-T2 MUX 5: 36.55 Mb/s  Public service: DVB-T MUX 1-2: 19.9 Mb/s	Only SFN gap fillers are employed. Boxer TV is only allowed SFN gap fillers in the distribution license awarded by tender.	7 HD channels in all.	Yes, in one MUX but not yet deployed.
<b>Estonia</b>	DVB-T and DVB-T2.	MPEG-4 AVC	6	10 (including 3 not full completed)	MUX1 – 100% of territory. MUX2,3,4,6,7 – 90% of territory.	Statistical multiplexing	MUX1;7 -16-QAM, MUX2;3 - 64-QAM, MUX 4;6 -QPSK.	Eirp, pattern, SFN.	1 (trial DVB-T2 network).	Not permitted
<b>Finland</b>	currently both -T and -T2; after	currently both; after	38-40	now typically 4-5	typical population coverage 5 200	statistical	DVB-T ~21 Mbits/s, DVB-T2 ~38 Mbit/s	currently none, after 2016 SFN	9	one nationwide mobile-

	2016 two DVB-T (MPEG-2) multiplexes shall continue, otherwise transition to DVB-T2 (MPEG-4)	2016 two multiple xes with MPEG-2 shall continue, otherwise MPEG-4			000 / MUX			should be used		tv (DVB-T2) multiplex, no deployment yet
Greece	DVB-T (RRC-06) was used for the planning of the frequency map. Other technology could be used as long as some technical characteristics remain the same (Common Ministerial Decision (CMD) 42800/2012)	Currently (transition period) MPEG-4 is used in most cases. It is expected to be continued.	There are 156 sites (Common Ministerial Decision (CMD) 42800/2012)	Varying from 8-10 (Common Ministerial Decision (CMD) 42800/2012)	96.2 % estimated coverage of the population	Under consideration.	Varying from 22-27 Mbps depending on the chosen Guard Interval (Common Ministerial Decision (CMD) 42800/2012)	Max eirp 22 dBW (Common Ministerial Decision (CMD) 42800/2012)	In the transition period there is only one HD program, which is not broadcasting full time.	Under consideration.
Hungary National Media and Infocom	DVB-T	MPEG-4	26	3 MUXs in case of 21 sites and 2	Population coverage of MUX A and C: 96 % Population	Statistical	22,39 Mbit/s	ERP: cc.10-30dBW. The patterns are mainly directed.	3	It was allowed in the original contract

communications				MUXs in case of 5 sites.	coverage of MUX B: 85%			Mainly operating in SFN.		for one multiplex. According to the modified contract the mobile TV license are changed for DVB-T as well.
Antenna Hungaria Ltd., National Media and Infocommunications Authority of Hungary	DVB-T	MPEG-4	31	3	MUX A: 98 % of population MUX B: 90 % of population MUX C: 98 % of population	Statistical multiplexing	22 Mbit/s	EIRP, pattern, SFN are controlled by NMHH.	3	According to the original licence, in MUX B DVB-H had been introduced in Budapest in 2008. In 2011 the licence was converted to DVB-T. Now MUX B is used for DVB-T in the whole country.
Ireland	DVB-T	MPEG-4	64	8 multiple sites per site	98% population	Statistical	24 Mbit/s	MFN	1	No

Israel	DVB-T	MPEG-4	28	1-28	All Country	Statistical	12 Mb/s	SFN	Only SD	No DVBH in the license
Latvia	DVB-T + DVB-H	MPEG-4	17	6	MUX1 > 99% territory All others > 90% territory and > 97% population	statistical	16-22 Mbit/s	Not defined	1	Mobile TV permitted, however not used
Lithuania	DVB-T	MPEG-4	106 operational (15 of them regional/local)	1-5 operational	98% of population	statistical	20-22 Mbps per MUX	-	3 in regional MUX (2 sites)	technology neutral license, only DVB-T deployed
Luxembourg	DVB-T	MPEG-2	1	4	95 % of population				2	Mobile TV was foreseen with one allotment
Macedonia	DVB-T	MPEG-4	36 commercial operators 48 public operator	5 for commercial operators 2 for public operator	80 % population coverage for commercial operators Not defined for public operator (as much as possible)	Not defined by Agency	19.906 Mbit/s or 24.882 Mbit/s	SFN	1	No
Malta	DVB-T	MPEG-2	4	9	>95% of national territory	Not regulated	Not regulated	Within the parameters of the GE06 plan entries	0	No
Monaco	Not yet defined for the terrestrial frequencies	Not yet defined for the terrestrial	1	6	Monaco and French Riviera (in coordination with the French authorities)	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	Not yet defined for DVD-T channels but delivered by	New regulatory framework currently being

