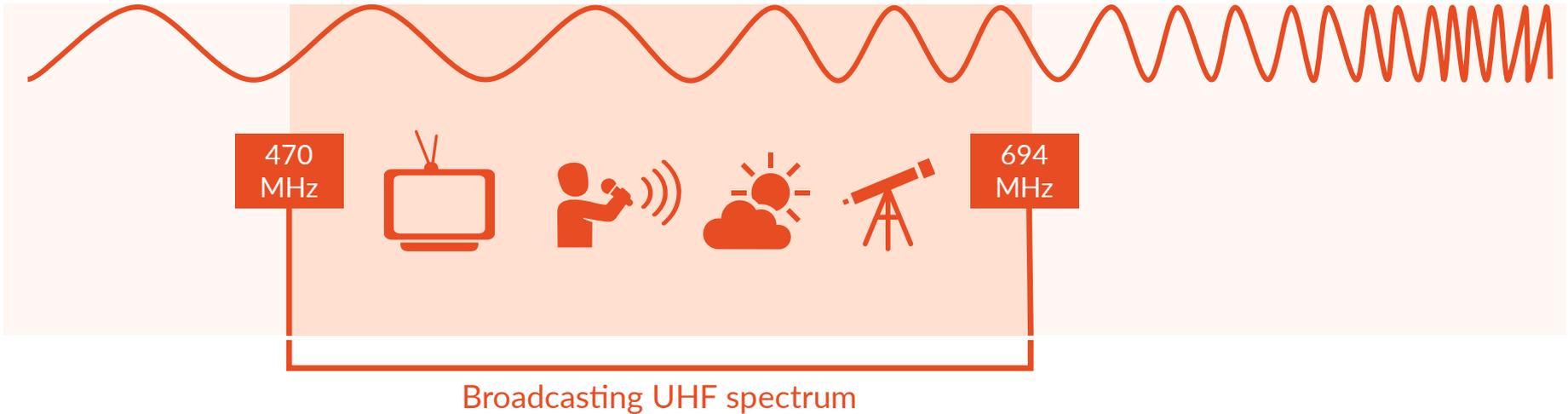




# Alliance for Broadcasting and Cultural Frequencies

2022

# Our home—the UHF-spectrum for broadcasting\* and culture



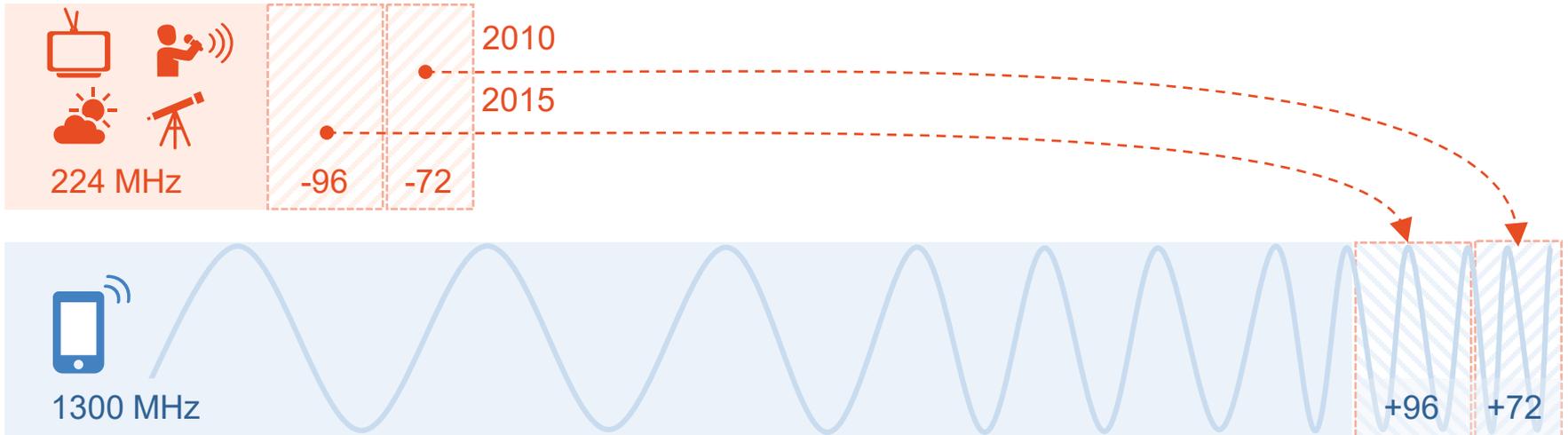
Today the broadcasting UHF spectrum ranges from 470 to 694 MHz. The main user of this frequency range is broadcasting, which uses it for terrestrial television transmission.

