

CRAN'S NEW WEBSITE GOES LIVE



We are extremely excited with the launch of our robust communication tool which provides critical information and news for the ICT industry and stakeholders.

Some of the new features are the Mobile Price Analyser, CRAN Portal for Data Submission, information on Infrastructure Sharing and the Economics Tariffs and Publications to mention but a few.

The redesigned website has a clean uncluttered design, enhanced rich content and offers quick and easy access to essential information.

The new website allows stakeholders to have a great browsing and searching experience.

Inside this issue



6th CRASA AGM



NUST Career Fair



Indecent Material Circulation

"Pushing ICT Forward"



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EDITORIAL

Welcome to our June 2017 edition of the CRANicles newsletter! The past six months were filled with remarkable milestones, events and exciting ICT related news. The new website boasts of robust functionalities and interactive tools, which provide critical information, news and events about CRAN and the ICT industry. Some of the new features include a Mobile Price Analyser, CRAN Portal for Data Submission, information on Infrastructure Sharing and the Economics Tariffs and Publications, to mention but a few. This new site will provide stakeholders a pleasurable browsing experience.

The CRAN Executive Management team attended the Communications Regulators' Association of Southern Africa (CRASA) Executive Committee meeting in South Africa. Read more about this events on page 4.

Our mandate is to regulate telecommunications services and networks, broadcasting services and the use and allocation of radio spectrum. We are further mandated to grant, renew, amend, transfer,

suspend and revoke licences in the areas of broadcasting and telecommunications service in Namibia. Find out more on this article on pages 5 and 6.

Broadcasting Service Licensees will soon be governed by the Broadcasting Code. The Code will ensure the independent regulation and access to broadcasting services as well as the availability of local and other content that is in the interest of the public. See page 7 for the full story.

If you are planning to apply for spectrum, provided you meet the licensing requirements, acquaint yourself with the Government *Gazette* (GG) No. 4714 of 18 May 2011 and GG No. 4785 of 29 August 2011 on page 8.

The sharing of infrastructure is not only for telecommunications licensees, but also extends the obligation to utilities and broadcasting licensees. For the full story, read page 9 and 10.

Lastly, I would like to thank stakeholders who are adhering to the Type Approval regulations. An article on page 12 and 13 will give an update of the implementation of this said regulation.

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, until our next edition!



*Jairus Kapenda
Public Relations Practitioner*

FROM THE CEO

Greetings ICT stakeholders!

I want to take this opportunity to extend our heartfelt appreciation for your continuous support to CRAN and the ICT industry. Our collective collaborations resulted in CRAN achieving its strategic intent and meeting its obligations as set out in our mandate.

Our values as a business are to have integrity, to be transparent, innovative, and knowledgeable and to work together as a team. These values underpin our pursuit to excellence and service delivery and form the core of what we do, how we do it and who we are.

As a young and dynamic organisation, CRAN over the past 6 years achieved numerous milestones. Allow me to share with our esteemed readers some of the major milestones:

- Five (5) new Community Radio Broadcasting licences were issued, bringing the total of community broadcasters in the country to 13;
- Commenced with the implementation of Regulations in respect of the Universal Service Fund and Universal Access and Service;
- Four (4) additional telecommunications services licences were issued, bringing the total number of active telecommunications service providers in Namibia to 16;
- A new licence category, the Network Facilities Licence was introduced which allows the licensee to construct, maintain, own and make available one or more network elements, infrastructure or other facilities that facilitate the provision of

telecommunications services, broadcasting services, electronic communications services or application services including content services;

- CRAN embarked on the coverage roll out for broadband and telecommunication services around the country through various interventions by imposing additional obligations on the licensees applying for additional spectrum allocation so as to accelerate coverage to under and unserved areas and to improve the quality of service in order to meet the objectives of the Harambee Prosperity Plan and the Ministerial targets set therein;
- Quality of Service tests were conducted in addition to the study and analysis done on the quality of service information gathered from the licensees, to make an assessment and ensure compliance by licensee with the Regulations on the Quality of Service;
- CRAN successfully rolled out a nationwide Consumer Education Campaign to create awareness and educate stakeholders about their rights and obligations and CRAN's mandate;
- The Infrastructure Sharing Regulation was published during October 2016, which set out to create a framework for all licensees to share passive infrastructure such as tower space and active parts of their infrastructure;

- The National Numbering Plan for Namibia was issued during April 2016 as these regulations are a pre-requisite for number portability, which allows fixed and mobile numbers to move from one licensee to another;
- In November 2016 CRAN commenced with the enforcement of the Type Approval regulations.

