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**GENERAL NOTICES**

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**NOTICE 387 OF 2015****INDEPENDENT COMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITY OF SOUTH AFRICA****Radio Frequency Spectrum Assignment Plans for International Mobile  
Telecommunications (IMT)****NOTICE REGARDING THE ERRATUM TO THE FINAL RADIO FREQUENCY SPECTRUM  
ASSIGNMENT PLAN FOR THE FREQUENCY BAND 450 TO 470 MHz**

The Independent Communications Authority of South Africa hereby issues an erratum notice to the published Radio Frequency Spectrum Assignment Plan dated 30 March 2015 (Notice No. 270 of 2015) to the extent reflected in the schedule.

The purpose of the erratum is to give clarity with regard to the relationship between the implementation date and the transitional arrangements and to also correct typographical errors.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'SS MNCUBE', written over a horizontal line.

**Dr SS MNCUBE**  
**CHAIRPERSON**

## SCHEDULE

### 1. Substitution of paragraph 7.2:

“7.2 The following field strength thresholds have to be assured based on (ECC/REC (11)04 for 790-862MHz. Operator-to-operator coordination may be necessary to avoid interference

In general stations of FDD systems may be used without coordination with a neighbouring country if the mean field strength produced by the cell (all transmitters within the sector) does not exceed the value of 55dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz at a height of 3m above ground at the borderline between countries and does not exceed a value of 29dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz at a height of 3m above ground at a distance of 9 km inside the neighbouring country.

In the case that LTE is deployed both sides of the border the field strength levels can be increased to 59 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz and 41 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz at 6 km.

If TDD is in operation across both sides of a border and is synchronised across the border then field strength levels such as those in Annex 1 may be applicable. Field strength levels should be agreed on a bilateral basis.

For field strength predictions the calculations should be made according to Appendix B. In cases of other frequency block sizes  $10 \cdot \log(\text{frequency block size}/5\text{MHz})$  should be added to the field strength values e.g.:

BW (MHz)	Field strength level at 3 m height (general case)	Field strength level at 3 m height (LTE case)
5 MHz	55.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz @0km	59.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz @0km
	29.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz @9km	41.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz @6km
10 MHz	58.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/10MHz @0km	62.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/10MHz @0km
	32.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/10MHz @9km	44.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/10MHz @6km
15 MHz	59.8 dB $\mu$ V/m/15MHz @0km	63.8 dB $\mu$ V/m/15MHz @0km
	33.8 dB $\mu$ V/m/15MHz @9km	45.8 dB $\mu$ V/m/15MHz @6km
20 MHz	61.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/20MHz @0km	65.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/20MHz @0km
	35.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/20MHz @9km	47.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/20MHz @6km

If neighbouring administrations wish to agree on frequency coordination based on preferential frequencies, while ensuring a fair treatment of different operators within a country the Authority will add these within mutual agreements.

Stations of IMT systems may be operated without coordination if the mean field strength produced by the cell (all transmitters within the sector) does not exceed the value of  $15\text{dB}\mu\text{V}/\text{m}/5\text{ MHz}$  at 10% time, 50% of locations at 3 metres above ground level at the borderline.”

**End of erratum**

**NOTICE 388 OF 2015**

**INDEPENDENT COMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITY OF SOUTH AFRICA**



**Radio Frequency Spectrum Assignment Plans for International Mobile  
Telecommunications (IMT)**

**NOTICE REGARDING THE ERRATUM TO THE FINAL RADIO FREQUENCY SPECTRUM  
ASSIGNMENT PLAN FOR THE FREQUENCY BAND 703 TO 733 MHz AND 758 TO 788 MHz**

The Independent Communications Authority of South Africa hereby issues an erratum notice to the published Radio Frequency Spectrum Assignment Plan dated 30 March 2015 (Notice No. 271 of 2015) to the extent reflected in the schedule.

The purpose of the erratum is to give clarity with regard to the relationship between the implementation date and the transitional arrangements and to also correct typographical errors.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'SS Mncube', written over a horizontal line.

**Dr SS MNCUBE**  
**CHAIRPERSON**

## SCHEDULE

### 1. Substitution of paragraph 5.8:

“5.8 Criteria and guidelines for interference mitigation are described in Appendix D.”