Different cultural sectors also need this spectrum for wireless production equipment, such as microphones. The weather service and astronomy also make use of this spectrum.

\*Broadcasting is an umbrella term for radio and television broadcasting. Here it pertains to the latter.

# Large frequency losses to mobile communications since 2010

Since 2010, the so-called “Digital Dividend 1” and “Digital Dividend 2” have allocated more than 40 percent of the broadcasting UHF spectrum to mobile communications. Today, a large portion of the spectrum is used by mobile communications.



# Broadcasting needs its own frequencies.



Broadcasting needs the UHF broadcasting spectrum for simple, low-cost and therefore accessible terrestrial television transmission. In the future, the 5g broadcasting system will take up even more band-



width. This will allow the population to be reached directly on mobile devices without a contract with a mobile phone company.

# The population depends on broadcasting.



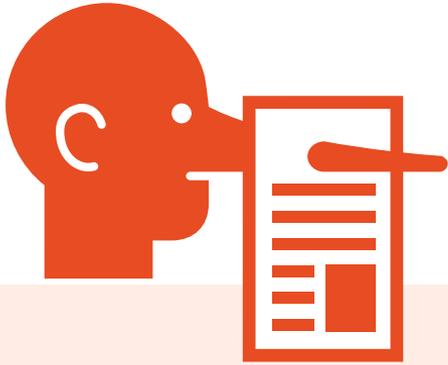
In the event of a disaster, terrestrial broadcasting ensures that the population remains informed about the situation, sometimes for days and weeks. This is made possible by emergency power supplies at safe transmitter sites that can withstand exposure to the elements.

# Broadcasting is environmentally friendly.

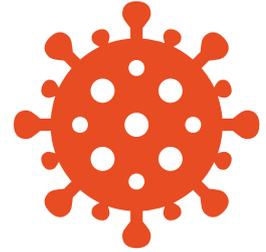


Methods of transmission based on broadcasting techniques consume less power than mobile communications or the internet.

# Now more than ever, we need reliable broadcasting.



In an age full of hacker attacks, fake news and propaganda, we depend on serious information from reliable sources like broadcasting.



Environmental disasters, crises and terrorist attacks are on the rise. That is why we need secure information transmission under national jurisdiction.

# No culture without UHF frequencies.



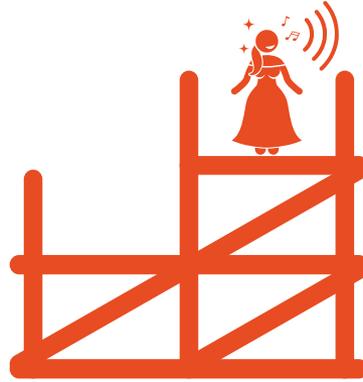
Artists and musicians need broadcasting UHF frequencies for the interference-free operation of wireless microphones, in-ear systems, talk-back systems, and audio links. Trade fair organizers, universities and many others also need these frequencies.

In 2014, the EU specified that cultural events have a daily spectrum requirement of 96 MHz, which can be required at any time of day, and this figure has only grown since then.

# Live music needs the broadcast UHF spectrum.



The broadcast UHF spectrum adequately prevents disruptive body interference during performances.