CRAN will continue to produce further positive results for the benefit of all Namibians. This we can only do by strengthening our relations with the ICT industry players.

This publication intends to inform, educate and enlighten all our stakeholders on ICT related news pertaining to CRAN both in Namibia and across our borders.

Let us continue working together, in order to provide quality and affordable ICT services to all communities in Namibia.

Warmest regards until our next edition, pleasant reading!



Festus K. Mbandeka
CEO

CRAN ATTENDS 6TH CRASA AGM & SYMPOSIUM WORKSHOPS

CRAN attended the Communications Regulators' Association of Southern Africa (CRASA) Executive Committee meeting in March 2017 which was hosted by the Independent Communications Association of South Africa (ICASA).

The Executive Committee meeting was held at the Inkosi Albert Luthuli International Convention Centre (ICC) Centre in Durban under the theme *"collaborating to foster economic transformation in SADC through innovative regulation"*.

Mr. Festus K. Mbandeka, the Chief Executive Officer of CRAN, and

members of the CRAN executive management were in attendance.

The Executive Committee meeting was preceded by the Evolutionary Path to 5G and Internet of Things (IoT) Symposium which was also held at the Durban ICC.

The two day workshop provided information on mobile industry evolutions and trends, 5G evolution and standardisation and focussed on the Internet of Things (IoT) standardisation, security mechanisms, privacy, threats.

In addition to the Symposium, CRASA hosted the Postal Markets Regulation and the Universal

Service Obligation (USO) in the Evolving Postal Sector Workshop and Cost Modelling of International Roaming cost modelling workshops respectively.

The CRASA AGM was hosted after the workshops on 30 March 2017 and was attended by several representatives from Southern African Development Community (SADC), Pan-African Postal Union (PAPU), Universal Postal Union (UPU) and International Telecommunications Union (ITU).

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Mbandeka stated that "as guardians of this national asset, we as Regulators must advise our Governments to prioritise and appreciate the importance and role of ICT". He added that the approach of Regulators should be people-centric and that Regulators should put consumers at the forefront of all they do and remain *"on top of their game"*.



CRASA delegates during the opening ceremony

LICENCE APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS



CRAN in terms of the Communications Act, (No. 8 of 2009) is mandated to regulate telecommunications services and networks, broadcasting services, postal services and the use and allocation of radio spectrum.

CRAN is further mandated to grant, renew, amend, transfer, suspend and revoke licences in the areas of broadcasting and telecommunications service in Namibia. CRAN's licensing regime is technology neutral, thus allowing the end user to have more choices in acquiring telecommunication services. The issuing of Broadcasting Service Licences and Telecommunications Service Licences forms an integral part of CRAN's responsibilities.

There are five categories of Broadcasting Service Licences for radio and television, namely Commercial Broadcasting Service,

Community Broadcasting Service, Signal Distribution, Multiplex and Class Comprehensive Multiplex and Signal Distribution.

All interested stakeholders who wish to operate an entity that is within these licences categories, must submit a written application to CRAN by completing the correct prescribed official application form and supporting documentation.

The process to review such applications may take three to six months, depending on the complexity of the application. The process is further dependent on the correct completion of application forms and delays may be experienced if applications are not received with all required documentation and/or are incomplete.

Requirements for a Telecommunications Service Licence:

- 51% Namibian ownership as per the Communications Act (No.8 of 2009);
- Application fee of N\$10 000,
- The submission of a detailed business plan;
- A detailed technical description of intended services;
- The type of billing system and proposed tariffs for service;
- For Voice over Internet

Protocol (VoIP) that will call out to other networks, a number range is required;

- Bank statements for 6 months banking statements of the registered entity;
- For a new entity, financial statements of Directors or/and investors must be submitted;
- A technical description of equipment to be used (ICASA Type-approval equipment only);
- Certified founding statement of the applicant and identification documents of shareholders and/or partners.

The requirements are similar for a Broadcasting Service Licence application, (except an amount of N\$10,000 is payable), whereas for a Community Broadcasting Licence and application fee of N\$500.00 is payable.

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required for both categories of licence applications, if construction of sites or a lease agreement for the location of the site (Spectrum Use Application only), a technical coverage prediction of area to be serviced, and Type Approval certificate/s for the equipment to be used should be attached to the application.



Some of our current licensees

WHO WE ARE

CRAN is mandated by the Communications Act, (Act No.8 of 2009) to grant, renew, amend, transfer, suspend and revoke licences in the areas of broadcasting and telecommunications services in Namibia. CRAN's licensing regime is technology neutral, thus allowing the end user to have more choices.