		frequencies							the cable network	prepared
Montenegro	DVB-T2	MPEG-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	DVB-T	MPEG-2	67	5	98% (terrain)	Neutral	(15-20Mbit/sec)	Max - 10dbW. Same conditions as main station	0	Yes, not deployed
Norway	DVB-T is adopted by the license owner.	MPEG-4 is adopted by the license owner.	430 transmitters which includes 42 main transmitters. (In addition there are 545 low power transmitters located in rural areas outside DTT and DTH coverage (satellite shadow areas) that only contain the NRK (Norwegi	Five muxes installed on all transmitters except the satellite shadow transmitters.	Around 98% of the permanent households and 87% of the leisure homes. In addition comes the satellite shadow network covering about 6000 permanent households (approx. 14 000 people)	Statistical	22,12 Mb/s	Both SFN and MFN	7 (mostly 720p)	The license requires that 3 Multiplexes must be built with DTT technology. The license given by June 2006 describes the limitations. No Mobile TV deployed so far. More information here: <a href="http://www.ntv.no/modules/module_123/proxy.a">http://www.ntv.no/modules/module_123/proxy.a</a>



			an public broadcaster) multiplex . This to fulfill an obligation to cover 100 % of the population when summarizing all digital platforms .)							<a href="http://www.regjeringen.no/upload/kilde/sd/red/2002/0039/dd/pdfv/282810-konsesjon_for_opprettelse_og_drift_av_digitalt_bakkenett_for_fjernsyn.pdf">sp?l=307&amp;C=33&amp;D=2&amp;mnuselLicense (in Norwegian): http://www.regjeringen.no/upload/kilde/sd/red/2002/0039/dd/pdfv/282810-konsesjon_for_opprettelse_og_drift_av_digitalt_bakkenett_for_fjernsyn.pdf</a>
<b>Poland</b>	DVB-T for MUX1, MUX2 and MUX3; neutral for MUX4 (mobile TV; but DVB-T was chosen)	MPEG-4	About 45 per nationwide network	3 MUXs per site	95-98% of the population coverage	statistical	24 Mbits/s per MUX	SFN, pattern, eirp	2	Yes; The spectrum license for MUX4 is dedicated for mobile TV; There is no restriction in licenses for MUX1,2 and 3 to implement mobile receiving

										modes
Portugal	DVB-T	MPEG-4	Total 242 sites ó 217 (Portugal mainland ), 14 (Azores islands) and 11 (Madeira islands)	1	100% cov. pop. ó 92,75% terrestrial cov. pop. + 7,25% satellite cov. pop.	Statistical	19,91 Mbit/s	No	None	No
Romania	DVB-T2 has been chosen	MPEG-4 has been chosen; it is already employed in the 2 Pilot Projects	N/A; depends on the actual network of the operator(s) that will be awarded license(s)	Depends on the operators' networks; operators will be encouraged to use the same sites	The multiplex that will carry public TV programs TVR 1 and TVR 2 must cover at least 90% of Romania population	Neutral	N/A	As necessary	1 by Radiocom and 2 by Commercial Company MediaPro (on pilot projects)	N/A
Serbia	Government of the Republic of Serbia, in July 2009, adopted DVB-T2 as the technical standard for television	Government of the Republic of Serbia, in July 2009, adopted ITU-T H.264/A	74 transmission sites	During the DSO period, Public enterprise ETV will provide two MUXs per site,	Coverage for the first and the second multiplex will be at least 95% and 90% of the population, respectively	Neutral	Approximate bit rate of MUX will be 37 Mbps	Allocation plan of the Frequencies /Locations/ Allotments for Terrestrial Digital TV Broadcasting Stations in UHF bands	The initial digital network was launched on 21. March 2012. This network makes a digital test signal accessible to	-