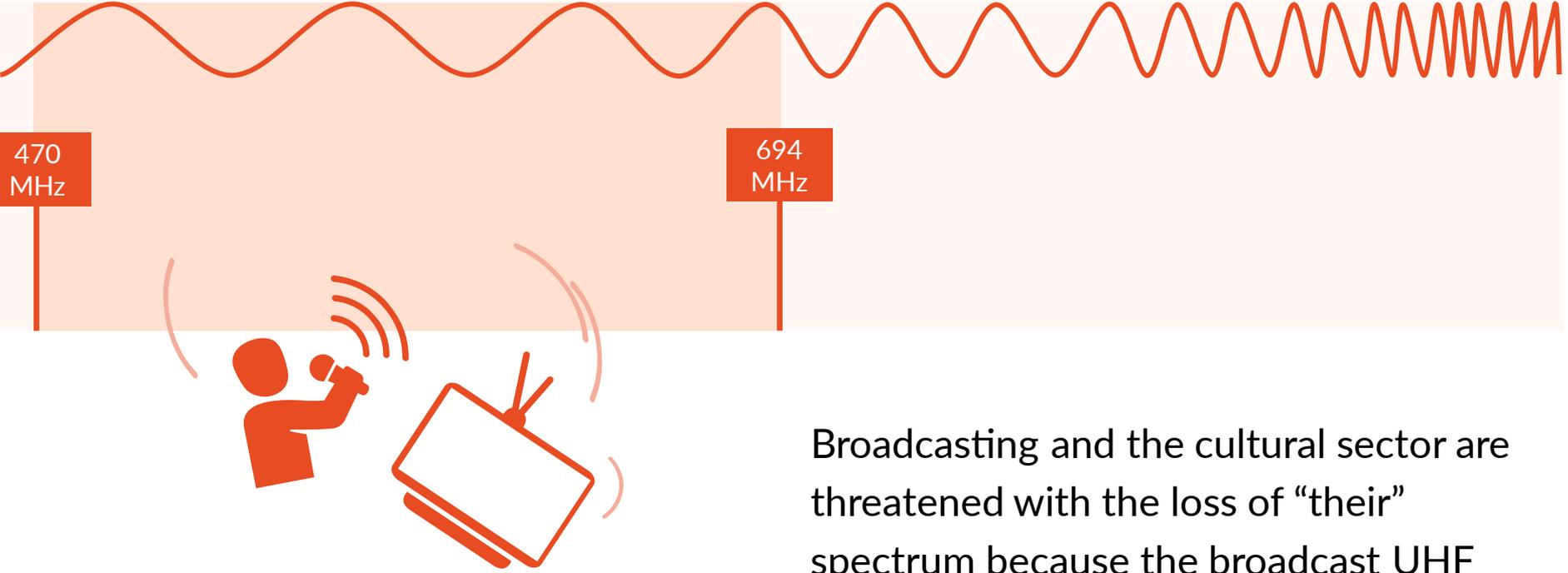
Radio waves in the broadcast UHF spectrum can pass through stage structures.



The broadcast UHF spectrum enables touring artists to travel throughout Europe with their own sound system.

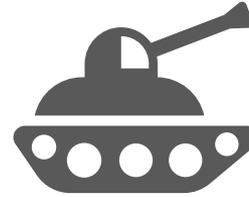
The future use of this band will be decided at the 2023 World Radiocommunication Conference. Before then, Germany must develop a national position.





Broadcasting and the cultural sector are threatened with the loss of “their” spectrum because the broadcast UHF frequencies are in particularly high demand.

