Nemzeti Média- és Hírközlési Hatóság

Band introduction
1500 GHz frequency band

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Table of Contents

Summary

The 1427–1518 MHz frequency band (hereinafter referred to as the '1500 MHz frequency band') is harmonised in the European Union for mobile/fixed communications networks (hereinafter referred to as the 'MFCN'[1]) capable of providing wireless broadband communications services. The relevant EU regulations were adopted in two stages. In a first step, a Commission Implementing Decision on the use of the 1452–1492 MHz frequency band for MFCN, previously planned for digital audio broadcasting in European countries, was adopted, followed by an amending Decision extending it to the adjacent 1427–1452 MHz and 1492–1518 MHz frequency bands. Member States shall make at least part of the harmonised frequency band available for MFCN purposes. It is a national competence to decide how much of the 1500 MHz frequency band to make available, depending on market demand and existing usage. The National Media and Infocommunications Authority (hereinafter referred to as the 'NMHH') also addressed the 1500 MHz frequency band in its public hearings in 2017, 2019 and 2022. None of the public hearings revealed a specific market need.

With this public hearing, the NMHH aims to reassess the market needs again.

In accordance with the EU harmonised technical regulation, the entire 1500 MHz frequency band (including 1452–1492 MHz and the subsequently harmonised 1427–1452 MHz and 1492–1518 MHz frequency bands) can be used exclusively for supplemental downlinks (SDL).

Taking into account the current use in Hungary and relevant international standards, in NMHH Decree No. 7/2015 (XI. 13.) on the national frequency allocation and the rules for the use of frequency bands (hereinafter referred to as the 'NFFF'), the 1427–1492 MHz frequency range is designated for MFCN purposes, while the 1492–1525 MHz frequency range is designated for non-civil use, of which the upper 7 MHz frequency range is not covered by the EU Decision. According to EU regulations, a maximum of 65 MHz of the 90 MHz spectrum available in the 1500 MHz frequency band can be allocated to MFCN SDL in Hungary, with regard to non-civil needs. If market demand for the use of the 1427–1492 MHz frequency band arises, a competitive tender procedure is planned for the awarding of the radio spectrum rights of use.

[1] MFCN: Mobile/Fixed Communications Networks

1. Introduction

Under the Radio Regulations, the entire 1500 MHz frequency band (1452–1518 MHz) is allocated to the fixed service and the mobile service (excluding aeronautical mobile services), including the 1452–1492 MHz band for broadcasting and satellite broadcasting on a primary basis.

In most European countries, the 1427–1452 MHz and 1492–1518 MHz frequency ranges are used primarily for fixed services, but also for Programme Making and Special Events equipment (hereinafter referred to as the 'PMSE'[2]) and military equipment. In certain countries, such as Ukraine or Russia, the 1429–1518 MHz frequency band is also used by air traffic telemetry systems of the aeronautical mobile service.

In the 1452–1492 MHz frequency band, most CEPT[3] countries had planned to introduce terrestrial digital audio broadcasting (T-DAB) under the Maastricht Special Agreement signed in 2002 and amended in 2007 (MA02revCO07), but T-DAB deployment failed to take off, and the band remains underutilised in most countries.

In May 2015, in order to make more efficient use of the frequency band, EU legislation was adopted to harmonise the 1452–1492 MHz band for supplemental downlink (SDL) connectivity for wireless broadband electronic communications services that can be implemented by mobile/fixed communications networks (MFCN), while allowing Member States to adapt to national specificities.

At the 2015 World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-15[4]), the 1427–1452 MHz and 1492–1518 MHz frequency bands, which are adjacent to the 1452–1492 MHz frequency band, were also identified for IMT purposes, and, after the WRC-15 ended, harmonised technical conditions were developed at European level to ensure the use of these frequency bands for mobile and fixed communications networks for the provision of wireless broadband communications services.

The entire 1427–1518 MHz frequency band can be used for MFCN purposes, taking into account technology neutrality, on the basis of the Commission Implementing Decisions adopted for the 1452–1492 MHz and 1427–1452 MHz and 1492-1518 MHz frequency bands[5], exclusively to provide additional capacity for increased downlink traffic.

