



CRAN **ICLES** NEWSLETTER

June 2016

Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia



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CRAN
Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia

TEXT Morna Ikosa PHOTO Sparkle studio



The past six months were filled with remarkable milestones.

Our first Board of Directors completed their term and, in February 2016, CRAN's new Board were officially announced.

The CRANicles team had the opportunity to capture some remarks the Honourable Minister, Tjekero Tweya, made to the new Board on . Read more on page 10.

We spoke to new Board Chairperson, Frieda Kishi. Read on why she is personally invested in CRAN's success as she says that access to ICT is critical for the development of all aspects of the nation's economy. Catch the full interview on page 11.

Since October 2015, CRAN signed two significant Memoranda of Understanding. Firstly with the National Commission of Science Research and Technology (NCSRT) and the second with the Ministry of Finance: Directorate of Customs and Excise. Catch this story on pages 15 and 16.

CRAN continuously strives to engage, maintain and strengthen its relationship with all stakeholders in order to formulate regulations that provide innovative, well-informed regulatory services to the ICT industry in Namibia. Public hearings, such as those regarding Dominance and Infrastructure Sharing, are some of the stakeholder initiatives that CRAN arranged to interact with stakeholders. For the full stories and how they impact you, see pages 18 and 19.

Trends in postal sector development and the potential impact on postal sector policy in Namibia were investigated through a workshop held in the capital (See page 20). The workshop also provided a summary of findings on the Postal Legal & Market Study and insight into the global postal environment.

I trust you will find this edition of the CRANicles insightful. If you have any enquiries or ideas on how we can improve this newsletter, kindly email communications@cran.na.

Happy Reading!

Morna Ikosa



OUR VISION

Our vision statement is where we want to be in 5 to 10 years through the implementation of guiding transformational initiatives.

To be a dynamic regulator of the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) sector that transforms Namibia and its people into an active knowledge-based society that derives the full socio-economic benefits from the sector.



OUR MISSION

Our mission statement is how we plan to get to the vision. To purposefully regulate telecommunications services and networks, broadcasting, and postal services including the assignment and efficient use of radio spectrum **so that all Namibians derive the full socio-economic benefits of the ICT sector.**



BRAND PROMISE

To transform Namibia into an active knowledge-based society by creating a framework for an open, competitive ICT sector whilst stimulating products and investment.



OUR BRAND VALUES

INTEGRITY

An unwavering adherence to ethical principles and honesty. Building open and honest relationships. Good corporate governance principles.

TRANSPARENT

Dedication to openness, transparent communication and accountability. Having a consultative approach by being available in an advisory capacity.

INNOVATIVE

Finding new ways of doing things to push ourselves and ICT forward. Applying new thinking to overcoming challenges.

KNOWLEDGE-ABLE

To be well-informed, well-educated and skilled. Demonstrating our knowledge, insight, experience and understanding. Obtaining specific knowledge required of an ICT regulator.

TEAMWORK

Each employee and department commits to a spirit of collaborating internally so that external stakeholders enjoy the benefits thereof. The board and management are committed to creating conditions which promote and encourage collaboration. Celebrating our success and each-other.

WHO WE ARE

The Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia (CRAN) is the independent regulator of Namibia's television, radio, spectrum, mobile, fixed line, Internet and postal services. CRAN issues licences to the likes of MTC, TN Mobile, Telecom Namibia, Africa Online, One Africa TV, Namibia Broadcasting Corporation, Radiowave, Fresh FM, etc.

ACCESS TO PUBLIC INFORMATION

Any person may direct requests at CRAN to provide copies of public information submitted by any company applying for or in possession of a licence issued by CRAN. If the information is not available on CRAN's website, the information may be requested from CRAN's offices.

FAIR COMPETITION

No company issued with a licence by CRAN may act in a contrary manner to fair competition.

APPLYING FOR A LICENCE

Any person or company may apply for a licence. Innovative entrepreneurs are encouraged to apply. Licence application forms are available from the CRAN website and offices. The forms are user-friendly and indicate all the criteria to be met before a licence can be granted. The application process is transparent, allowing the general public the opportunity to view any application at CRAN's offices and submit comments on the application.

