TECHNICAL ARRANGEMENT

between the Electronic Communications Office of the Republic of Latvia and the Communications Regulatory Authority of the Republic of Lithuania concerning the use of the frequency bands 880-915 MHz / 925-960 MHz for terrestrial Mobile/Fixed Communications Networks (MFCN) in border areas

9 October 2026, Jurmala

Preamble

According to Article 6 of the ITU Radio Regulations, representatives of the Electronic Communications Office of the Republic of Latvia and the Communications Regulatory Authority of the Republic of Lithuania (hereinafter referred to as the Parties) have concluded this Arrangement concerning the use of the 880-915 MHz / 825-960 MHz frequency bands for terrestrial mobile/fixed communications networks (MFCN)[1] in border areas (hereinafter referred to as the Arrangement) with the aim of optimizing the use of the frequency bands and avoiding mutual interference on a mutually coordinated basis.

This Arrangement supersedes the "Technical arrangement between the Electronic Communications Office of the Republic of Latvia and the Communications Regulatory Authority of the Republic of Lithuania concerning the use of the frequency bands 880-915 MHz / 925-960 MHz for terrestrial systems in border areas" (1 February 2018).

1. Principles

1.1. This Arrangement is based on the concept of permissible field strength levels for base stations operation, allocation of preferential and non-preferential channels for GSM, allocation of preferential and non-preferential Physical Cell Identities (PCIs) for LTE and NR systems, as described in ECC Recommendation (05)08 of 1 February 2006 (amended 8 October 2021) "Frequency planning and cross-border coordination between GSM Land Mobile Systems (GSM 900, GSM 1800, and GSM-R)" and the ECC Recommendation (08)02 of 21 February 2008 (amended 7 November 2025) "Cross-border coordination for Mobile/Fixed Communications Networks (MFCN) in the frequency bands 900 MHz and 1800 MHz (excluding GSM vs. GSM)" (hereinafter referred to as ECC/REC/(08)02), and on the principle of the equal access to spectrum by both Parties.

1.2. The following operational mode is used: FDD[2] mode where mobile stations (user equipment or terminals) transmit and receive in the frequency bands 880-915 MHz and 925-960 MHz respectively, base stations transmit and receive in the frequency bands 925-960 MHz and 880-915 MHz respectively.

1.3. The Parties agreed to use a channel plan for GSM based on a 200 kHz grid. Carrier frequencies (radio frequency channels) and channel numbers shall be derived according to ETSI standard EN 301 087[3].

1.4. This Arrangement covers coordination of base stations. The coordination of mobile stations in mobile and fixed services is covered by coordination of base stations.

1.5. In the context of this Arrangement the term "border" is understood as the international borderline between the countries of the Parties.

1.6. Narrowband (NB) systems include GSM, EC-GSM-IoT (Extended Coverage GSM IoT) and stand-alone (SA) NB-IoT (Narrowband IoT).

1.7. Wideband (WB) systems include LTE, LTE-M (LTE for Machines), LTE in-band NB-IoT, LTE guard-band (GB) NB-IoT and NR (New Radio).

1.8. Field strength values in this Arrangement are based on a receiving antenna height of 10 m above ground for narrowband systems and 3 m above ground for wideband systems for 10% of time and 50% of locations.

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[1] Mobile/fixed communications networks (MFCN) include IMT and other communications networks in the mobile and fixed services.

[2] FDD – Frequency Division Duplex.

[3] "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2 & Phase 2+); Base Station System (BSS) equipment specification; Radio aspects".

2. Use of frequencies

2.1. Frequency assignment using frequency bands 880-915 MHz / 925-960 MHz for narrowband MFCN systems on both sides of the borderline shall be considered coordinated if the predicted field strength level of each carrier produced by a base station does not exceed the field strength levels given in Annex 1 of this Arrangement.

2.2. Frequency assignment using frequency bands 880-915 MHz / 925-960 MHz for wideband MFCN systems on both sides of the borderline shall be considered coordinated if the predicted field strength level of each cell produced by a base station does not exceed the field strength levels given in Annex 2 of this Arrangement.

2.3. For GSM systems in border areas each Party shall use preferential and non-preferential GSM channels according to the Annex 3 of this Arrangement.

2.4. For LTE and NR systems in border areas each Party shall use PCI sets according to the Annex 4 of this Arrangement.

2.5. If frequency block size is other than 5 MHz, a correction, calculated by the formula $10 \times \log_{10}$ (frequency block size, MHz / 5 MHz), dB, shall be added to the field strength values indicated in item 2.2.

3. Procedure

3.1. If the predicted mean field strength value produced by the base station exceeds the levels indicated in items 2.1 or 2.2, the frequency assignment shall be coordinated with the other Party.

3.2. The period of coordination shall not exceed 45 days from the date of receiving the request and 20 days after the reminder. If no reply is received within 65 days the frequency assignment shall be considered as coordinated. The exchange of coordination information shall take place by e-mail or other electronic means.