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[2] PMSE: Programme Making and Special Events

[3] CEPT: European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administration

[4] WRC-15: World Radiocommunication Conference 2015

[5] Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/750 of 8 May 2015 on the harmonisation of the 1452-1492 MHz frequency band for terrestrial systems capable of providing electronic communications services in the Union and Comission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/661 of 26 April 2018 amending Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/750 on the harmonisation of the 1 452-1 492 MHz frequency band for terrestrial systems capable of providing electronic communications services in the Union as regards its extension in the harmonised 1 427-1 452 MHz and 1 492-1 517 MHz frequency bands

Hungary has implemented the EU legal act on the 1500 MHz frequency band taking into account the current domestic use. Due to the non-civil use of the 1492–1518 MHz sub-band, only the 1427–1492 MHz frequency range of the 1427–1518 MHz sub-band harmonised for MFCN purposes is designated for MFCN purposes under the NFFF, and contains detailed technical and band use specifications allowing for the allocation of the frequency band accordingly.

For the 1452–1492 MHz frequency band, coordination agreements for cross-border frequency use have been signed with Austria, Croatia, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia. Serbia does not yet have an agreed regulatory plan for this frequency band and has, therefore, not yet joined this agreement. Among the neighbouring countries, Ukraine also operates air traffic telemetry systems, and a coordination agreement has been concluded with Ukraine to ensure the use of MFCN and air traffic telemetry systems without interference in the entire 1500 MHz frequency band.

The NMHH's public hearings held on 23 November 2017[6], 13 December 2019[7] and 22 March 2022[8] also covered issues related to the use of the 1500 MHz frequency band. During the previous public hearings, no market players have expressed their intention to use this frequency band for SDL.

[6] http://nmhh.hu/esemeny/207926/Nyilvanos_meghallgatas_a_mobil_halozatok_uzemeltetesere_alkalmas_frekvenciasavok_hasznositasaval_kapcsolatos_szakmai_kerdesekre

[7] https://nmhh.hu/esemeny/207926/Nyilvanos_meghallgatas_a_mobil_halozatok_uzemeltetesere_alkalmas_frekvenciasavok_hasznositasaval_kapcsolatos_szakmai_kerdesekre

[8] https://nmhh.hu/esemeny/227029/Nyilvanos_meghallgatas_a_vezeteknelkuli_szelessavu_szolgaltatasok_nyujtasara_hasznalhato_frekvenciasavokkal_kapcsolatos_elkepzelesekrol_piaci_igenyekrol

2. Regulation of the 1500 MHz frequency band

Given the fact that the 1427–1518 MHz frequency band was typically not utilised internationally, in Europe and in other regions, studies were carried out at European and global level to explore the possibility of introducing broadband mobile applications, and relevant international regulations were adopted.

2.1. International regulation

The harmonisation and availability of the 1500 MHz frequency band at global level for IMT (International Mobile Telecommunications) has received broad support from market players, and the establishment of an appropriate regulatory framework has been handled as a priority issue in the relevant international organisations and spectrum management groups (ITU[9], CEPT[10], European Union).

2.1.1. ITU

According to the International Radio Regulations (hereinafter referred to as the 'RR'), the 1427–1452 MHz and 1492–1518 MHz frequency bands within the 1500 MHz frequency band are globally available for IMT, while the 1452–1492 MHz band has been globally dedicated to IMT only in certain regions.

Annex 1 of the NFFF contains the international allocation according to the RR.

The RR allocates the 1427–1518 MHz frequency band in Region 1, which includes EU Member States, to the fixed and mobile services (excluding air mobile services) on a primary basis. Within this, the 1452–1492 MHz frequency band is allocated for broadcasting and satellite broadcasting services, while the 1427–1429 MHz frequency band is also allocated to space operations.