NAMIBIAN OWNERSHIP

CRAN may exclusively issue licences to persons and companies which are 51% Namibian-owned, controlled and located in Namibia. The Minister of ICT may grant an exemption and applications for exemption are to be submitted directly to the Minister of ICT.

SHARING OF EQUIPMENT

Companies awarded with a licence must share their towers, masts and extra telecommunications capacity with each other, in the event another company makes such a request. This is done in order to prevent the duplication of equipment, promote fair competition, reduce capital costs to companies, in addition to protecting the natural environment.



CRAN
Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia

CRAN's NEW BOARD MEMBERS



Ms. Frieda Naapoye Kishi (Chairperson)



Ms. Anne Doris Nastassja Hans-Kaumbi



Ms. Beverley Gawanas-Vugs



Mr. Andries Nekongo



Mr. Moses Molatendi Moses



Mr. Mpasi Haingura

ICT MINISTER ANNOUNCE NEW BOARD



The new Board members from the left : Ms. Frieda Naapopye Kishi (Chairperson) Mr. Moses Molatendi Moses; Ms. Beverley Gawanas-Vugs; Mr. Mipasi Haingura; (Seated) Honourable Tjekero Tweya (Minister of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) **(Not present in the picture)**: Ms. Anne Doris Nastassja Hans-Kaumbi; Mr. Andries Nekongo

CRAN's newly elected Board members were officially introduced to the public by the Minister of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Honourable Tjekero Tweya, on 22 February 2016. The Board's term is from February 2016 to February 2019.

Hon. Tweya informed the Board that their mandate is to make information accessible and affordable to all Namibians. He stated that most Namibians do not have access to the internet, and as a result, are denied access to critical and important information.

The Minister indicated that he will set performance agreements for the Board to measure the effectiveness and efficiency of their activities. Hon. Tweya further reminded the Board to protect consumers, enhance the licensing process, find laws that allow marginalised people to have access to information and make decisions that would foster a knowledgeable society in Namibia.

UP CLOSE WITH FRIEDA KISHI



Ms. Frieda Naapopye Kishi
(Chairperson of CRAN Board)

► What prompted you to accept the role of CRAN's Board Chairperson?

I welcome the opportunity to serve in the capacity of Chairperson because I want to make a difference. I have witnessed first-hand the incredible power of the web to improve health, education, and economic development. I believe with collaborative policy making we can drive prices down, build crucial infrastructure and move ICT forward.

► What do you aim to accomplish during your tenure as CRAN's Board Chairperson?

Effective regulation has proven to result in greater economic growth, increased investment, better quality of service, higher penetration of ICT products and services and rapid technological innovation in any nation. Access to ICT is critical for the development of all aspects of the nation's economy. So a good and effective regulatory environment is essential in order to foster development for a fast, affordable, reliable network coverage and digital economy.

► What positive developments would you like to see in the Namibian ICT industry?

There are various challenges affecting the effective regulation and growth of the ICT sector, such as; quality of service, setting up adequate infrastructure

and building relationships with key stakeholders.

► What do you think are the characteristics of an effective Board of Directors?

To be truly effective, a Board needs Directors who can work as a team. It requires diverse and complementing skills, knowledge and expertise, whilst drawing upon the technical experience and industry knowledge of those working in the field.

► How do you plan to assist CRAN in achieving its mandate and strategic goals?

CRAN seeks to promote the growth of ICT by the licensing of competitive operators, introducing and maintaining a transparent regulatory process, protecting all operators and preventing the dominant ones from the misuse of their market power, protecting consumer rights, encouraging new and advanced services and attracting investors to the industry. In line with its powers under the Communication Act 2009 (Act 8 of 2009), we will steer the Authority into the right strategic direction, to ensure that ICT services are efficient, affordable, reliable and available to all.

► What is your vision for the CRAN Board?

It is important for the Board of Directors to carry out our statutory mandate to supervise the management of CRAN with the highest standards of ethical conduct and in the interest of CRAN. The Board will ensure that the line of responsibility between the Board and management is clearly delineated.

► Do you have a particular area or passion when it comes to the ICT industry that you aim to drive during tenure?