• Broadcasting Service Licence Categories

Commercial Broadcasting Service A broadcasting service operating for profit.

Community Broadcasting Service A broadcasting service that serves a particular community (either geographic or a group of persons having a common interest) and is wholly-owned by a non-profit association registered in terms of section 21 of the Companies Act, 2004 (Act No.28 of 2004), if it is not registered, then it should be established in terms of a constitution (or other agreement) containing provisions that comply with the effect of the provisions of section 21 of the Companies Act, 2004 (Act No.28 of 2004).

Signal Distribution The conveyance of a broadcasting signal in its final content format on behalf of a broadcasting licensee to its listener base, in the geographical area it is licensed for.

Multiplex Means the operation of multiplexer equipment for the purpose of delivering broadcasting services.

Class Comprehensive Multiplex and Signal Distribution Means providing an electronic communications network service for signal distribution as well as operation of multiplexer equipment for the purpose of delivering broadcasting services.

• Telecommunications Service Licence Categories

Class ECS This licence allows a licensee to provide telecommunications services to its customers over another licensee's network.

Class ECNS This licence allows a licensee to roll out and operate physical electronic infrastructure. This network can be made up of any technology that the licensee may choose and may enter into commercial agreements with other licensees to allow them to use its network. eg. a Class ECS licensee.

Class Comprehensive Telecommunications Service Licence (ECNS and ECS) This licence is a combination of ECNS and ECS and therefore allows the licensee to provide services to its customers and, own and operate a network.

Class Network Facilities This licence allows the licensee to construct, maintain, own and make available one or more network elements, infrastructure or other facilities that facilitate the provision of telecommunications services, broadcasting services, electronic communications services or application services including content services.



Call us on 061 222666 www.cran.na

Find CRAN at **CRAN Moth Centre Office, Unit 3 & 5, Peter Muller Street, Windhoek/ No. 56 Robert Mugabe Avenue, Communications House, Windhoek**



@CRANAMIBIA



CRANAMIBIA



Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia (CRAN)

The Code of Conduct for Broadcasting Service Licensees is known as the Broadcasting Code and will ensure the independent regulation and access to broadcasting services including the availability of local and other content that is in the interest of the public.



*Emilia Nghikembua,
Head Legal Advice*

BROADCASTING CODE

- To prescribe special duties for broadcasters while campaigns are being conducted for elections or referendums, as it will promote democracy and the fair conducting of such elections or referendums;
 - To regulate the broadcasting of matters of a sexual or violent nature, containing offensive or strong language or that is offensive or degrading to any portion of the Namibian public;
 - To prescribe the circumstances under which corrections or counter versions must be broadcast, when factually incorrect, defamatory, injurious matters or matters whose broadcast is prohibited by the code, has been broadcast;
 - To prescribe the amount and nature of advertisements that may be broadcast and prohibit the broadcast of advertisements that are degrading or offensive;
 - To prohibit such broadcasts under prescribed circumstances or during prescribed times;
 - To prescribe the duty to broadcast a prescribed class of public announcements free of charge;
 - To require the broadcast of prescribed types of content produced in Namibia;
 - To prescribe any duty that will improve the quality of the service provided by broadcasters.
- Qualities expected of CRAN when the code is prescribed:**
- To ensure that duties imposed on a specific category of broadcasting service are appropriate for the services in question;
 - To ensure that duties are not imposed that will make some class of service uneconomical or impractical.
- In addition, there are certain requirements that CRAN must have in place to ensure that community broadcasting is promoted and imposes duties that will as far as practically possible promote Namibian creativity.
- CRAN may still prescribe any matter in respect of all or a specified class of licensees which may be prescribed in the code if it has beforehand followed a rule-making procedure in line with legislation.
- The duties of the Broadcasting Code is to ensure that news coverage by broadcasters is fair, objective and impartial to comply with generally accepted journalistic ethics;
 - To regulate the broadcast of any matter having the purpose of promoting the interests of any political party (whether it is in the form of a paid advertisement or otherwise);

UNPACKING SPECTRUM

CRAN, through section 99 of the Communications Act, (No. 8 of 2009) “is vested with the control, planning, administration, management, and licensing of radio spectrum”.

Spectrum is a term used to describe the range of radio frequencies suitable for wireless communications. It is divided into frequency bands and measured in Hertz (KHz, MHz or GHz).