The 1429–1535 MHz frequency band, which overlaps with the 1427–1518 MHz frequency band, is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile service on a primary base in certain countries, including Ukraine, one of Hungary's neighbours, in accordance with footnote 5.342 of the Radio Regulations:

5.342 *Additional allocation: in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Ukraine, the frequency band 1429–1535 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile service on a primary basis, exclusively for the purposes of aeronautical telemetry within the national territory. As of 1 April 2007, the use of the frequency band 1452–1492 MHz is subject to agreement between the administrations concerned. (WRC-15)*

[9] ITU: International Telecommunication Union
[10] CEPT: European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administration

The ITU-R M.2324 report[11] contains the results of compatibility tests between air traffic telemetry systems operating in the 1429–1535 MHz frequency band and IMT systems.

For the frequency bands 1427–1452 MHz and 1492–1518 MHz, WRC-15 allowed IMT use by adopting footnote 5.341A:

5.341A In Region 1, the frequency bands 1427–1452 MHz and 1492–1518 MHz are identified for use by administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) in accordance with Resolution 223 (Rev.WRC-19)[12]. This identification does not preclude the use of these frequency bands by any other application of the services to which it is allocated and does not establish priori-ty in the Radio Regulations. The use of IMT stations is subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21 with respect to the aeronautical mobile service used for aeronautical telemetry in accordance with No. 5.342. (WRC-15)

The agenda of the WRC-15 was to achieve IMT identification of the entire 1427–1518 MHz frequency band at global level, but in the end only IMT identification of the 1427–1452 MHz and 1492–1518 MHz frequency bands in Region 1 was achieved. In European countries, the introduction of MFCN in the 1452–1492 MHz frequency band is possible under European regulation.

2.1.2. CEPT

The following documents on the use of the 1427–1518 MHz frequency band have been adopted by the responsible CEPT working groups:

- CEPT Report 54[13], which, in response to a mandate from the Commission to CEPT, proposed harmonisation of the 1452–1492 MHz frequency band for supplemental downlink wireless broadband, while allowing Member States to adapt to national specificities in parts of the band (e.g. 1452–1479.5 MHz for terrestrial broadcasting). CEPT Report 54 to the Commission sets out the technical conditions and principles for the coordination of wireless broadband electronic communications services and T-DAB and aeronautical telemetry services in the 1452–1492 MHz frequency band in border areas, including those at the EU borders
- ECC/DEC/(13)03[14] containing the harmonised technical conditions of the use of the 1452–1492 MHz frequency band for MFCN purposes, the recommended channel arrangement

[11] Report ITU-R M.2324: Sharing studies between potential International Mobile Telecommunication systems and aeronautical mobile telemetry systems in the frequency band 1 429-1 535 MHz

[12] Resolution 223 (Rev.WRC-19): Additional frequency bands identified for IMT

[13] CEPT Report 54 Report from CEPT to the European Commission in response to the Mandate "To develop harmonised technical conditions in the 1452-1492 MHz frequency band for wireless broadband electronic communications services in the EU"

[14] ECC/DEC/(13)03: The harmonised use of the frequency band 1452–1492 MHz for Mobile/Fixed Communications Networks Supplemental Downlink (MFCN SDL)

and the maximum broadcasting power values ensuring the coexistence of the different radio services;

- ECC/REC/(15)01[15] concerning the cross-border coordination for mobile / fixed communications networks (MFCN) in the 694–790, 1452–1492 MHz, 3400–3600 MHz and 3600–3800 MHz frequency bands;
- ECC REPORT 202[16] containing the out-of-band emission requirements for supplemental downlink (SDL) mobile and fixed communications networks (MFCN) operating in the 1452–1492 MHz band;
- ECC REPORT 227[17] containing the compatibility tests between supplemental downlink (SDL) mobile and fixed communications networks (MFCN) and other affected services (broadcasting, aeronautical telemetry, etc.) operating in the 1452–1492 MHz frequency band;
- ECC/DEC/(17)06[18]: contains the technical conditions for the harmonised use of the frequency bands 1427–1452 MHz and 1492–1518 MHz for the purpose of supplementary downlink for mobile/fixed communications networks (MFCN SDL), including the proposed channel arrangement;
- ECC Report 295[19]: provides guidance to countries listed in footnote 5.342 of RR and their neighbouring countries for the coordination of mobile/fixed communications networks (MFCN) and aeronautical telemetry in the 1429–1518 MHz frequency band. Since Ukraine is included in the footnote, Hungary is among the affected countries.