# Four groups are interested in the broadcasting-UHF spectrum:



Broadcasting, culture,  
weather services,  
astronomy



Depend on the  
broadcasting UHF  
spectrum

Mobile  
communications\*



Already have large  
amounts of spectrum in  
other frequency ranges

Military



Already have large amounts of spectrum in other  
frequency ranges

Public authorities and  
security agencies



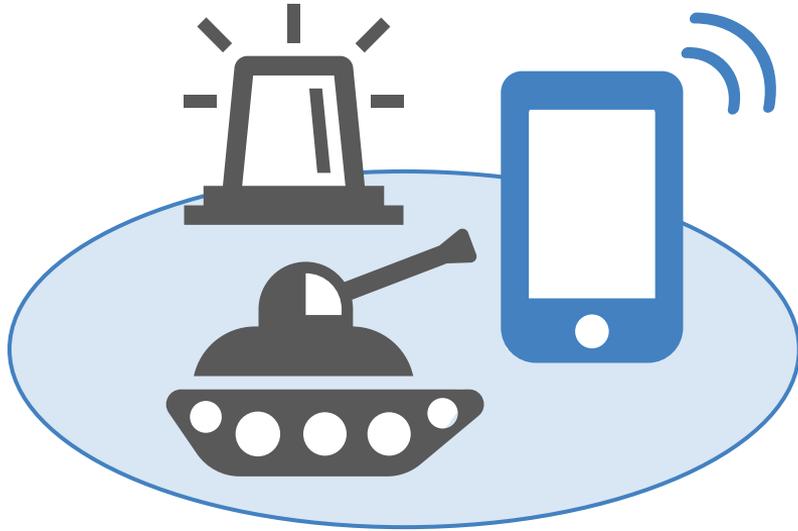
\*Public cellular mobile communications.

# Mobile communications does not need the broadcasting UHF spectrum.



The gaps in coverage for mobile communication networks in rural areas exist because of a lack of economic efficiency, not because of a lack of frequencies. That is why Germany has set up a national mobile communications infrastructure company (MIG). Its purpose is to solve these coverage problems, especially in rural areas. The state is funding the expansion of the mobile communications and fibre-optic infrastructure with €2.1 billion. Soon there will be fast internet nationwide and no more dead spots – with no need to make use of the UHF spectrum!

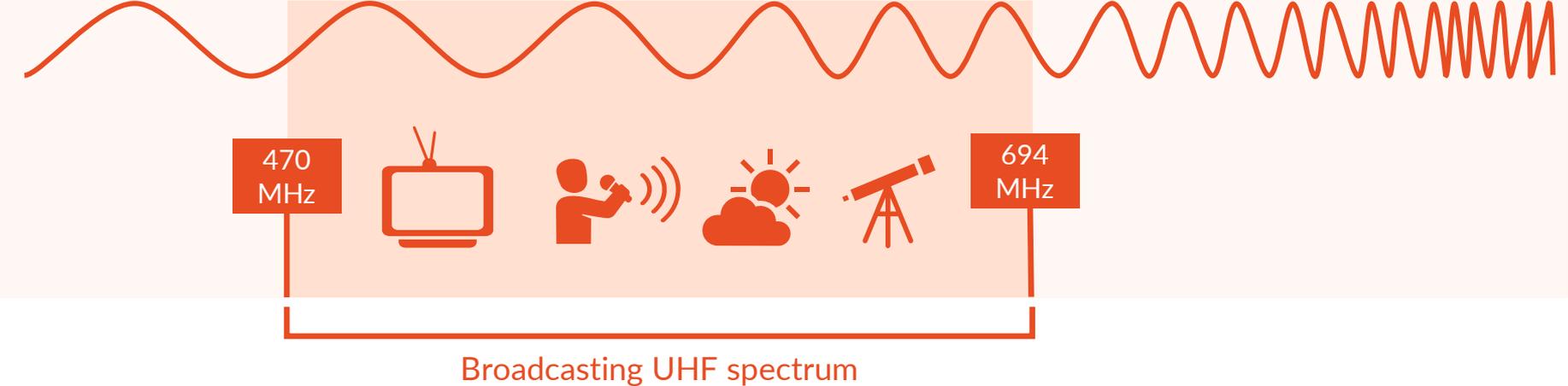
# The military and security agencies do not need the broadcasting UHF spectrum either.



Many doubt that the military and security agencies use their extensive spectrum efficiently. There is room for improvement here. Moreover, they could use existing mobile communication frequencies above 694 MHz. These frequencies would be available immediately and at very low cost.