CRAN reviews its spectrum band plan and channeling plan from time to time in terms of section 100 of the Communications Act. According to the Act, it indicates spectrum allocation for different services. CRAN issues spectrum use licenses conferring on the licensee a right to use assigned spectrum, set licensing conditions for spectrum use e.g. licensed area, technical conditions, etc., set spectrum fees and monitor and enforce compliance to licensing conditions.

Frequency allocation is defined as the division of electromagnetic spectrum into radio spectrum bands and is done by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and the World Radio Conference (WRC).

Anyone can apply for spectrum provided they meet the

licensing requirements as published in the Government *Gazette* (GG) No. 4714 of 18 May 2011 and GG No. 4785 of 29 August 2011 as amended from time to time.

In terms of radio regulations, frequency allocations are allocated as follows; international framework for the use of radio frequency spectrum ratified by the Member States of the ITU countries manage the national use of spectrum within the international framework, the Frequency Allocation Table sets out the radio services that can use (which frequency and under what conditions) from 9 KHz to 100 GHz and changes are discussed and agreed upon at the World Radio Conference (WRC) held every 4 years.

There are two types of licenses issued by CRAN:

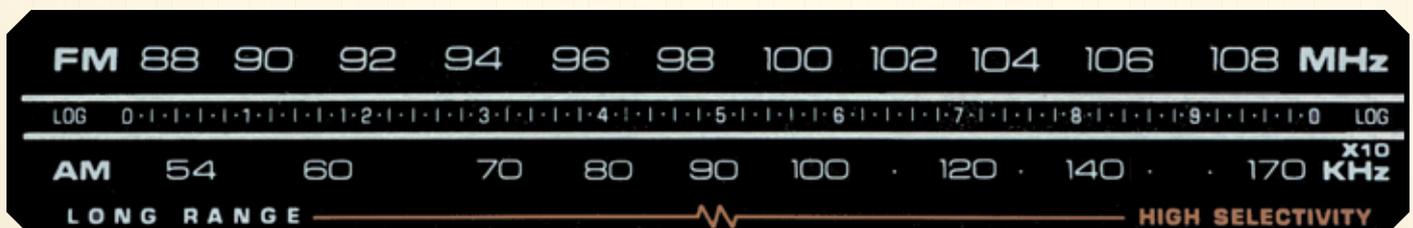
1. A **service license** which is required to provide telecommunications and broadcasting services on a service and technology neutral basis.
2. A **spectrum use license** is required in addition to a service license to authorise the licensee to use spectrum to deliver a service. A spectrum use license confers on the licensee the “right to use”

assigned spectrum and no licensee has or may obtain ownership of any spectrum.

CRAN establishes a balance between existing spectrum users and the need for transitioning to new technologies, increasing demands for spectrum to accommodate higher utilisation, speed of access and making provision for new entrants.

Spectrum assignment entails the adhering to regional and international specifications through harmonisation of spectrum allocation, enforcement of efficient use of spectrum, prevention of spectrum hoarding, balancing public and commercial interest, promoting competition, providing flexibility in use of spectrum for different services, spectrum assignment strategy and a comprehensive approach to broadband access.

CRAN is currently developing a forward-looking fit-for-purpose spectrum assignment strategy to transition the existing regulatory framework for spectrum management, in order to adapt it to an ever increasing digital ICT environment for network provisioning and service utilisation by customers.



INFRASTRUCTURE SHARING IN NAMIBIA

The Communications Act, (No. 8 of 2009) imposes the obligation on dominant carriers to lease any infrastructure. Section 50 (1) of the Act reads, “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”.

The sharing of infrastructure is not only for telecommunications licensees, but also extends the obligation to utilities and makes provision for infrastructure sharing between telecommunications and broadcasting licensees.

Section 50 (5) of the Communications Act further imposes duties on any utility to lease any spare capacity available in any tower, mast, pole, duct, conduit or pipe to any carrier who requests that utility to lease such capacity in order to attach any telecommunications equipment to such infrastructure or to lay any telecommunications wires or fibres in such infrastructure.

The Communications Act, Section 50 (11), defines utilities as “any persons that provide telecommunications services, broadcasting or any other radio communications services, as well as electricity, gas or water”.

Advantages of Infrastructure Sharing:

- Reduction in capital and operational investment requirements;
- Lowering of environmental impact and energy requirements;
- The creation of new revenue streams;
- Releases capital for strategic investments,
- Provides for new services offerings;
- Decreases barriers to market entry for new players;
- It encourages competition, optimises resources and ensures universal access and usage.