### 2. Substitution of paragraphs 6.1 and 6.2:

“6.1 The Radio Frequency Assignment Plan comes into effect on the 1st January 2016 subject to the Transitional Arrangements in paragraph 9.

6.2 The process of assignment may commence prior to the date referred to in paragraph 6.1.”

### 3. Substitution of paragraphs 7.2 and 7.5:

“7.2 The following field strength thresholds have to be assured based on (ECC/REC (11)04 for 790-862MHz also taken here for 703-790MHz). Operator-to-operator coordination may be necessary to avoid interference.

In general stations of FDD systems may be used without coordination with a neighboring country if the mean field strength produced by the cell (all transmitters within the sector) does not exceed the value of 55dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz at a height of 3m above ground at the borderline between countries and does not exceed a value of 29dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz at a height of 3m above ground at a distance of 9 km inside the neighboring country.

In the case that LTE is deployed both sides of the border the field strength levels can be increased to 59 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz and 41 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz at 6 km.

If TDD is in operation across both sides of a border and is synchronised across the border then field strength levels such as those in Annex 1 may be applicable. Field strength levels should be agreed on a bilateral basis.

For field strength predictions the calculations should be made according to Appendix B. In cases of other frequency block sizes  $10 \cdot \log(\text{frequency block size}/5\text{MHz})$  should be added to the field strength values e.g.:

BW (MHz)	Field strength level at 3 m height	Field strength level at 3 m height

	(general case)	(LTE case)
5 MHz	55.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz @0km	59.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz @0km
	29.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz @9km	41.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz @6km
10 MHz	58.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/10MHz @0km	62.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/10MHz @0km
	32.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/10MHz @9km	44.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/10MHz @6km
15 MHz	59.8 dB $\mu$ V/m/15MHz @0km	63.8 dB $\mu$ V/m/15MHz @0km
	33.8 dB $\mu$ V/m/15MHz @9km	45.8 dB $\mu$ V/m/15MHz @6km
20 MHz	61.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/20MHz @0km	65.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/20MHz @0km
	35.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/20MHz @9km	47.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/20MHz @6km

If neighboring administrations wish to agree on frequency coordination based on preferential frequencies, while ensuring a fair treatment of different operators within a country the Authority will add these within mutual agreements.

Stations of IMT systems may be operated without coordination if the mean field strength produced by the cell (all transmitters within the sector) does not exceed the value of 15dB $\mu$ V/m/5 MHz at 10% time, 50% of locations at 3 metres above ground level at the borderline.

- 7.5 In the event of any interference, the Authority will require affected parties to carry out coordination. In the event that the interference continues to be unresolved after 24 hours, the affected parties may refer the matter to the Authority for a resolution. The Authority will decide the necessary modifications and schedule of modifications to resolve the dispute. The Authority will be guided by the interference resolution process as shown in Appendix D.”

#### 4. Addition of paragraph 9.3:

“9.3 Sharing and co-existence in this band is to be implemented systematically through a Geographic separation of Mobile IMT Systems and Broadcasting Services in affected areas in accordance with the Terrestrial Broadcasting Frequency Plan 2013, Government Gazette 36321 read with the First Update to the Terrestrial Broadcasting Plan 2013 Government Gazette 38005 until the end of migration from Analogue to Digital Terrestrial Television process.”

**End of erratum**



**NOTICE 389 OF 2015****INDEPENDENT COMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITY OF SOUTH AFRICA****Radio Frequency Spectrum Assignment Plans for International Mobile  
Telecommunications (IMT)****NOTICE REGARDING THE ERRATUM TO THE FINAL RADIO FREQUENCY SPECTRUM  
ASSIGNMENT PLAN FOR THE FREQUENCY BAND 733 TO 758 MHz**

The Independent Communications Authority of South Africa hereby issues an erratum notice to the published Radio Frequency Spectrum Assignment Plan dated 30 March 2015 (Notice No. 272 of 2015) to the extent reflected in the schedule.

The purpose of the erratum is to give clarity with regard to the relationship between the implementation date and the transitional arrangements and to also correct typographical errors.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dr SS Mncube', written over a horizontal line.

**Dr SS MNCUBE**  
**CHAIRPERSON**

## SCHEDULE

### 1. Substitution of paragraph 5.8:

“5.8 Criteria and guidelines for interference mitigation are described in Appendix D.”

