

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 read '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 μ V/m/5MHz at a height of 3m above ground at the borderline between countries and does not exceed a value of 37dB μ 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 μ 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 μ V/m/5MHz @0km	65.0 dB μ V/m/5MHz @0km
	37.0 dB μ V/m/5MHz @6km	49.0 dB μ V/m/5MHz @6km
10 MHz	68.0 dB μ V/m/10MHz @0km	68.0 dB μ V/m/10MHz @0km
	40.0 dB μ V/m/10MHz @6km	52.0 dB μ V/m/10MHz @6km
15 MHz	69.8 dB μ V/m/15MHz @0km	69.8 dB μ V/m/15MHz @0km
	41.8 dB μ V/m/15MHz @6km	53.8 dB μ V/m/15MHz @6km

20 MHz	71.0 dB μ V/m/20MHz @0km	71.0 dB μ V/m/20MHz @0km
	43.0 dB μ V/m/20MHz @6km	55.0 dB μ 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 μ 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