	signal broadcasting	VC (MPEG-4 part 10) as the technical standard for data compression within multiplexes		and further multiplexes if there is a market need and it is financially feasible to do so				in the Republic of Serbia will define digital frequency map with specific characteristics, e.g. channels, sites, heights of antenna, polarization, eirp, antenna patterns, in accordance with GE 06 entries.	approximately 50% of citizens across Serbia, DVB-T2 signal is transmitted from 15 locations, and it is used for test purposes. HD programme is already one of the programmes broadcasted within the multiplex in the Initial network for testing purposes.	
Slovakia	DVB-T	MPEG-2 and MPEG-4	38	2-4	80-98% population coverage depending on MUX	statistical	Nationwide multiplexes: MUX2 and public MUX: 19.91 MUX1 and MUX4: higher net bit rate is envisaged Local multiplexes: case-by-case scenario, least allowed system variant for local broadcasting: B1	Regarding gap-fillers deployment SFN approach is applied at first.	1	No

<b>Slovenia</b>	DVB-T	MPEG-4	120	2	96%	National networks: statistical Local networks: static	From 9 to 22.4 Mbit/s	SFN with MFN exceptions where certain conditions are met	0	Yes. No deployment.
<b>Switzerland</b>	DVB-T	MPEG-2	Public: 219 Private: up to 56	One per site (for the public broadcaster) Up to five (for private broadcasters)	Public:~95% Private:~70%		16.6 Mb/s (public broadcaster) 26.4-31.7 Mb/s (private broadcasters)	SFN	0	No Mobile TV is implemented
<b>Turkey</b>	DVB-T2	MPEG-4	952	8	Above %80 of the population	Dynamic	27 Mbit/s	SFN, OMNI	11	No
<b>UK</b>	DVB-T (5 existing national multiplexes and 1 future local TV multiplex) DVB-T2 (1 existing national multiplex and 2 future '600 MHz' national multiplexes)	MPEG-2 (5 existing national multiplexes and 1 future local TV multiplex). MPEG-4 (1 existing national multiplex and 2	1156 (existing national multiplexes)	6 (80 sites – carrying PSB & COM multiplexes) 3 (1076 sites – carrying PSB Multiplexes only) Future services	98.5% population coverage (3 existing public service multiplexes). Approximately 90% population coverage (3 existing commercial multiplexes). Future services: -Initial phase of local TV	Neutral – No regulatory requirements (in practice, statistical multiplexing is used by the UK's DTT broadcasters).	24.1 Mbit/s (2 DVB-T public service multiplexes) 40.2 Mbit/s (1 DVB-T2 public service multiplex) 27.1 Mbit/s (3 DVB-T commercial multiplexes)  Future services: -9.05 Mbit/s (local TV multiplex)	Not applicable	4	Currently mandated modulation modes are not optimized for mobile TV use.

		future '600 MHz' national multiplexes).		: - Initial phase of local TV multiplex deployment expected to be 24 sites. - Interim 600 MHz multiplex expected to be deployed at up to 30 sites.	<p>multiplex deployment expected to cover approximately 40% of the UK population (subject to pre-launch coverage optimisation). -Interim 600 MHz multiplex could achieve up to approximately 66% population coverage. The successful licence applicant would be required to roll-out services so that they achieve 50% population coverage of the UK within 24 months of licence award.</p>		-40.2 Mbit/s (Interim 600 MHz multiplex – transmission mode to be confirmed)			
Vatican	DVB-T DVB-T2 optional	Neutral	3	2	100%	NEUTRAL	-	Not applicable	2	Yes/ not yet