Two forms of infrastructure sharing:

Passive infrastructure sharing is a moderate form of network sharing where licensees still operate separate networks but share passive infrastructure such as ducts, poles, site, masts, power supply, shelters, buildings, air conditioning, etc. The infrastructure to be shared differs between fixed and mobile networks. Passive infrastructure can also be shared between telecommunication and broadcasting networks as well as utilities.

Active infrastructure sharing extends to sharing of the active layer of the network such as fibre, access nodes, antennas, antenna feeders

and transmission networks. This form of infrastructure sharing includes mobile virtual networks and national roaming (one operator will make use of another operator’s network) to offer services and geographical coverage.

Currently owners of infrastructure in Namibia currently are the telecommunications and broadcasting licensees, namely utilities such as Nampower (fibre infrastructure on the power grid) and NamWater (water towers) and others that own towers and rent out tower space.



Tower with different FM 4 stack antennas and satellites

INFRASTRUCTURE SHARING (CONTINUED...)



Dish Satellites

Communications infrastructure, generally referred to as “*Network facilities*”, allows the licensee to construct, maintain, own and make available one or more network elements, infrastructure or other facilities that facilitate the provision of telecommunications services or application services including content services.

As a result, these dominant operators become an obstacle to the development of new infrastructure and the expansion of competition and market growth. These actions require regulatory intervention setting a framework

for infrastructure sharing agreements for approval by CRAN.

Namibia has a vast geographical mass of 894,000 km² and a small population by global standards. “*Network facilities*” are not limited to the national fibre infrastructure, but extends to masts and towers owned by private and public telecommunications licensees and other utilities.

Setting an infrastructure sharing strategy required CRAN to take into account the fostering of an enabling environment to promote

fair competition and attract investment in the Information Communication Technology sector. As such, strategy and regulations addresses open access to infrastructure on a non-discriminatory basis and the level of quality by multiple downstream competitors and encourage the expansion of infrastructure to unserved or underserved areas.

Implementation of the provisions of the Communications Act enables harnessing of all possible infrastructure resources to provide communications services to all populated corners of Namibia (in urban and rural areas), to provide access to information, education and healthcare and to ensure economic growth.



*Jochen Traut
Chief Operations Officer*

OWNit!

THE RIGHT TO CONNECT.



Is your equipment **Type Approved?**

Type Approval regulations are applicable to all persons who use, sell, offer for sale or connect telecommunications equipment to an electronic telecommunications network within the Republic of Namibia.

What is Type Approval?



The process of authorising and verifying the use of all telecommunications equipment, ensuring it conforms to the applicable technical standards set by CRAN.

How can I apply for a Type Approval Certificate?



All applicants must submit the application form that can be found in the Type Approval regulations on CRAN's website.

How long is the certificate valid?



A Type Approval certificate is valid for a period of 3 years and may be renewed after the period lapses.

What happens if my equipment is not Type Approved?



The Authority may seize non type approved telecommunications equipment that does not comply with the applicable technical standards as set by CRAN.

When is the deadline for obtaining a Type Approval certificate?



The period for any service provider to obtain their Type Approval certificate ends on 31 April 2016.

How can I find out more?



To find out more about these regulations and the list of type approved devices, visit our website.

Remember, as an ICT Service Provider, you have a right to sell any telecommunications equipment of your choice, but you have a responsibility to ensure that you only sell authentic, type approved telecommunications equipment.

OWNit! with CRAN on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram

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



CRAN
Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia

Section 80 of the Communications Act, (Act No. 8 of 2009) authorises CRAN to prescribe reasonable standards applicable to imported telecommunications equipment, to ensure against harm to electronic telecommunications and subsequent networks and to protect public health and safety.

The Act defines telecommunications services and electronic communications services as:

Electronic communications:

Any emissions, transmission or reception of sound, pictures, text or any other information by wire, radio, optical media, electromagnetic systems or any other means of like nature.