France and other countries probably also want to go down this path. In contrast, a broadband communication network of their own would cost many billions and take many years in development, including for new terminal devices. The likelihood of such a costly project succeeding is uncertain.

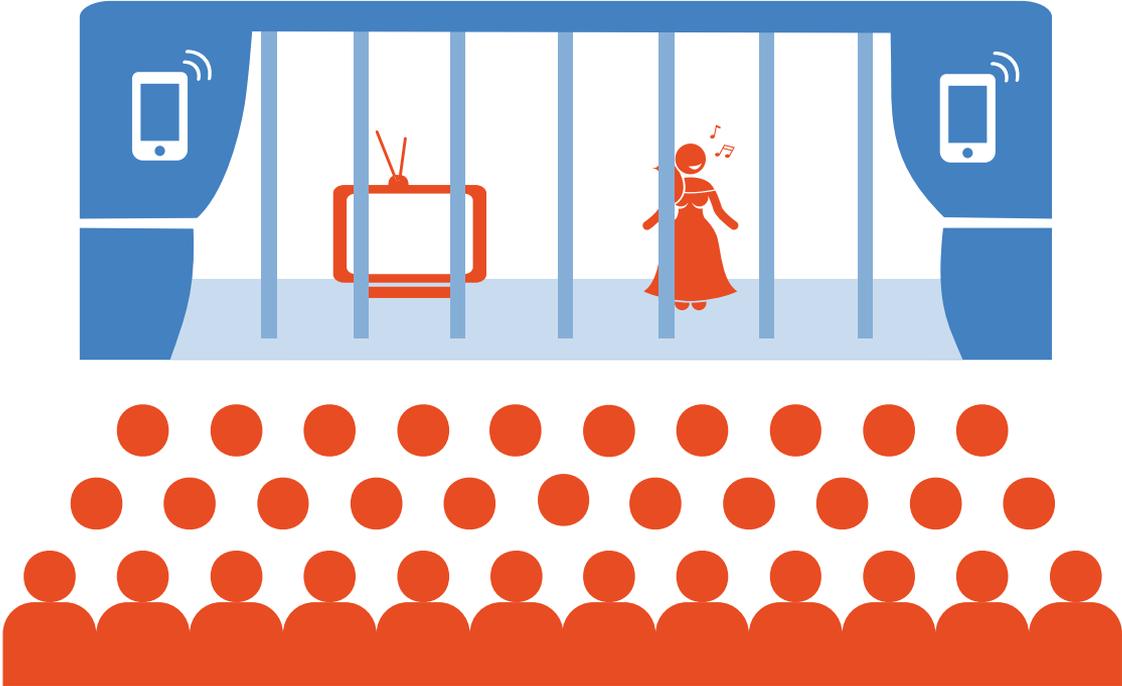
# The shared use of the spectrum by broadcasting and culture has stood the test of time.