I am keen to roll-out a plan for the implementation of school curricula through ICT infrastructure across all regions. Taking ICT connectivity to schools will and must happen. We need to adequately prepare learners to lead productive lives in the global society. I believe with a strong political will, resources and adequate infrastructure, progress can be made. Technology is a game changer for the education system.

► What books are you reading at the moment?

I am reading Lean in: Women, Work and the will to lead by Sheryl Sandberg.

► What is your favourite motivational quote?

"It's not where you start but how high you aim that matters for success"

“It's not where you start, but how high you aim”

CRAN TURNS 5



Festus K. Mbandeka,
CRAN's CEO

The Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia (CRAN) on 18 May 2016 marked five years since its inception. During this period CRAN successfully implemented its mandate, mission and vision and contributed positively towards the socio-economic development of Namibians through "pushing ICT Forward".

CRAN's journey commenced where the mandate of the Namibia Communications Commission's obligations ended. It was during this transition that CRAN adopted its first Strategic Plan (2012-2014) which served as the roadmap to developing an independent regulator in line with the requirements of the Communications Act, No.8 of 2009.

The strategic objective was to develop a fully operational, self-funded entity with a service technology neutral license regime, and as a regulator whose mandate is to purposefully regulate telecommunications services and networks, broadcasting, postal ensure the optimal use, management and allocation of radio spectrum and network services in the country.

"Staying true to the mantra of, "pushing ICT forward", CRAN has indeed achieved major milestones since it's inception which include:

- Transitioning existing licensees to a new license regime within first year of operations, and now boast a total of 28 broadcasting licenses and 13 telecommunications licenses as at April 2016;
 - During the first 5 years CRAN developed and implemented the following Regulations:
 - License Conditions for Licensees
 - First Spectrum Band Plan for Namibia
 - First Numbering Plan for Namibia
 - Minimum Quality of Service Regulations
 - Type Approval regulations
 - Done a Market Dominance Study
- Important Regulations that are under

development and in the public domain are:

- Infrastructure sharing
 - Broadcasting code
 - Universal Access
 - Number Portability
- Having the best data collection systems in the SADC Region, which accurately gathers required regulatory statistics from telecommunication operators and this information, is used for GAP analysis studies, to determine underserved areas that need access to ICT services;
 - Wining gold and bronze respectively for best stand at the Windhoek show;
 - Formulating the first Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) regulatory framework in the region, which other countries are using as a benchmark for preparing regulations in the SADC region"
 - CRAN is the chairperson of CRASA (Communications Regulator's Association of Southern Africa) and will serve on the Executive Committee until March 2018.
 - Cran is financially independent and submitted audited financial statements for 4 consecutive years,

CRAN successfully launched the second national consumer campaign titled "Own-It! The Right To Connect". This campaign, seeks to empower, inform and engage consumers in the regulatory process and at the same time educate consumers on their rights and responsibilities within the ICT industry.

CRAN achieved commendable milestones within a short period of time. These achievements would not have been accomplished without the support of our line Minister Honourable Tjekero Tweya and his robust team, and his predecessor Hon. Joel Kaapanda, licensees and key stakeholders and most importantly our staff members who are highly motivated and committed to keeping CRAN's brand visible and true to its mandate.

The Board of Directors, CRAN management and the entire CRAN team are committed to delivering on our mandate and becoming a dynamic, proactive and result-driven regulator, transforming Namibia and its people into an active knowledge based society, to derive the full socio-economic benefits of ICT's.

CRAN STANDS FOR CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION



Festus K. Mbandeka,
CRAN's CEO

CRAN was invited to co-host the one day Child Online Safety and Business Workshop held on 26 February 2016. CRAN's CEO Festus Mbandeka, explained that the dialogue could not have come at a better time. Namibia is currently engaging in discussions pertaining to the upcoming criminalisation of child pornography, which forms part of the draft Electronic Transaction and Cyber Crime Bill, soon to be promulgated.

Mbandeka further noted that although there is currently no legislative instrument that specifically protects children online, CRAN, through its national consumer campaign themed OWN IT the right to connect is utilising various communication channels to educate and raise public awareness on the issue.