### 2. Substitution of paragraphs 6.1 and 6.2:

“6.1 The Radio Frequency Assignment Plan comes into effect on the 1st January 2016 subject to the Transitional Arrangements in paragraph 9.

6.2 The process of assignment may commence prior to the date referred to in paragraph 6.1.”

### 3. Substitution of paragraphs 7.2 and 7.5:

“7.2 The following field strength thresholds have to be assured based on (ECC/REC(11)04 for 790-862MHz. Operator-to-operator coordination may be necessary to avoid interference.

In general stations of FDD systems may be used without coordination with a neighboring country if the mean field strength produced by the cell (all transmitters within the sector) does not exceed the value of 55dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz at a height of 3m above ground at the borderline between countries and does not exceed a value of 29dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz at a height of 3m above ground at a distance of 9 km inside the neighboring country.

In the case that LTE is deployed both sides of the border the field strength levels can be increased to 59 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz and 41 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz at 6 km.

If TDD is in operation across both sides of a border and is synchronised across the border then field strength levels such as those in Annex 1 may be applicable. Field strength levels should be agreed on a bilateral basis.

For field strength predictions the calculations should be made according to Appendix B. In cases of other frequency block sizes  $10 \cdot \log(\text{frequency block size}/5\text{MHz})$  should be added to the field strength values e.g.:

BW (MHz)	Field strength level at 3 m height (general case)	Field strength level at 3 m height (LTE case)
5 MHz	55.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz @0km	59.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz @0km
	29.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz @9km	41.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz @6km
10 MHz	58.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/10MHz @0km	62.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/10MHz @0km
	32.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/10MHz @9km	44.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/10MHz @6km
15 MHz	59.8 dB $\mu$ V/m/15MHz @0km	63.8 dB $\mu$ V/m/15MHz @0km
	33.8 dB $\mu$ V/m/15MHz @9km	45.8 dB $\mu$ V/m/15MHz @6km
20 MHz	61.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/20MHz @0km	65.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/20MHz @0km
	35.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/20MHz @9km	47.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/20MHz @6km

If neighboring administrations wish to agree on frequency coordination based on preferential frequencies, while ensuring a fair treatment of different operators within a country the Authority will add these within mutual agreements.

Stations of IMT systems may be operated without coordination if the mean field strength produced by the cell (all transmitters within the sector) does not exceed the value of 15dB $\mu$ V/m/5 MHz at 10% time, 50% of locations at 3 metres above ground level at the borderline.

7.5 In the event of any interference, the Authority will require affected parties to carry out coordination. In the event that the interference continues to be unresolved after 24 hours, the affected parties may refer the matter to the Authority for a resolution. The Authority will decide the necessary modifications and schedule of modifications to resolve the dispute. The Authority will be guided by the interference resolution process as shown in Appendix D.”

#### 4. Addition of paragraph 9.3:

“9.3 Sharing and co-existence in this band is to be implemented systematically through a Geographic separation of Mobile IMT Systems and Broadcasting Services in affected areas in accordance with the Terrestrial Broadcasting Frequency Plan 2013, Government Gazette 36321 read with the First Update to the Terrestrial Broadcasting

Plan 2013 Government Gazette 38005<sup>[1]</sup> until the end of migration from Analogue to Digital Terrestrial Television process.”

**End of erratum**

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<sup>[1]</sup> The Multiplexes in the latest updated version of the terrestrial Broadcasting Plan 2013 has been coordinated in terms of the GE06 Agreement and meets the conformance requirements of the Plan. The frequencies below 694 MHz on this version have been successfully notified to the ITU-R Bureau and have been included in the ITU-R Master International Frequency Register.

**NOTICE 390 OF 2015****INDEPENDENT COMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITY OF SOUTH AFRICA****Radio Frequency Spectrum Assignment Plans for International Mobile  
Telecommunications (IMT)****NOTICE REGARDING THE ERRATUM TO THE FINAL RADIO FREQUENCY SPECTRUM  
ASSIGNMENT PLAN FOR THE FREQUENCY BAND 791 TO 821 MHz AND 832 TO 862 MHz.**

The Independent Communications Authority of South Africa hereby issues an erratum notice to the published Radio Frequency Spectrum Assignment Plan dated 30 March 2015 (Notice No. 273 of 2015) to the extent reflected in the schedule.