The frequency arrangement corresponding to harmonised spectrum use according to Decisions ECC/DEC/(13)03 and ECC/DEC/(17)06 in the frequency ranges 1452–1492 MHz, 1427–1452 MHz and 1492–1518 MHz are illustrated in Table 1, Table 2 and Table 3.

1452–1457	1457–1462	1462–1467	1467–1472	1472–1477	1477–1482	1482–1487	1487–1492
Downlink (base station transmit)							
40 MHz (8 blocks of 5 MHz)							

1 – *Harmonised frequency arrangement in the 1452–1492 MHz frequency range (1500 MHz 'core band')*
[Source: ECC/DEC/(13)03]

[15] ECC/REC/(15)01: Cross-border coordination for Mobile/Fixed Communications Networks (MFCN) in the frequency bands: 694–790 MHz, 1427–1518 MHz and 3400–3800 MHz
[16] ECC Report 202: Out-of-Band emission limits for Mobile/Fixed Communication Networks (MFCN) Supplemental Downlink (SDL) operating in the 1452–1492 MHz band
[17] ECC Report 227: Compatibility Studies for Mobile/Fixed Communication Networks (MFCN) Supplemental Downlink (SDL) operating in the 1452–1492 MHz band
[18] ECC/DEC/(17)06: The harmonised use of the frequency bands 1427–1452 MHz and 1492–1518 MHz for Mobile/Fixed Communications Networks Supplemental Downlink (MFCN SDL)
[19] ECC Report 295: Guidance on Cross-border coordination between MFCN and Aeronautical Telemetry Systems in the 1429–1518 MHz band

1427–1432*	1432–1437	1437–1442	1467–1472	1447–1452
Downlink (base station transmit)				
40 MHz (8 blocks of 5 MHz)				

2 – *Harmonised frequency arrangement for the 1427–1452 MHz frequency range (1500 MHz 'extension')*
[Source: ECC/DEC/(17)06]

1492–1497	1497–1502	1502–1507	1507–1512	1512–1517**	1517–1518
Downlink (base station transmit)					**Guard band**
25 MHz (5 blocks of 5 MHz)					1 MHz

3 – *Harmonised frequency arrangement for the 1492–1452 MHz frequency range (1500 MHz 'extension')*
[Source: ECC/DEC/(17)06]

In several CEPT member states, military systems also operate in the 1500 MHz frequency band harmonised for MFCN. The 1427–1452 MHz and 1492–1518 MHz frequency bands may also be allocated for low-capacity fixed links within CEPT on the basis of Technical Recommendation T/R 13-01[20]. In the 1492–1518 MHz frequency band, SRD[21] applications can also operate in accordance with the ERC/REC 70-03[22] recommendation.

CEPT's investigations also had to take into account 5G compliance aspects, given that the EU mandate[23] stated that an important condition was to ensure 5G compliance in the entire 1427–1518 MHz frequency band.

In the 1500 MHz frequency band, the adopted Decisions require CEPT administrations to decide on the introduction of MFCN taking into account national usage characteristics and market needs.

In preparation for CEPT decisions, the possibility of using the 1500 MHz frequency band for 5G NR[24] was also studied. In the 1500 MHz frequency band, international studies suggest that there are no plans so far for the introduction of 5G NR with active antenna systems.