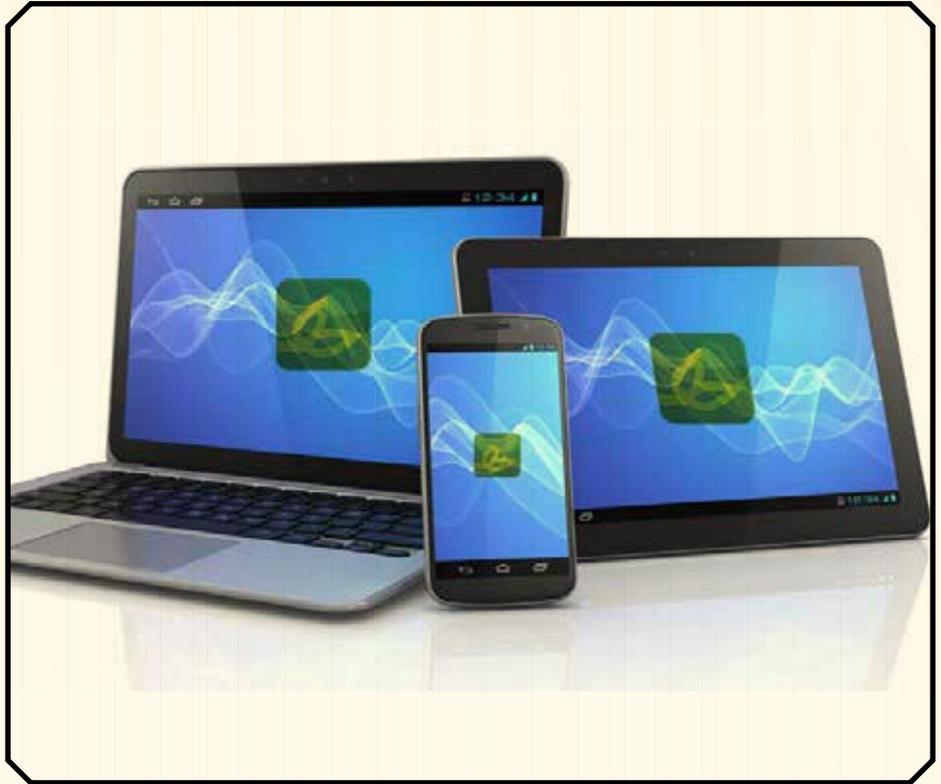
Telecommunications services:

Services whose provision consists wholly or partly in the transmission or routing of information on telecommunications networks by means of telecommunications processes but does not include broadcast services.

Equipment utilised in the provision of the aforementioned services by means of various technologies are therefore subject to type approval. This is to ensure that the utilisation of such equipment will not result in interference with other services, resulting in poor quality of services, breakdown in services or present a risk to public health.

Telecommunications equipment utilised in various industries for routing of information and utilising radio frequencies that allows the consumer to have access to the internet, opens and locks vehicles, garage doors, activate and deactivate alarm systems etc., should

TYPE APPROVAL WHERE ARE WE NOW?



all be type approved. In cases that the equipment is utilising frequency in the “free” bands, it is subject to type approval as per regulations published.

The regulations are intended to protect the consumer from any harmful effects emitting from the use of equipment and devices that have become part of their daily lives. The regulations are in place to ensure that no harmful interference is caused by devices and equipment imported and used in Namibia.

The ITU defines “Type Approval” as the technical evaluation of equipment against prescribed specifications with the objective of determining its conformance to these specifications.

The application for type approval must be made on the relevant application form (available on our website and at our offices).

The Type Approval Regulations 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.

Telecommunications terminal equipment:

- Radio Transmitter Equipment;
- Call Monitoring Equipment;
- Data Equipment (modems, routers, multiplexers, etc.);
- Facsimile Equipment;
- Network Equipment;
- Paging Equipment;
- Payphone Terminal Equipment;



COMMUNICATIONS REGULATORY AUTHORITY OF

56 Robert Mugabe Avenue, Private Bag 13309, Windhoek

TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT
TYPE APPROVAL CERTIFICATE

TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT TYPE APPROVAL

TA - 2017/

Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia, in the
Communications Act No. 8 of 2009, the Regulati

due to the fact the issuing authority the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa (ICASA) has no jurisdiction in Namibia. CRAN is the only issuing authority in Namibia that has jurisdiction to issue Type Approval certificates for equipment being imported, offered for sale and utilised within the borders of the Republic of Namibia.

The manufacturer does not have to re-test equipment for Namibia unless the equipment is manufactured within Namibia.

All applications for Type Approval are to be submitted by hand or electronically. Hand delivered applications can be submitted at the Head Office of the Authority, **Communications House, 56 Robert Mugabe Avenue, Windhoek;** or by post to **Private Bag 13309, Windhoek 9000;** by electronic mail to operations@cran.na. Faxed applications may be forwarded to **+264 61 222790;** or fax to e-mail to: **0886550852.**

The Type Approval form, Technical Standards and the full set of regulations can be obtained on www.cran.na.