The purpose of the erratum is to give clarity with regard to the relationship between the implementation date and the transitional arrangements and to also correct typographical errors.

**Dr SS MNCUBE**  
**CHAIRPERSON**

## SCHEDULE

### 1. Substitution of paragraphs 6.1 and 6.2:

“6.1 The Radio Frequency Assignment Plan comes into effect on the 1st July 2015 subject to the Transitional Arrangements in paragraph 9.

6.2 The process of assignment may commence prior to the date referred to in paragraph 6.1.”

### 2. Substitution of paragraph 7.2:

“7.2 The following field strength thresholds have to be assured based on (ECC/REC(11)04 for 790-862MHz. Operator-to-operator coordination may be necessary to avoid interference.

In general stations of FDD systems may be used without coordination with a neighboring country if the mean field strength produced by the cell (all transmitters within the sector) does not exceed the value of 55dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz at a height of 3m above ground at the borderline between countries and does not exceed a value of 29dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz at a height of 3m above ground at a distance of 9 km inside the neighboring country.

In the case that LTE is deployed both sides of the border the field strength levels can be increased to 59 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz and 41 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz at 6 km.

If TDD is in operation across both sides of a border and is synchronised across the border then field strength levels such as those in Annex 1 may be applicable. Field strength levels should be agreed on a bilateral basis.

For field strength predictions the calculations should be made according to Appendix B. In cases of other frequency block sizes  $10 \cdot \log$  (frequency block size/5MHz) should be added to the field strength values e.g.:

BW (MHz)	Field strength level at 3 m height (general case)	Field strength level at 3 m height (LTE case)
5 MHz	55.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz @0km	59.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz @0km
	29.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz @9km	41.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz @6km
10 MHz	58.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/10MHz @0km	62.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/10MHz @0km

	32.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/10MHz @9km	44.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/10MHz @6km
15 MHz	59.8 dB $\mu$ V/m/15MHz @0km	63.8 dB $\mu$ V/m/15MHz @0km
	33.8 dB $\mu$ V/m/15MHz @9km	45.8 dB $\mu$ V/m/15MHz @6km
20 MHz	61.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/20MHz @0km	65.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/20MHz @0km
	35.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/20MHz @9km	47.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/20MHz @6km

If neighboring administrations wish to agree on frequency coordination based on preferential frequencies, while ensuring a fair treatment of different operators within a country the Authority will add these within mutual agreements.

Stations of IMT systems may be operated without coordination if the mean field strength produced by the cell (all transmitters within the sector) does not exceed the value of 15dB $\mu$ V/m/5 MHz at 10% time, 50% of locations at 3 metres above ground level at the borderline.”

### 3. Addition of paragraph 9.3:

“9.3 Sharing and co-existence in this band is to be implemented systematically through a Geographic separation of Mobile IMT Systems and Broadcasting Services in affected areas in accordance with the Terrestrial Broadcasting Frequency Plan 2013, Government Gazette 36321 read with the First Update to the Terrestrial Broadcasting Plan 2013 Government Gazette 38005<sup>[1]</sup> until the end of migration from Analogue to Digital Terrestrial Television process.”

**End of erratum**

<sup>[1]</sup> The Multiplexes in the latest updated version of the terrestrial Broadcasting Plan 2013 has been coordinated in terms of the GE06 Agreement and meets the conformance requirements of the Plan. The frequencies 694 MHz on this version have been successfully notified to the ITU-R Bureau and have been included in the Master International Frequency Register.

**NOTICE 391 OF 2015**

**INDEPENDENT COMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITY OF SOUTH AFRICA**



**Radio Frequency Spectrum Assignment Plans for International Mobile  
Telecommunications (IMT)**

**NOTICE REGARDING THE ERRATUM TO THE FINAL RADIO FREQUENCY SPECTRUM  
ASSIGNMENT PLAN FOR THE FREQUENCY BAND 880 TO 915 MHZ AND 925 TO 960 MHZ**

The Independent Communications Authority of South Africa hereby issues an erratum notice to the published Radio Frequency Spectrum Assignment Plan dated 30 March 2015 (Notice No. 275 of 2015) to the extent reflected in the schedule.

The purpose of the erratum is to give clarity with regard to the relationship between the implementation date and the transitional arrangements and to also correct typographical errors.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'SS Mncube', written over a horizontal line.