2.1.3. European Union

The harmonised use of the 1500 MHz frequency band for MFCN purposes is provided for in the following EU documents:

- Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/750[25] of 8 May 2015 on the harmonisation of the 1452-1492 MHz frequency band for terrestrial systems capable of providing electronic communications services in the Union;

[20] T/R 13-01 E: Preferred channel arrangement for fixed service systems operating in the frequency range 1 – 2.3 GHz
[21] SRD: Short Range Device
[22] ERC/REC/70-03: Relating to the use of Short Range Devices (SRD)
[23] Mandate to CEPT to develop harmonised technical conditions in additional frequency bands in the 1.5 GHz range for their use for terrestrial wireless broadband electronic communications services in the Union
[24] 5G NR: Fifth Generation New Radio
[25] Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/750 of 8 May 2015 on the harmonisation of the 1452-1492 MHz frequency band for terrestrial systems capable of providing electronic communications services in the Union;

- Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/661[26] of 26 April 2018 amending Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/750 on the harmonisation of the 1452-1492 MHz frequency band for terrestrial systems capable of providing electronic communications services in the Union as regards its extension in the harmonised 1427-1452 MHz and 1492-1517 MHz frequency bands.

Under the EU rules, Member States must ensure the designation and availability of the 1427–1452 MHz and 1492–1517 MHz frequency bands or part of the band for terrestrial systems capable of providing wireless broadband electronic communications services, on a non-exclusive basis, in accordance with the parameters set out in the Annex to the amending Decision.

Where Member States designate and make available only part of the 1427–1452 MHz or 1492–1517 MHz frequency bands, they shall ensure that the part of the spectrum made available forms a contiguous frequency band with the 1452–1492 MHz band.

Where there is no national demand for wireless broadband electronic communications services, these frequency bands may continue to be used for other existing applications that cannot share these frequency bands with wireless broadband electronic communications services.

2.2. National regulation

The domestic regulation for the 1500 MHz frequency band is included in the effective NFFF.

In accordance with the Radio Regulations, the 1427–1429 MHz frequency band in Hungary is allocated on a primary basis to space research (Earth-to-space), as well as fixed and mobile services (excluding aeronautical mobile). The frequency bands 1429–1452 MHz and 1492–1518 MHz are allocated to the fixed and mobile services (excluding aeronautical mobile) on a primary basis. The frequency band 1452–1492 MHz is allocated to the fixed service, the mobile service (except aeronautical mobile), the broadcasting service and the satellite broadcasting service on a primary basis.

According to Annex 2 of the NFFF, frequencies may be designated primarily for terrestrial systems capable of providing electronic communications services (MFCN SDL) in the 1427–1492 MHz frequency band. Likewise with a primary nature, passive research is being conducted by some countries in a programme for the search for intentional emissions of extraterrestrial origin based on footnote 5.341 of the RR. On a tertiary basis, civilian and non-civilian SRD radio determination applications may also operate in the frequency band. The 1427–1429 MHz frequency band is also designed for space research (Earth-to-space).

[26] Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/661 of 26 April 2018 amending Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/750 on the harmonisation of the 1452-1492 MHz frequency band for terrestrial systems capable of providing electronic communications services in the Union as regards its extension in the harmonised 1427-1452 MHz and 1492-1517 MHz frequency bands.

In the 1492–1518 MHz frequency range (within the 1492–1525 MHz non-civilian frequency band), non-civilian point-to-point, point-to-multipoint, military fixed and general multipoint, and single- and dual-frequency mobile systems can operate, and passive research for the search for intentional emissions of civilian extraterrestrial origin can be carried out on a primary basis.

On a tertiary basis, both civilian and non-civilian SRD radio determination applications may operate in the 1427–1525 MHz frequency bands. The 1492–1525 MHz frequency band is also designated for radio microphone applications and wireless audio and multimedia streaming applications on a tertiary basis, and the 1492–1518 MHz frequency range is also designated for non-civilian use of low-power wireless data and video transmission.

Decisions and investigations on the use of the 1452–1492 MHz frequency band and the extended 1427–1518 MHz frequency band for MFCN have been finalised at international level, and the relevant EU regulations have been implemented in the national legislation. The frequency band usage conditions and radio spectrum allocation requirements for terrestrial systems capable of providing electronic communications services in the 1427–1492 MHz frequency band are specified in Annex 3, Section 3.7 of the NFFF.