In addition, CRAN through its 2015-2018 Strategic Plan made the protection of children online a strategic priority. Between now and 2018, the Authority aims to:

1. take the lead in working with stakeholders in order to increase consumer confidence and create public awareness on issues pertaining to the safety of children online;
2. make recommendations for legislative

3. reform to enact laws aimed at protecting children online; and work with licensees and other industry stakeholders for them to take the lead in ensuring the safety of their customers online.

In implementing this strategic objective, CRAN will continue to engage the Ministry of ICT and all other stakeholders that are tasked with the responsibility of formulating a legislative framework to deal with child online protection. The legislative response will be in line with the International Telecommunications Union's (ITU) guidelines on policy formulation which include:

1. Review of the existing legal framework to determine if all necessary legal powers exist to enable law enforcement and other relevant agencies to protect children online on all Internet-enabled platforms; and
2. Establish that any act against a child which is illegal in the real world is illegal online and that the online data protection and privacy rules for legal minors are also adequate. (ITU, 2009).

WHAT IS CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION?



The various stakeholders who officially opened the first national Child Online Protection Campaign held on 18-19 May 2016 at the Hilton Hotel in Windhoek

What comes to your mind when you hear about child online protection? Some will simply say, protecting your child online, and yes, it would be correct, but the question is why must I protect my child online?

When I was growing up, my mother always told me not to talk to strangers, let alone receive anything from strangers. As I grew older, my parents got stricter, and told me to never get into taxi at night, or go out at night alone as a girl. They said they did that to apparently protect me.

With the proliferation of technological devices such as smart phones and Samsung tabs and I pads flooding the market, children are now able to access the internet at the touch of their fingertips. A recent study on knowledge, attitudes and practises on the use of ICTs and awareness of online risks by adolescents in Namibia, conducted in 2016, showed that only 7% of adolescents in Namibia are not using the Internet or a mobile phone. Internet access and usage offer many benefits for maintaining friendships, learning and information, exchange of ideas. My daughter, at the age of one, already started using my tab and phone, to watch and learn her favourite nursery rhymes.

Although my daughter innocently goes on the internet to access her songs, there are predators, perpetrators waiting to lure and "groom" my child into performing devily sexual acts. Children are being sexual exploited online. The Internet and mobile technologies pose potential risks to children if these are not managed well. Such risks can include children revealing private details of themselves or people they know. Information such as home addresses or sexual pictures, or messages that are meant to hurt or humiliate others in online fora can may be shared by others, sometimes without your children or your knowledge, and used to commit

acts of violence, abuse or exploitation.

The Internet and social media platforms are changing the scope, opportunity and forms of violence, abuse and exploitation of children. Violence and abuse are no longer restricted to homes, schools and communities, they now also happen in the online environment, or may start off in the online environment and happen offline. This is for example, the case when an adult, sometimes pretending to be a child, befriends a child online, and arranges to meet the child offline only to abuse the child.

The study conducted in 2016 in Namibia showed that 68% of children (age group between 13 and 17 years) surveyed, reported having seen sexual content online, which they did not wish to see. Thirty-one percent of the surveyed adolescents had received sexually explicit images of people they did not know, and 29% had seen child pornography content. In total only 47% of children reported that they spoke to their parents/caregivers about their online experiences, and what they do online. The potential risks of digital engagement need to be managed well, by children themselves, caregivers and teachers, in order to enable children to bear all the fruits the Internet has to offer, without putting them at risk of violence, abuse and exploitation.

The 116 Child Helpline, hosted by Life Line/Child Line, provides free counselling for children on issues such as violence, abuse and exploitation. A child can call 116 and talk to a counsellor, who can also provide further support by transferring the case to other service providers. The counsellors are trained on child online protection and can hence provide specific psychological support in this field.

In the next edition we will discuss the type of child online abuse and exploitation that take place.

CRAN & NCRST SIGN MOU

CRAN and the National Commission for Research, Science and Technology (NCRST) signed an MoU intended to promote applied research and assess the impact that capacity development has on the socio-economic development in the country and the usage of ICT in Namibia.