**Dr SS MNCUBE  
CHAIRPERSON**



## SCHEDULE

### 1. Substitution of paragraph 5.8:

“5.8 Criteria and guidelines for interference mitigation are described in Appendix D.”

### 2. Substitution of paragraphs 7.2 and 7.5:

“7.2 The following field strength thresholds have to be assured. Operator-to-operator coordination may be necessary to avoid interference.

In general stations of FDD systems may be used without coordination with a neighboring country if the mean field strength produced by the cell (all transmitters within the sector) does not exceed the value of 65dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz at a height of 3m above ground at the borderline between countries and does not exceed a value of 37dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz at a height of 3m above ground at a distance of 6 km inside the neighboring country.

In the case that LTE is deployed both sides of the border the field strength level at 6 km can be increased to 49dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz.

If TDD is in operation across both sides of a border and is synchronised across the border then field strength levels such as those in Annex 1 may be applicable. Field strength levels should be agreed on a bilateral basis.

For field strength predictions the calculations should be made according to Appendix B. In cases of other frequency block sizes  $10 \cdot \log(\text{frequency block size}/5\text{MHz})$  should be added to the field strength values e.g:

BW (MHz)	Field strength at 3 m height (general case)	Field strength at 3 m height (LTE case)
5 MHz	65.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz @0km	65.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz @0km
	37.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz @6km	49.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz @6km
10 MHz	68.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/10MHz @0km	68.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/10MHz @0km
	40.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/10MHz @6km	52.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/10MHz @6km
15 MHz	69.8 dB $\mu$ V/m/15MHz @0km	69.8 dB $\mu$ V/m/15MHz @0km
	41.8 dB $\mu$ V/m/15MHz @6km	53.8 dB $\mu$ V/m/15MHz @6km

20 MHz	71.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/20MHz @0km	71.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/20MHz @0km
	43.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/20MHz @6km	55.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/20MHz @6km

If neighboring administrations wish to agree on frequency coordination based on preferential frequencies, while ensuring a fair treatment of different operators within a country the Authority will add these within mutual agreements.

Stations of IMT systems may be operated without coordination if the mean field strength produced by the cell (all transmitters within the sector) does not exceed the value of 21dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz at 10% time, 50% of locations at 3 metres above ground level at the borderline.

- 7.5 In the event of any interference, the Authority will require affected parties to carry out coordination. In the event that the interference continues to be unresolved after 24 hours, the affected parties may refer the matter to the Authority for a resolution. The Authority will decide the necessary modifications and schedule of modifications to resolve the dispute. The Authority will be guided by the interference resolution process as shown in Appendix D.”

**End of erratum**

**NOTICE 392 OF 2015****INDEPENDENT COMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITY OF SOUTH AFRICA****Radio Frequency Spectrum Assignment Plans for International Mobile  
Telecommunications (IMT)****NOTICE REGARDING THE ERRATUM TO THE FINAL RADIO FREQUENCY SPECTRUM  
ASSIGNMENT PLAN FOR THE FREQUENCY BAND 2300 TO 2400 MHz**

The Independent Communications Authority of South Africa hereby issues an erratum notice to the published Radio Frequency Spectrum Assignment Plan dated 30 March 2015 (Notice No. 276 of 2015) to the extent reflected in the schedule.

The purpose of the erratum is to give clarity with regard to the relationship between the implementation date and the transitional arrangements and to also correct typographical errors.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'SS MNCUBE', written over a horizontal line.

**Dr SS MNCUBE**  
**CHAIRPERSON**

## SCHEDULE

### 1. Substitution of paragraph 7.2:

“7.2 The following field strength thresholds have to be assured. Operator-to-operator coordination may be necessary to avoid interference.

In general stations of FDD systems may be used without coordination with a neighboring country if the mean field strength produced by the cell (all transmitters within the sector) does not exceed the value of 65dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz at a height of 3m above ground at the borderline between countries and does not exceed a value of 37dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz at a height of 3m above ground at a distance of 6 km inside the neighboring country.

In the case that LTE is deployed both sides of the border the field strength level at 6 km can be increased to 49dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz.

If TDD is in operation across both sides of a border and is synchronised across the border then field strength levels such as those in Annex 1 may be applicable. Field strength levels should be agreed on a bilateral basis.