**Table 6.**

5. Other	Have you adopted a recycling scheme for obsolete analogue equipment (e.g. TV sets and Broadcasting equipment)? Please describe	Wireless microphones usage (e.g. dedicated MUX or in secondary basis or under license or different band)	Are there any other plans for the future?	Any regulation for EMF (electromagnetic radiation)? If yes and exists, relevant URL
Albania	No	To be decided from RFP.	Extended digital dividend after June 2015.	ETSI Standards.
Andorra	We have been involved in an ITU initiative in order to reallocate all the obsolete analogue broadcasting equipment in developing countries.	No wireless microphones usages	No	Mainly ITU an European regulation mentioned in the NTAF
Austria	No scheme from the Authority adopted. This is the business of the operator	Usage in UHF is on secondary basis band on a licence regime	Ongoing international discussion in CEPT and ITU	No, regulations according to European legislation
Belgium-Flemish Community	-	-	-	-
Belgium - German-speaking Community	No	In dedicated channels and in secondary basis	None	Yes (for the Walloon region) <a href="http://www.issep.be/page.asp?id=164&amp;langue=FR">http://www.issep.be/page.asp?id=164&amp;langue=FR</a>
Bosnia	No	On secondary basis	Yes	Yes <a href="http://www.rak.ba">www.rak.ba</a>
Bulgaria		The band 470-862 MHz is also allocated on a secondary basis and used on a tuning range basis for Radio microphones.	N/A	In accordance with the Technical requirements for operation of the electronic communications networks of the broadcasting service and the related equipment, the transmitting equipment should conform to the requirements of Ordinance No 9 of 1991 for the maximum levels of electromagnetic fields in populated areas and definition

				of the sanitary zones around emitting objects.
<b>Croatia</b>	The network operator (Transmitters and communications Ltd.) is selling its obsolete analogue transmitters. No recycling scheme for TV sets was adopted as they still can be used with set-top-boxes.	Secondary basis.	Not at this moment.	Yes. <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2011_08_9_8_2036.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2011_08_9_8_2036.html</a>
<b>Czech R</b>	Yes. The Act No. 185/2001 Coll., on waste and on amendment to some other laws, has brought rules on the prevention of waste production and on waste management. Prices of all equipment contain a charge, which is used for funding of ecological disposal of obsolete devices.	Nowadays, microphones usage has various bands for operation (e.g., up to 2 GHz, bands 36.4–38.5 MHz; 169.5 MHz, 174 MHz, 470–789 MHz, 823–832 MHz, 863–865 MHz, 1785–1800 MHz).	National scenario of migration to 2nd generation of DTT under consideration.	EIRP powers are subject of international coordination. As for EMC issue, all relevant EMC standards should be obeyed. Health issue is subject of ICNIRP standards.
<b>Denmark</b>	Yes. Industry is mandated by law to recycle obsolete electronic equipment, such as old analogue TV-sets. Industry has formed a common association called Elretur handling the practical recycling task: <a href="http://www.elretur.dk">http://www.elretur.dk</a>	A list of frequencies that may be used for wireless microphones is provided here: <a href="http://www.dba.erhvervsstyrelsen.dk/spectrum-resources-wireless-mics">http://www.dba.erhvervsstyrelsen.dk/spectrum-resources-wireless-mics</a> In the band 470 – 790 MHz wireless microphones may use interleaved spectrum.	An additional DTT multiplex will be introduced in the VHF band.	Yes. The EMC directive (2004/108/EC) is implemented in the national legislation. <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=29325">https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=29325</a>
<b>Estonia</b>	No information.	In secondary basis (without license in different band).	Other plans are missing (unofficial information)	Yes, “The limitation of exposure of the general public to electromagnetic fields (0 Hz to 300 GHz)” <a href="https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/163816">https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/163816</a>
<b>Finland</b>	Yes, households can return all obsolete home electronics to recycling centers without any fee	Licensed use on a secondary basis	DVB-T2 transition in 2017, partial UHF band re-planning under 700 MHz band needed	EMC Directive 2004/108/EY ( <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/electrical/documents/emc/legislation/">http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/electrical/documents/emc/legislation/</a> )