The MoU will create awareness on cyber security threats and further seek to develop global-relevant strategies that will assist in securing the safety of users of ICT. The implementation of the MoU will remain in force for a period of three (3) years after.

CRAN will provide resources to the NCRST Fund for joint planned collaborative efforts and provide topics of research areas within the ICT sector and those in line with the objectives of the Research, Science and Technology (RST) Fund, for possible funding.

NCRST will also provide resources through the NCRST Fund for joint planned collaborative efforts; manage the research and development grant in line with the grant management rules and guidelines of the Fund; and provide technical and financial reports to CRAN. In addition, both entities will establish a joint technical committee to discuss and monitor the implementation of the MoU.



Festus K. Mbandeka,
CRAN's CEO

Dr. Eino Mvula
NCRST CEO

CRAN SIGN MOU



Bevan Simataa
Commissioner Custom and Excise: Min of Fin:

Festus K. Mbandeka,
CRAN's CEO

CRAN signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Finance: Directorate of Customs and Excise last month. The MoU will establish a framework to promote cooperation and coordination when dealing with Type Approval; that is equipment approvals and standards, at border posts within and around the Republic of Namibia.

The agreement further aims to establish a manner in which CRAN and the Directorate of Customs and Excise will interact in order to enforce the regulations pertaining to Type Approval.

The regulations in respect of Type Approval and Technical Standards for Telecommunications Equipment are applicable to all persons who use, sell, offer for sale or connect telecommunications equipment to an electronic communications network within the Republic of Namibia and all radio communications equipment or apparatus to be utilised in terms of the regulations regarding Licence Exempted Spectrum.

Type Approval certificates are issued for approved equipment and are valid for a period of three years and must be renewed accordingly. The various fees per equipment category are outlined in the Government Gazette No. 5659, published on 30 January 2016.

The MoU makes provision for formal training for Customs and Excise officials who, on behalf of CRAN, will be required to issue permits, certificates and other relevant documentation on imported, type approved equipment at various border posts/port of entry.

Importers and manufacturers of telecommunications equipment must obtain type approval certificates from CRAN on or before 30 April 2016. It is also important to note that importers of telecommunications equipment are responsible for the cost of transport and storage of equipment which has not been type approved by CRAN, but has been brought within the borders of the Republic of Namibia.

TYPE APPROVAL AND TECHNICAL STANDARDS DEADLINE EXTENDED



CRAN extended the implementation of the Regulations in respect of Type Approval and Technical Standards for Telecommunications Equipment from **01 May 2016 to 31 October 2016** subject to the following conditions:

- All applications must be submitted within 90 days commencing from **01 May 2016** which period will lapse on **31 July 2016**;
- CRAN must process all applications received within the 90 days referred to above within a period of 90 days, which period lapses on **31 October 2016**;
- All applications received after **31 July 2016**, will be processed **on a first come first serve basis**, except if the applicant can prove that the telecommunications equipment was manufactured/introduced in the market after **31 July 2016**, in which case CRAN must process the application by **31 October 2016**;
- All applications submitted after **30 September 2016** must ensure that they

receive type approval certificates before they import any telecommunications equipment into the country;

A CRAN team recently visited various border posts around the country to train customs officials about the Type Approval regulations and enforcement thereof.

The team visited border posts in the Zambezi, Kavango West, and! Karas regions, respectively. Further visits to posts of entry in the Erongo Region and other parts of the country are lined up in the near future.

The visits to the border posts are in line with the memorandum of understanding, which CRAN entered into earlier this year with the Ministry of Finance's Directorate of Customs and Excise. As the deadline of **30 October 2016** looms for obtaining type approval certificates, CRAN is ensuring all critical stakeholders are engaged and fully informed on the process of having their equipment type approved and the new conditions attached to the new deadline as discussed above.

The purpose of the extension is to allow all relevant stakeholders whom the Regulations are applicable to, to submit and obtain type approval certificates. CRAN will enforce compliance with the Regulations from **1 November 2016** and all persons to be found in possession of telecommunications equipment that has not been approved, will be prosecuted in terms of the relevant provisions of the Communications Act (No 8 of 2009).