For field strength predictions the calculations should be made according to Appendix B. In cases of other frequency block sizes  $10 \cdot \log(\text{frequency block size}/5\text{MHz})$  should be added to the field strength values e.g.:

BW (MHz)	Field strength at 3 m height (general case)	Field strength at 3 m height (LTE case)
5 MHz	65.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz @0km	65.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz @0km
	37.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz @6km	49.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz @6km
10 MHz	68.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/10MHz @0km	68.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/10MHz @0km
	40.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/10MHz @6km	52.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/10MHz @6km
15 MHz	69.8 dB $\mu$ V/m/15MHz @0km	69.8 dB $\mu$ V/m/15MHz @0km
	41.8 dB $\mu$ V/m/15MHz @6km	53.8 dB $\mu$ V/m/15MHz @6km
20 MHz	71.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/20MHz @0km	71.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/20MHz @0km
	43.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/20MHz @6km	55.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/20MHz @6km

If neighboring administrations wish to agree on frequency coordination based on preferential frequencies, while ensuring a fair treatment of different operators within a country the Authority will add these within mutual agreements.

Stations of IMT systems may be operated without coordination if the mean field strength produced by the cell (all transmitters within the sector) does not exceed the value of  $21\text{dB}\mu\text{V}/\text{m}/5\text{MHz}$  at 10% time, 50% of locations at 3 metres above ground level at the borderline.

- 7.5 In the event of any interference, the Authority will require affected parties to carry out coordination. In the event that the interference continues to be unresolved after 24 hours, the affected parties may refer the matter to the Authority for a resolution. The Authority will decide the necessary modifications and schedule of modifications to resolve the dispute. The Authority will be guided by the interference resolution process as shown in Appendix D.”

**End of erratum**

**NOTICE 393 OF 2015****INDEPENDENT COMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITY OF SOUTH AFRICA****Radio Frequency Spectrum Assignment Plans for International Mobile  
Telecommunications (IMT)****NOTICE REGARDING THE ERRATUM TO THE FINAL RADIO FREQUENCY SPECTRUM  
ASSIGNMENT PLAN FOR THE FREQUENCY BAND 2500 TO 2570 MHz AND 2620 TO 2690  
MHz.**

The Independent Communications Authority of South Africa hereby issues an erratum notice to the published Radio Frequency Spectrum Assignment Plan dated 30 March 2015 (Notice No. 277 of 2015) to the extent reflected in the schedule.

The purpose of the erratum is to give clarity with regard to the relationship between the implementation date and the transitional arrangements and to also correct typographical errors.

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**Dr SS MNCUBE**  
**CHAIRPERSON**

## SCHEDULE

### 1. Substitution of paragraph 5.8:

“5.8 Criteria and guidelines for interference mitigation are described in Appendix D.”

### 2. Substitution of paragraphs 7.2 and 7.5:

“7.2 The following field strength thresholds have to be assured. Operator-to-operator coordination may be necessary to avoid interference.

In general stations of FDD systems may be used without coordination with a neighbouring country if the mean field strength produced by the cell (all transmitters within the sector) does not exceed the value of 65dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz at a height of 3m above ground at the borderline between countries and does not exceed a value of 37dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz at a height of 3m above ground at a distance of 6 km inside the neighbouring country.

In the case that LTE is deployed both sides of the border the field strength level at 6 km can be increased to 49dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz.

If TDD is in operation across both sides of a border and is synchronised across the border then field strength levels such as those in Annex 1 may be applicable. Field strength levels should be agreed on a bilateral basis.

For field strength predictions the calculations should be made according to Appendix B. In cases of other frequency block sizes 10\*log (frequency block size/5MHz) should be added to the field strength values e.g.:

BW (MHz)	Field strength at 3 m height (general case)	Field strength at 3 m height (LTE case)
5 MHz	65.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz @0km	65.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz @0km
	37.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz @6km	49.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz @6km
10 MHz	68.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/10MHz @0km	68.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/10MHz @0km
	40.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/10MHz @6km	52.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/10MHz @6km
15 MHz	69.8 dB $\mu$ V/m/15MHz @0km	69.8 dB $\mu$ V/m/15MHz @0km
	41.8 dB $\mu$ V/m/15MHz @6km	53.8 dB $\mu$ V/m/15MHz @6km
20 MHz	71.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/20MHz @0km	71.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/20MHz @0km
	43.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/20MHz @6km	55.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/20MHz @6km

If neighbouring administrations wish to agree on frequency coordination based on preferential frequencies, while ensuring a fair treatment of different operators within a country, the Authority will add these within mutual agreements.