- Private Exchange Equipment;
- Radio Communications Equipment;
- Satellite Earth Terminal;
- Short Range Devices/ Low power terminals;
- Digital Set-Top Box;
- Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP) Network Equipment; and
- WiMAX terminal.

CRAN will prosecute non-compliance as regulatory offences and enforce the provisions of these regulations in terms of sections 114 and 127 of the Communications Act (No. 8 of 2009).

It is the responsibility of vendors or equipment suppliers to acquire the necessary type approval documentation prior to importation. Consumers and resellers must ensure that the telecommunications equipment they purchase is type approved in Namibia.

CRAN does not process incomplete applications or if the application fees are not paid in full. CRAN processes applications on a first-come-first-serve basis provided that all aforementioned criteria are met.

The validity of type approval certificates from other countries (South Africa) is limited to the borders of the Republic of South Africa as stated on the certificate

Telecommunications equipment that is temporarily imported into Namibia for re-export do not require type approval.

Importers of telecommunications equipment are responsible for the transport and storage costs for equipment which has not been type approved by CRAN but has been brought within the borders of the Republic of Namibia.

Complete and correct Type Approval applications may take approximately four (4) weeks to process. Type Approval certification is valid for one calendar year and should be renewed annually.



Lazarus Paulus
Type Approval Officer

NUST CAREER FAIR 2017

The Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST) hosted its annual Career Fair in March 2017 and provided a great opportunity for CRAN to engage students and visitors.

Students received information on CRAN's Internship programme and career prospects.

of teachers, lecturers, students and members of the public.

The highly successful event was attended by a large crowd



Hilya Mhani, CRAN's Public Relations Assistant, aiding learners at the NUST Career Fair



Students receiving information about CRAN during the NUST Career Fair



Olivia M'kwaira, CRAN's Human Resources Officer, assisting students during the NUST Career Fair



Jairus Kapenda, CRAN's Public Relations Practitioner, engaging learners at the NUST Career Fair

“RADIO IS YOU”

World Radio Day was commemorated under the theme “Radio is You” on 13 and 14 February 2017 in Okahandja and Windhoek respectively.

The celebrations were attended by local Councillors, personalities from various radio stations (from across the country), learners from Okahandja schools and CRAN representatives. The event was graced by the Minister of Information and Communication Technology, Honourable Tjekero Tweya.

Speaking at the celebrations in Okahandja, Honourable Tweya stated “through sharing information, entertainment and education, we ensure that all voices irrespective of gender or social class are heard”. He added that this powerful medium brings people from different backgrounds together and that Namibia bears testimony on the effectiveness of radio. He further stated that the number of licensed radio station registered with CRAN is an indication that despite revolutionary transformation that brought about the likes of

Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and many other social media alternatives in Namibia, radio continues to be the most reliable, timely and an intimate medium for sending and receiving messages to a mass audience worldwide.

Speaking at the same event, the Mayor of Okahandja, His Worship Congo Hindjou, welcomed guests to the event and Okahandja. In his welcoming remarks, the Mayor indicated that Okahandja will soon apply for a broadcasting licence, in order for the town to have their own community radio stations.

Emilia Nghikembua, CRAN’s Head: Legal Advice, proudly represented CRAN on the panel discussion themed “Regulatory and Self-Regulatory bodies of radio and broadcasting”. The panel discussion was moderated by Dr Jean- Pierre Ilboudo, the Head and Country Representative of UNESCO in Windhoek.

The celebrations continued

in Windhoek on 14 February at Gateway Centre. The day included a panel discussion, led by Ms. Bertha Amakali, Director of Information Research at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The topic for discussion was “Global Perspectives on radio audience” which highlighted areas of importance such as knowing your audience and their needs, segmentation of audiences, use of audiences for radio production and testimonies of radio listeners.



Emilia Nghikembua during the discussion on Regulatory and Self-Regulatory bodies of radio and broadcasting



FROM LEFT: Dr. Jean-Pierre Ilboudo, UNESCO’s Representative to Namibia; Mr. Rod April, UNESCO Executive Member; Honourable Minister of ICT, Tjekero Tweya; Her Excellency, Kiki Ghebo, UN Resident Coordinator in Namibia; Mr. Stanley Similo, NBC Director General; and Mr. Mushitu Mukwame, NBC Head of Radio Services

OWNit!

THE RIGHT TO CONNECT.



Don't let
your **personal**
information
get into the
wrong hands

DID YOU KNOW? Every time you connect to a network, CRAN aims to protect you, ensuring you are informed, engaged and empowered as an ICT consumer.