Questions, queries and further clarification must be directed to Legal Advice Department at Tel: +264 61 222 666 or email legal@cran.na



DOMINANCE PUBLIC HEARING

Earlier this year, CRAN hosted stakeholders from the telecommunications industry to identify licensees that hold a dominant position in the market. The Communications Act prescribes that dominant licensees should be identified by hosting a public hearing and that this should be done by the Authority every three years.

CRAN commissioned its first dominance study in 2012 where the dominant players in the telecommunications market were identified. In 2015, as required by Section 78 of the Act, CRAN carried out a market study, which formed the basis of the public hearing. The Act requires CRAN to name dominant players in the market to effectively safeguard fair competition for all players, especially the smaller industry participants.

The proposed dominant markets according to the 2015 Market Dominance Study are as follows:
Market 1: Fixed and Mobile Call Termination
Market 2: Wired End User Access

Market 3: National Data Transmission
Market 4: Broadcasting

A licensee must have minimum of 35% market share in a specific market to be declared dominant. A dominant carrier is required to lease any infrastructure to any other carrier. However, it is important to note that any abuse of an individual or collective dominant position is prohibited by the Communications Act.

CRAN may impose specific obligations on a licensee when the licensee is deemed dominant in the market. CRAN may also restrict the provision of telecommunications equipment by a licensee that is dominant.

The outcome of the process discussed at this hearing will be officially published in the 5201 Government Gazette 167 in due course.



Dr. Christoph Stork
Consultant



Helene Vasloo
Head: Economics and Sector Research

INFRASTRUCTURE PUBLIC HEARING



Various stakeholders from the broadcasting industry



Festus K. Mbandeka
CEO: CRAN

CRAN hosted another infrastructure sharing public hearing, as part of its final stakeholder consultation in January 2016. The hearing afforded stakeholders from the ICT industry, local authorities, utilities and other concerned parties, an opportunity to make oral submissions on the contents of the draft regulations.

Section 50(1) of the Communications Act prescribes “when it will promote competition or the other objects of this Act, a dominant carrier must lease any infrastructure to any other carrier or must allow the latter carrier to install telecommunications equipment on such infrastructure or to otherwise utilise such infrastructure”.

No broadcaster is under any obligation to share infrastructure with an entity that does not have a service licence awarded by CRAN. Broadcasters are, however, required to enter into agreements in respect of passive infrastructure sharing as contained in Section 86 (2) (f) of the Communications Act. Although various forms of sharing of tangible and intangible network facilities already exist within the sector, CRAN has the responsibility to set the rules for licensees and other stakeholders, to engage one another on the optimal sharing of their respective network facilities for the benefit of the industry and the end users.

Conditions and charges pertaining to infrastructure sharing must be reasonable, non-discriminatory and fairly apportioned among licensees and utilities.

Infrastructure sharing offers a myriad of advantages, such as; the reduction in capital and operational investment requirements, lowering of environmental impact and energy requirements and the creation of new revenue streams. It releases capital for strategic investments, provides new service offerings and decreases barriers to market entry for new players.

All verbal and written stakeholder submissions have been carefully considered in the drafting of the proposed regulations and members of the public and all interested parties will be notified upon publication of the final regulations in the Government Gazette.

POSTAL LEGAL STUDY



CRAN hosted a consultative meeting on postal regulation on 21 October 2015 at the GZ Function Centre. The first meeting was held on 24 August 2015, where the Postal Legal Study Project and its scope were introduced. After the inception of the project, a number of stakeholders were interviewed and a draft study document focusing on the perceptions of the framework of the postal market in Namibia was finalised.

The consultative meeting informed the recommendations on defining the regulatory framework that will enable the commencement of chapter 7 of the Communications Act.

As a follow-up on this meeting, CRAN hosted the Postal Regulation Training seminar, facilitated by Graeme Lee, a Senior Partner at Sunflower Associates and Philip Bates, a Principal at Analysis Mason from earlier this year.

The training provided attendees with a

summary of findings on the Namibian Postal Legal and Market Study and gave insight into the global postal environment, concepts of regulation, postal sector policy and postal reform strategy. The training also covered key issues pertaining to the postal market in Namibia, outlined the roles of the key postal stakeholders and proposed the way forward for the postal sector.