Stations of IMT systems may be operated without coordination if the mean field strength produced by the cell (all transmitters within the sector) does not exceed the value of 21dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz at 10% time, 50% of locations at 3 metres above ground level at the borderline.

- 7.5 In the event of any interference, the Authority will require affected parties to carry out coordination. In the event that the interference continues to be unresolved after 24 hours, the affected parties may refer the matter to the Authority for a resolution. The Authority will decide the necessary modifications and schedule of modifications to resolve the dispute. The Authority will be guided by the interference resolution process as shown in Appendix D.”

### **3. Substitution of paragraph 8.1:**

- “8.1 The radio frequency spectrum licence of WBS in the 2550-2565 MHz band will be amended for its reassignment in the 2575-2595 MHz band.”

**End of erratum**



**NOTICE 394 OF 2015****INDEPENDENT COMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITY OF SOUTH AFRICA****Radio Frequency Spectrum Assignment Plans for International Mobile  
Telecommunications (IMT)****NOTICE REGARDING THE ERRATUM TO THE FINAL RADIO FREQUENCY SPECTRUM  
ASSIGNMENT PLAN FOR THE FREQUENCY BAND 3400 TO 3600 MHz.**

The Independent Communications Authority of South Africa hereby issues an erratum notice to the published Radio Frequency Spectrum Assignment Plan dated 30 March 2015 (Notice No. 278 of 2015) to the extent reflected in the schedule.

The purpose of the erratum is to give clarity with regard to the relationship between the implementation date and the transitional arrangements and to also correct typographical errors.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dr SS MNCUBE', written over a horizontal line.

**Dr SS MNCUBE**  
**CHAIRPERSON**

## SCHEDULE

### 1. Substitution of paragraph 5.8:

“5.8 Criteria and guidelines for interference mitigation are described in Appendix D.”

### 2. Substitution of paragraph 7.2:

“7.2 The following field strength thresholds have to be assured. Operator-to-operator coordination may be necessary to avoid interference.

In general stations of FDD systems may be used without coordination with a neighbouring country if the mean field strength produced by the cell (all transmitters within the sector) does not exceed the value of 65dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz at a height of 3m above ground at the borderline between countries and does not exceed a value of 37dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz at a height of 3m above ground at a distance of 6 km inside the neighbouring country.

In the case that LTE is deployed both sides of the border the field strength level at 6 km can be increased to 49dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz.

If TDD is in operation across both sides of a border and is synchronised across the border then field strength levels as well.

For field strength predictions the calculations should be made according to Appendix B. In cases of other frequency block sizes 10\*log (frequency block size/5MHz) should be added to the field strength values e.g.:

BW (MHz)	Field strength at 3 m height (general case)	Field strength at 3 m height (LTE case)
5 MHz	65.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz @0km	65.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz @0km
	37.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz @6km	49.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/5MHz @6km
10 MHz	68.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/10MHz @0km	68.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/10MHz @0km
	40.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/10MHz @6km	52.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/10MHz @6km
15 MHz	69.8 dB $\mu$ V/m/15MHz @0km	69.8 dB $\mu$ V/m/15MHz @0km
	41.8 dB $\mu$ V/m/15MHz @6km	53.8 dB $\mu$ V/m/15MHz @6km
20 MHz	71.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/20MHz @0km	71.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/20MHz @0km
	43.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/20MHz @6km	55.0 dB $\mu$ V/m/20MHz @6km

If neighbouring administrations wish to agree on frequency coordination based on preferential frequencies, while ensuring a fair treatment of different operators within a country, the Authority will add these within mutual agreements.

Stations of IMT systems may be operated without coordination if the mean field strength produced by the cell (all transmitters within the sector) does not exceed the value of  $21\text{dB}\mu\text{V}/\text{m}/5\text{MHz}$  at 10% time, 50% of locations at 3 metres above ground level at the borderline.”

**End of Erratum**

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# IMPORTANT Reminder from Government Printing Works

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