Our phones contain almost as much information as our wallets, if not more. Losing your phone might seem like the end of the world. For most people, the loss of their device and the cost of replacing it does not hurt as much as the information and data that might now be in the hands of someone else!

Here is how you can protect your phone and personal information:

- Keep your phone in a safe place at all times
- Set up an access password or pin code for your phone
- Never leave your phone unattended in a public place
- Always update your software and anti-virus programs
- Do not use your phone at places you know are unsafe

What can I do if my phone is lost or stolen?

- Immediately contact your service provider and provide them with the IMEI or serial number (can be found at the back of your phone, when you remove your phone battery) and ask them to block or blacklist it
- Report it to the police

Remember, you have the right to use your device, but you also have a responsibility to protect your personal information.

For more information on Mobile Phone Usage and the OWNit! campaign, visit our blog / website.

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



CRAN
Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia

The Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia (CRAN), noted with concern the recent and ever increasing circulation, creation and distribution of recordings (videos, images and sound clips) of an obscene, filthy or indecent nature, especially pornographic material on social media platforms through telecommunications devices (i.e. mobile phones, tablets, computers, laptops etc.).

Section 117 (1) (c) and (2) (b) of the Communications Act, (Act No. 8 of 2009) provides that any person who by means of a telecommunications device knowingly makes, creates, or solicits; or initiates the transmission of, any comment, request, suggestion, proposal, image, or other communication

which is obscene, lewd, lascivious, filthy, or indecent, with intent to annoy, abuse, threaten, or harass another person, is committing an offence.

Any person found guilty of this offence is on conviction liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years or to a fine not exceeding N\$20 000 or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

The public is warned to refrain from disseminating pornographic videos or

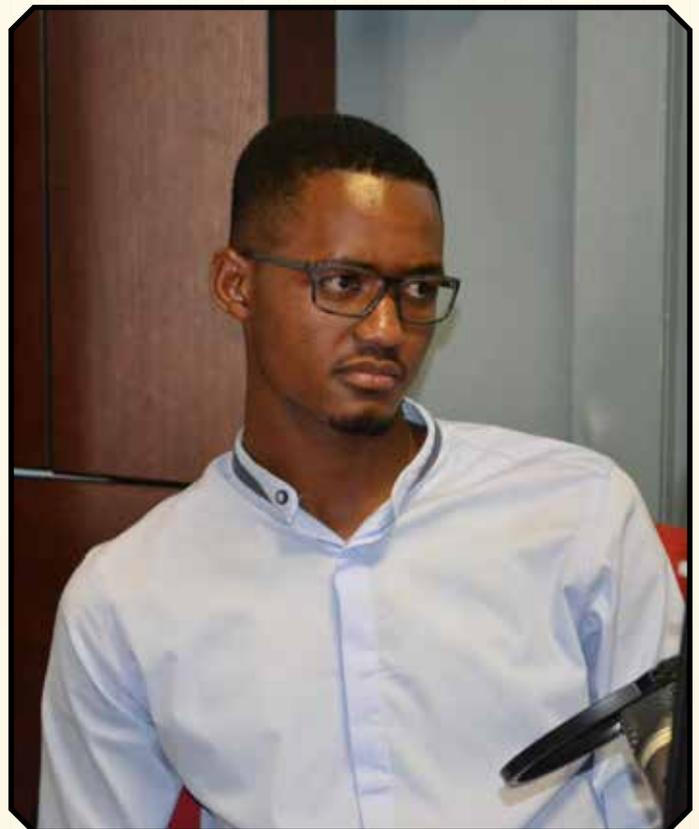
INDECENT MATERIAL CIRCULATION

any other obscene or indecent content, initiating the transmission of such pornographic videos or soliciting comments in respect of such pornographic videos with the intention of threatening, annoying, abusing or harassing other people as it is a criminal offence punishable by law. The Authority will prosecute any offenders in this regard.

For further enquiries in this regard, contact **Mrs. Emilia Nghikembua** at Tel: **061 222 666** or via electronic mail to legal@cran.na.



*Albertina Itana
Legal Advisor, on Radiowave*



*Sanley Kavetu
Junior Legal Advisor, on Fresh FM*



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The CRAN Board of Directors, Management and Team **wish to express our deepest and heartfelt condolences** to the bereaved family and friends of the late Andimba Toivo ya Toivo and to the entire Namibian Nation.

He will be remembered as an icon of the Namibian liberation struggle, a revolutionary leader and a fighter for freedom and justice.

May his soul rest in eternal peace