<b>Greece</b>	Under consideration.	Under consideration.	-	According the relevant framework for antenna construction licensing there is reference for human exposure to EMF. The relevant authority is Greek Atomic Energy Commission : ( <a href="http://www.eeae.gr">http://www.eeae.gr</a> )
<b>Hungary National Media and Infocommunications</b>	-	secondary basis		64/2004. (VII. 26.) ESZCSM decree: <a href="http://www.njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=84814.118610">http://www.njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=84814.118610</a>
<b>Antenna Hungaria Ltd., National Media and Infocommunications Authority of Hungary</b>	No	secondary basis	Not yet defined.	Ministerial decree on health limits: <a href="http://english.nmhh.hu/dokumentum/150090/63_2004_eszscsm_eng_lekt_070521.pdf">http://english.nmhh.hu/dokumentum/150090/63_2004_eszscsm_eng_lekt_070521.pdf</a>
<b>Ireland</b>	WEEE – recycling scheme for all electrical goods	Dedicated UHF channel 38 (606 – 614 MHz) plus interleaved spectrum	?	Licence condition in WT Licences from ComReg. <a href="http://www.comreg.ie">www.comreg.ie</a>
<b>Israel</b>		794-806 MHz; unlicensed unprotected	Additional 2 muxes in 2013-14; “unofficial information”	We approve 10% ICNIRP power density level for the public <a href="http://old.sviva.gov.il/bin/en.jsp?enPage=e_BlankPage&amp;enDisplay=view&amp;enDisplayWhat=Zone&amp;enDispWho=legal_&amp;enZone=legal_">http://old.sviva.gov.il/bin/en.jsp?enPage=e_BlankPage&amp;enDisplay=view&amp;enDisplayWhat=Zone&amp;enDispWho=legal_&amp;enZone=legal_</a>
<b>Latvia</b>	General recycling approach for electronic equipment apply	Use on secondary bases in 470-862 MHz Band.	New beauty contest for commercial multiplex operator, licensed from 01.01.2014.	No national regulation, EU recommendation for general public applies
<b>Lithuania</b>	No	light licensing regime	No	Limit on power density $S < 10 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$
<b>Luxembourg</b>	No specific scheme – electronic equipment usually deposited at recycling centers	Secondary basis or different band		ICNIRP



<b>Macedonia</b>	No decided	Yes, according to the ERC/REC 70-03	To be decided	Ongoing process
<b>Malta</b>	No	Yes, currently operating on a secondary basis under a light-licensing regime on TV channel 69.		All operators shall comply with the ICNIRP radiation emission standards.
<b>Monaco</b>	Yes only for TV sets	Yes under license	New regulatory framework and strategy under preparation	Yes (Decree n° 3.020 dated the 26th November 2010)
<b>Montenegro</b>	No	Secondary basis	-	Yes
<b>Netherlands</b>	No	Secondary basis	Under study	Standard European rules
<b>Norway</b>	Yes, since 2001 we have a system for recycling of electronic devices. Retailers are also obliged to collect old equipment from their customers (About 2500 places). 80-90 % of returned analogue equipment is reused.	Wireless microphones may use white spots in the frequency range 470-510MHz. License is needed.  Wireless microphones may also use which spots in the frequency range 510-790MHz. Max ERP 50mW. (Regulations providing general authorizations for the use of radio frequencies.) License is not needed. Spectrum availability might be found in a web page: <a href="http://www.finnsenderen.no/finnsender">http://www.finnsenderen.no/finnsender</a>	Not decided yet.	Norway follows the European harmonized standards (EN302 296)?
<b>Poland</b>	<a href="http://mos.gov.pl/drukuj/19008_electrical_and_electronic_litter_process_more_transport_less.html">http://mos.gov.pl/drukuj/19008_electrical_and_electronic_litter_process_more_transport_less.html</a>	On secondary basis without any license or under license in case of higher power level		<a href="http://www.en.uke.gov.pl/files/?id_plik=63">http://www.en.uke.gov.pl/files/?id_plik=63</a>
<b>Portugal</b>	No	In a secondary basis (174-216 MHz, 470-750 MHz and 758-	Under study	Yes; <a href="http://www.anacom.pt/streaming/Regu">http://www.anacom.pt/streaming/Regu</a>

