

feasible, and to manage the IMT radio spectrum bands. In any case, the Authority performs feasibility studies in cases where the benefits of allocating spectrum exclusively to IMT services are not straightforward.

In South Africa, it is important to align with IMT specifications to take advantage of worldwide standards, technologies and services.

In general, it is desirable to assign long-term IMT bands, so operators, network solution vendors and terminal manufactures have sufficient time to exploit synergies in harmonised designs. Globally harmonised frequency arrangements in the bands identified for IMT will reduce the overall cost of IMT networks and terminals by providing economies of scale, and facilitating deployment and cross-border co-ordination, roaming, etc.

7.1.3 IMT bands previously identified

The following bands have been identified before by the ITU for use by IMT-compatible standards in the Radio Regulations (RR) “Edition of 2012”.²⁹

In the rest of this document, IMT designations of spectrum bands are used interchangeably with the actual frequency ranges. For instance, IMT450 refers to the frequency band extending from 450 MHz to 470 MHz.

IMT bands		Paired configuration (FDD)	Unpaired configuration (TDD)
IMT Designation	IMT Range		
IMT450	450-470 MHz	D12 - 2×5 MHz (450-455 & 460-465) D13- 2×5 MHz (451-456 & 461-466) D14 - 2×5 MHz (452.5-457.5 & 462.5-467.5)	D8 - 20 MHz (450-470) In accordance with latest revision
IMT700	694-790 (or 806) MHz	2×45 MHz or 2×30 MHz + 2×3 MHz	

²⁹ <http://www.itu.int/pub/R-REG-RR-2012>.