The workshop further provided training on the quality, security and mail integrity in the postal sector and determined the universal service obligations, costings and pricing.

The attendees had the opportunity to discuss the implications of regulating postal services in the country. They also considered whether or not CRAN should regulate courier services.

Based on the findings of the report, CRAN will make a recommendation to the Minister of ICT on whether to commence with the regulation of postal services in Namibia.

OWNit!

THE RIGHT TO CONNECT.



If you wouldn't say it to someone's face, don't say it online.

DID YOU KNOW? When you make a connection to a network, CRAN aims to protect you, ensuring you are empowered, informed and engaged as an ICT consumer.

You have a right to access the internet, but under the supervision of your parents and/or guardian, you have the responsibility to treat others with respect while online.

If you are being bullied online, speak to your parents or a trusted adult immediately.
Call the toll-free 116 ChildLine LifeLine Helpline for counseling.

OWNit! Don't forget to check out our complaints handling procedure on our website

For more information: Call us on 061 222666 Email CRAN at cran@cran.na
Find CRAN at No. 56 Robert Mugabe Avenue, Communications House, Windhoek



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CRAN ATTENDS WRC-15

The International Telecommunications Union (ITU) hosted the World Radiocommunication Conference 2015 (WRC-15) in Geneva, Switzerland Oct 2015. The conference attracted more than 3000 delegates from 193 ITU member states.

This Conference is held every three to four years and seeks to review, and, if necessary, revise radio regulations, international treaties governing the use of radio-frequency spectrum and the geostationary and non-geostationary satellite orbits.

The ITU Secretary General, Houlin Zhao, said "the conference will focus on pressing issues of global interest, such as climate change monitoring, public protection and disaster relief communications, space research, road safety, allocations for IMT-2020 5G mobile broadband, the possible suppression of the "leap second" to achieve a continuous reference time scale (UTC), and maritime communications and navigation systems". One of the conference's hottest topic was the Unmanned Aircrafts, better known as drones. It surfaced during the

conference that the Arab States were in total disagreement to the proposed resolution for additional spectrum on this agenda item. The Digital Dividend 2 band or 700 Band was approved to be used for IMT services.

A further highlight was that the WRC-15 in its first week agreed on a spectrum allocation for global flight tracking. This issue was placed on the agenda at the Busan ITU Plenipotatery 2014 meeting and was concluded in one year.

WRC-19 will focus on spectrum sharing. A study must be made in the next 4 years, outlining how IMT and broadcasting services can work together in the 450 MHz to 960 MHz bands. The conference will also focus more maritime services.



Ronel le Grange; Jochen Traut; Festus K. Mbandeka; Edwin Beukes



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OWN it!

THE RIGHT TO CONNECT.



Online perpetrators can reach further than you think.

DID YOU KNOW? When you make a connection to a network, CRAN aims to protect you, ensuring you are empowered, informed and engaged as an ICT consumer.

Grooming can take many forms, both online and offline, either by a stranger or someone that you or your child may know.

Let us establish what the definition of "grooming" is:

"Child grooming is a form of sexual exploitation whereby the offender befriends and establishes an emotional connection with a child while online in order to lower the child's inhibitions for sexual abuse."

Here is how children and young people can protect themselves from being "groomed" while online:

- Be careful when posting pictures or videos of yourself, especially content that is inappropriate. A video or picture once uploaded, can be shared and viewed everywhere in the world. It can never be removed from the Internet.
- Do not accept friend requests from people you do not know.
- Never meet in person with anyone you first "met" on the Internet.

If you experienced online grooming, speak to your parents or a trusted adult immediately. Call the toll-free 116 Child Helpline for free counseling, support and more information on this topic. Visit http://www.unicef.org/namibia/resources_13838.htm for the Child Online Protection fact sheet.

REMEMBER, you have a right to access the Internet, but under the supervision of a parent and/or guardian, you have a responsibility to treat others with respect while online.

For more information: Call us on 061 222666 Email CRAN at cran@cran.na
Find CRAN at No. 56 Robert Mugabe Avenue, Communications House, Windhoek



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Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia (CRAN)



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