3.3. Coordination requests shall be drawn up according to Annex 3 of the ECC/REC/(08)02 in the appropriate ITU electronic format.

3.4. Complaints of harmful interference shall be based on the median value of measurements of field strength, performed at a receiving antenna height of 3 m for wideband systems and 10 m for narrowband systems above the ground accordingly at least in two different points over a distance of at least 100 m along the border.

3.5. Reports of harmful interference shall be presented in accordance with Appendix 10 of the ITU Radio Regulations and processed according to Article 15 of the ITU Radio Regulations. The Parties shall take all possible measures in order to eliminate harmful interference.

3.6. For field strength calculations the Parties shall use the latest version of Recommendation ITU-R P.1546 ”Method for point-to-area predictions for terrestrial services in the frequency range 30 MHz to 4000 MHz”.

3.7. In case of harmful interference to GSM from other systems covered by this Arrangement the Parties shall consider reducing field strength levels produced by their systems compared to those permitted in Annex 2 of this Arrangement in order to eliminate the harmful interference.

4. Operators arrangement

4.1. Operators concerned may agree to deviate from field strength level in items 2.1 and 2.2 by mutual consent, concluding an arrangement between operators (hereinafter referred to as the AbO) with the consent of the Parties concerned.

4.2. AbO shall only be valid as long as all participating operators hold exclusive rights of use of the common part of the frequency bands.

4.3. Operators should inform relevant Parties on the cancellation of the AbO. After such cancellation, base stations brought into use under AbO shall operate in accordance with Section 2.

5. Revision and cancellation

5.1. This Arrangement may be revised at any time on the initiative of any Party with the consent of the other Party.

5.2. This Arrangement may be cancelled by a mutual decision of both Parties on terms and conditions adopted by the Parties or by a decision of one Party notifying the other Party on its intention at least twelve months before.

6. Entry into force

6.1. This Arrangement shall come into force on the date of signing it by both Parties.

6.2. This Arrangement has been drawn in two identical copies, one for the Republic of Latvia and one for the Republic of Lithuania.

9 October 2026, Jurmala

On behalf of the Electronic Communications Office of the Republic of Latvia	On behalf of the Communications Regulatory Authority of the Republic of Lithuania
.....	.....
Jurģis Poriņš	Jūratė Šovienė

Annex 1

Field strength levels for MFCN narrowband[4] systems in the 880-915 MHz / 925-960 MHz frequency bands

	Field strength level, dBµV/m/(200 kHz)	
	Preferential GSM channels	**Non-preferential GSM channels**
at the border	-	26
at a distance of 30 km inside the territory of the other Party	26	-

[4] For the cases of NB vs WB and NB vs NB.

Annex 2

Field strength levels for MFCN wideband[5] systems in the 880-915 MHz / 925-960 MHz frequency bands

	Field strength level, dBµV/m/(5 MHz)	
	Synchronisation signal centre frequencies aligned / not aligned	
	Preferential PCIs	**Non-preferential PCIs**
at the border	59	41
at a distance of 6 km inside the territory of the other Party	41	-
	For NR base station considering subcarrier spacing of 30 kHz the mean value of 59 dBµV/m/(5 MHz) corresponds to SSB[6] field strength level of 37 dBµV/m/(30 kHz) and 41 dBµV/m/(5 MHz) corresponds to SSB field strength level of 19 dBµV/m/(30 kHz).	

[5] For the cases WB vs WB and WB vs NB.
[6] Synchronisation Signal Block for NR.

Annex 3

Distribution of preferential GSM channels in the 880-915 MHz / 925-960 MHz frequency bands between the Republic of Latvia and the Republic of Lithuania

975 LTU (9) 983	984 LVA (8) 991	992 LTU (8) 999	1000 LVA (12) 1011	1012 LTU (8) 1019	1020 LVA (5) 1024

1 LTU (24) 24	25 LVA (34) 58	59 LTU (8) 66	67 LVA (16) 82	83 LTU (17) 99	100 LVA (12) 111	112 LTU (13) 124

Summary:
LVA[7] – 87 channels
LTU[8] – 87 channels

[7] LVA – the Republic of Latvia.
[8] LTU – the Republic of Lithuania.

Annex 4

Distribution[9] of preferential Physical Cell Identities (PCIs) for LTE and NR systems in the 880-915 MHz / 925-960 MHz frequency bands between the Republic of Latvia and the Republic of Lithuania

Set	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**
PCI for LTE	0 to 83	84 to 167	168 to 251	252 to 335	336 to 419	420 to 503
PCI for NR	0 to 83 504 to 587	84 to 167 588 to 671	168 to 251 672 to 755	252 to 335 756 to 839	336 to 419 840 to 923	420 to 503 924 to 1007
Set preferential to	LTU	LVA	LTU	LVA	LVA	LTU

[9] According to Annex 5 of ECC/REC/(08)02.