In coherence with the harmonised European regulations, the operational mode within the 1427–1492 MHz frequency band is limited to supplemental downlink transmission (SDL) of fixed stations. The division of the frequency band into base blocks is shown in Table 4:

	A	B
1	**Block ID**	**Frequency range [MHz]**
2	1	1427–1432
3	2	1432–1437
4	3	1437–1442
5	4	1442–1447
6	5	1447–1452
7	6	1452–1457
8	7	1457–1462
9	8	1462–1467
10	9	1467–1472
11	10	1472–1477
12	11	1477–1482
13	12	1482–1487
14	13	1487–1492

4 – *Division of the frequency band allocated to MFCN in the 1500 MHz frequency band into base blocks [Source: NFFF Annex 3]*

Regarding the services, no limiting provisions are in force, as technology and service neutrality must be ensured in the frequency band. However, taking into account the neutrality of the technology, the frequency band can only be used in SDL mode, subject to the harmonised technical conditions set out in Commission Implementing Decisions (EU) 2015/750 and (EU) 2018/661.

In the 1452–1492 MHz frequency band, transmissions from a base station must comply with the conditions set out in the Annexes to Decisions (EU) 2015/750 and (EU) 2018/661. It contains in-block and out-of-block power emission limits specified for the base station (BEM). The in-

block power emission limit corresponds to a user-block designated to an operator. The out-of-block power emission limits applied to frequency ranges within the 1427–1492 MHz frequency band or outside the block assigned to the operator in question.

The conditions for obtaining the right to use of radio spectrum and the condition of band use are set out in Table 5 (Annex 3, point 3.8.4 of the NFFF) as follows:

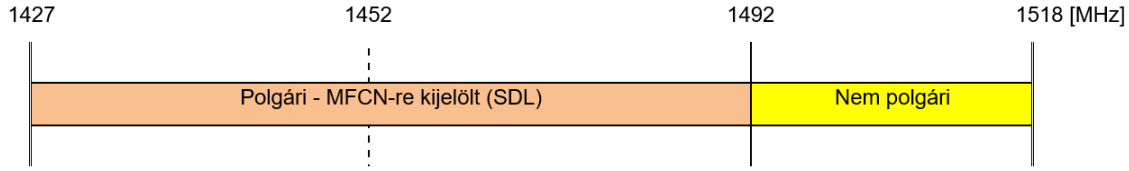
	A	B
1	**Subject of condition**	**Specification**
2	Purpose of use	provision of electronic communications services
3	Method of frequency allocation	competitive procedure
4	Scope of the frequency range that may be obtained	the scope of basic blocks that can be obtained by the participant in the competitive tendering procedure and the size ofthe user blocks are defined in the specifications of the competitive tendering procedure
5	Territorial scope of rights of radio spectrum use	where the rights of radio spectrum use are obtained as a result of a competitive procedure, a national unit, if suchrights of radio spectrum use are obtained by way of transfer, a smaller geographical unit is also allowed
6	Management mode	block management
7	Secondary trading	rights of radio spectrum use may be transferred or leased in whole or in part; partial transfer of frequency is allowed bybase block

5 – Conditions for obtaining the right to use radio spectrum and for using the frequency band
[Source: NFFF Annex 3]

3. Current use

There is currently no licensed use on a primary basis in the 1427–1492 MHz frequency band in Hungary. Non-civilian point-to-point, point-to-multipoint and general multipoint (single and dual frequency) systems can operate in the 1492–1518 MHz frequency band. Since there still exists demand for non-civilian use, there are currently no plans to change the current use of this sub-band, meaning that the NMHH is not planning to make this frequency band available for MFCN in the 1492–1518 MHz frequency band. The SRDs for tertiary use are exempt from individual licensing; we have no information on their operation.

The international regulations in force have been implemented in the domestic regulations, and the 1427–1492 MHz frequency range designated for MFCN under the NFFF is available for MFCN deployment. According to EU regulations, a maximum of 65 MHz of the 90 MHz spectrum available in the 1500 MHz frequency band can be allocated to MFCN SDL in Hungary, with regard to non-civilian needs.