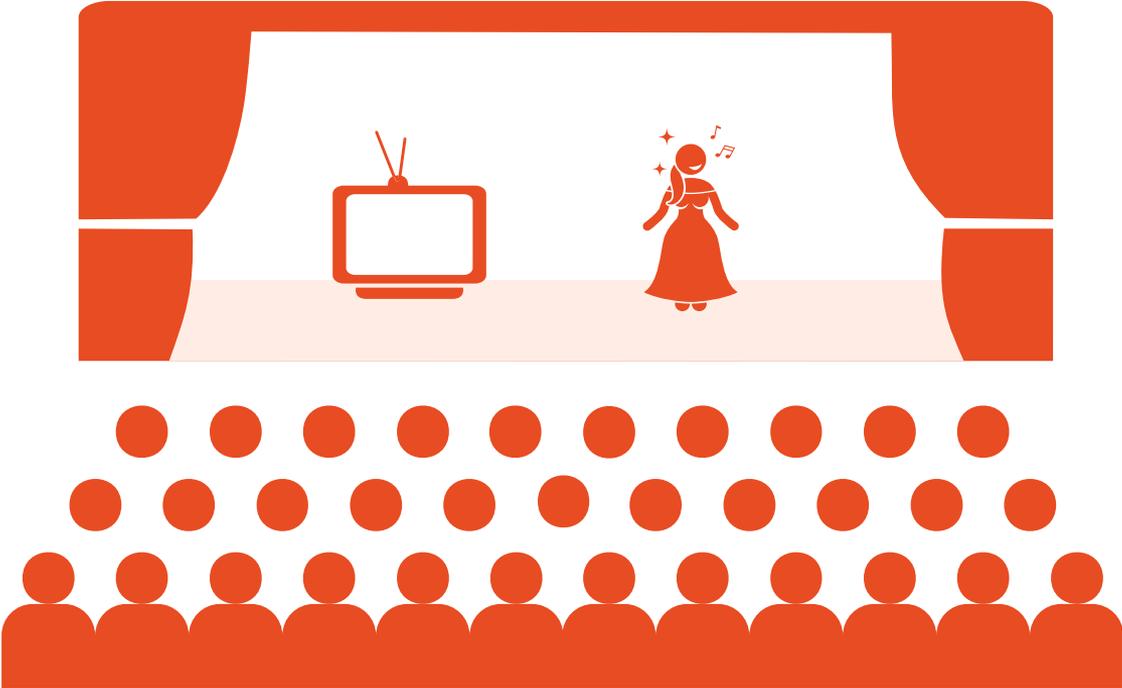
We have maintained good neighbourly relations in our shared use of the spectrum for 60 years. Sharing the spectrum with even more users is not a solution.

For physical reasons, mobile communications, the military and security agencies need exclusive access to their frequencies – without broadcasting, there is no culture.

Loss of frequency means: subordination to mobile communications.



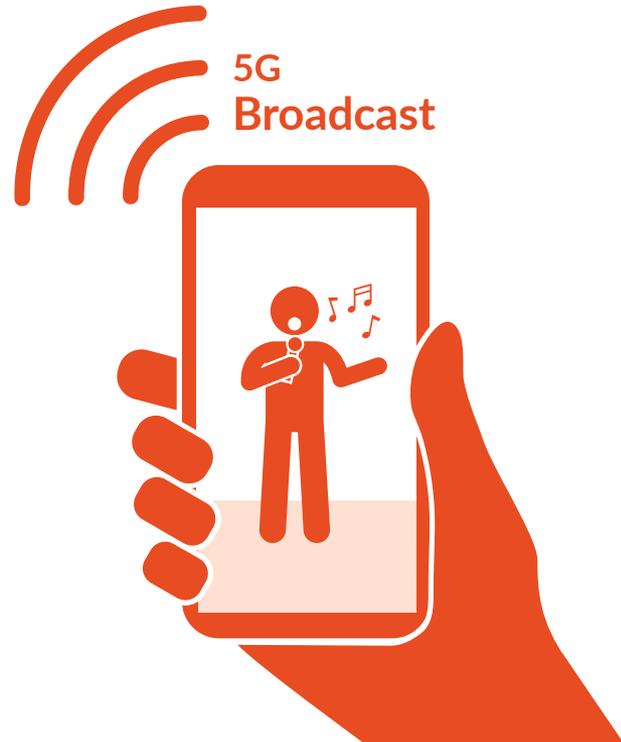
However, we want to retain our sovereignty.



Germany and Europe need the frequencies from 470 to 694 MHz for culture and broadcasting. For reliable information - especially in the event of a disaster, for concerts, events and meetings.

For weather services and astronomy.

**For our free society.**



The **Alliance for Broadcasting and Cultural Frequencies** is an initiative of ARD, Deutschlandradio, Media Broadcast, the media authorities, SOS – Save Our Spectrum, Sennheiser, VAUNET, ZDF and ZVEI.

The alliance is committed to securing the spectrum in the 470 to 694 MHz range even after 2030. This will protect terrestrial broadcasting as well as cultural and other events.

## Contact person

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