		789 MHz) and in different bands (863-865 MHz and 785-1800 MHz)		lamento86_2007.pdf?contentId=402520&field=ATTACHED_FILE
<b>Romania</b>	Local broadcast operators plan to upgrade some of the UHF transmitters from analogue to digital and use the existing distribution networks	N/A	N/A	EMF is monitored by ANCOM; <a href="http://www.ancom.org.ro">http://www.ancom.org.ro</a>
<b>Serbia</b>	-	Secondary services that share frequency sub-band 694-790 MHz, on the basis of the temporary licences, are: radio microphones according to ERC REC 70-03, portable and mobile and point-to-point audio links according to ERC REP 42	-	-
<b>Slovakia</b>	Obsolete analogue transmitters are currently under process of recycling by specialized undertaking. All recyclable parts will be demounted and separated.	Wireless microphones may be operated on the basis of the general authorisation for the use of frequencies in specified frequency bands Wireless microphones may also be operated in the frequency band 470-790 MHz on the basis of the individual authorisation for the use of frequencies under the condition of not causing unacceptable interference to, and not claiming protection from operation of DTT networks (secondary service)	Slovak Republic intends to support the further development of DTT.	Decree no. 534 of 2007 regarding the detailed requirements applicable to sources of the electromagnetic radiation and limits for exposure of population to the electromagnetic radiation in the environment issued by the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic. Available only in Slovak language <a href="http://www.uvzsr.sk/docs/leg/534_2007_elmag_ziarenie.pdf">http://www.uvzsr.sk/docs/leg/534_2007_elmag_ziarenie.pdf</a>
<b>Slovenia</b>	No.	On secondary basis.	Further muxes will use DVB-T2	No.
<b>Switzerland</b>	No.	Secondary basis		Ordonnance du 18 novembre 2009 sur la compatibilité électromagnétique (OCEM)

				<a href="http://www.admin.ch/ch/f/rs/7/734.5.fr.pdf">http://www.admin.ch/ch/f/rs/7/734.5.fr.pdf</a>
<b>Turkey</b>	Network provider (Antenna Co., Ltd.) is considering the use of current analog broadcasting equipment and STBs will support all existing TV sets.	Yes, in a secondary basis	-	Yes, By-Law on Determination, Control and Inspection of the Limit Values of Electromagnetic Field Force from the Electronic Communication Devices According to International Standards  ( <a href="http://eng.btk.gov.tr/mevzuat/yonetmelikler/index.php">http://eng.btk.gov.tr/mevzuat/yonetmelikler/index.php</a> )
<b>UK</b>	No	Programme Making and Special Events (PMSE) usage in UHF TV bands is on a secondary basis, except UHF channel 38 (606-614 MHz) which is reserved for PMSE use.	Further local TV DTT services are expected to launch in the coming months: ( <a href="http://licensing.ofcom.org.uk/tv-broadcast-licences/local/">http://licensing.ofcom.org.uk/tv-broadcast-licences/local/</a> ).  Ofcom has also recently set out proposals for the award of a licence to establish temporary DTT multiplexes, using DVB-T2, in the '600 MHz' spectrum band (550-606 MHz). <a href="http://stakeholders.ofcom.org.uk/consultations/600mhz-award/">http://stakeholders.ofcom.org.uk/consultations/600mhz-award/</a> .	Interface Requirements for Broadcast transmitters operating in frequency bands administered by Ofcom:  <a href="http://stakeholders.ofcom.org.uk/binaries/spectrum/spectrum-policy-area/spectrum-management/research-guidelines-tech-info/interface-requirements/ir2022.pdf">http://stakeholders.ofcom.org.uk/binaries/spectrum/spectrum-policy-area/spectrum-management/research-guidelines-tech-info/interface-requirements/ir2022.pdf</a>
<b>Vatican</b>	No	Secondary/ different band	UHDTV and 3DTV	YES, from 1993 referring to IRPA guidelines updated in 2003 adopting ICNIRP standards