1 – *Possible use of the 1500 MHz frequency band*

Polgári – MFCN-re kijelölt (SDL)	Civilian – Designated to MFCN (SDL)
Nem polgári	Non-civilian

4. Cross-border frequency use and international coordination

In national border zones, only stations meeting prevailing relevant conditions set forth in international coordination documents may be permitted. The technical conditions for international coordination in the 1500 MHz frequency band are set out in ECC/REC/(15)01. As a result of the amendment to ECC/REC/(15)01, the Recommendation has been extended to the full 1427–1518 MHz frequency band and includes requirements for LTE and 5GNR systems.

In February 2018, Hungary concluded an international coordination multilateral agreement with Austria, Croatia, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia for the 1452–1492 MHz frequency range. Serbia has not yet joined the agreement. The agreement is based on the field strength limitations applicable in border zones and the use of preferred codes; accordingly, if the countries concerned adhere to the values specified in the agreement, the coordination procedure is not necessary.

With the extension of ECC/REC/(15)01 to the full 1427–1518 MHz frequency band, the internationally accepted technical conditions are now available for the revision and extension of agreements with neighbouring countries for the extended 1500 MHz band as well.

Since, based on footnote 5.342 of the RR, air traffic telemetry systems in Ukraine operate in the frequency band 1429–1535 MHz, a separate agreement with Ukraine was necessary for the 1500 MHz frequency band. The compatibility issues and coordination between MFCN and aeronautical telemetry was studied by the CEPT PT1 working group, the results are included in ECC Report 295. Taking into account the international studies, Hungary also concluded an international coordination agreement with Ukraine in November 2019 for the 1500 MHz frequency band, which includes the conditions for the protection of aeronautical telemetry and the rules for coordination between MFCN and aeronautical telemetry in the entire 1427–1518 MHz frequency band.

Data on frequency use rights in the European Frequency Information System (EFIS[27]) are summarised in Table 6.

[27] EFIS: European Frequency Information System

Country	Frequency band		Start	Expiry	Coverage	Number of licences
Austria	1427 MHz	1457 MHz	2020	2044	National	3
Belgium	1427 MHz	1457 MHz	2022	2043	National	3
Germany	1452 MHz	1472 MHz	2017	2033	National	2
Italy	1452 MHz	1472 MHz	2015	2029	National	2
Latvia	1432 MHz	1452 MHz	2022	2042	National	3
Liechtenstein	1432 MHz	1452 MHz	2023	2099	National	2
Moldova	1452 MHz	1492 MHz	2025	2050	National	1
Netherlands	1452 MHz	1457 MHz	2020	2040	National	8
Slovenia	1427 MHz	1452 MHz	2021	2036	National	3
Switzerland	1442 MHz	1452 MHz	2019	2034	National	3
United Kingdom	1452 MHz	1472 MHz			National	2

6 – Use of MFCN SDL in CEPT countries in the 1500 MHz frequency band

5. Radio spectrum fees

The calculation method of the regular radio spectrum fee is defined in NMHH Decree 1/2011 (III. 31.) on frequency reservation and usage fees (hereinafter referred to as the 'Fee Decree'). Based on the Fee Decree and according to the NFFF, in the case of radio spectrum usage rights covered by block management according to the NFFF, acquired as a result of a competitive procedure, for service providing purposes, as a result of the extension of radio spectrum usage rights or as a result of the renewal of radio spectrum usage rights, and in the case of radio spectrum resold after acquisition, the holder of the radio spectrum usage rights shall pay a monthly band fee during the term of the right to use radio spectrum, from the earliest date of the validity of the radio licence as specified in Section 22(3) of NMHH Decree 4/2011 (X. 6.) on the rules of auction or tender for obtaining frequency use entitlement.

The band fee for the use of the 1500 MHz frequency band is currently not regulated, i.e., this frequency band is not included in Section 20 and Annex 9 of the Fee Decree under the heading 'Fees for bands subject to block management. To determine the band fee an amendment to the Fee Decree is required.