



Republic of Namibia
Annotated Statutes

REGULATIONS

REGULATIONS SURVIVING IN TERMS OF

Communications Act 8 of 2009

section 135(1)

Radio Regulations

RSA Government Notice R.2862 of 1979

[\(RSA GG 6794\)](#)

came into force on date of publication: 1 January 1980

The Radio Regulations were originally made in terms of section 18 of the South African Radio Act 3 of 1952, which was repealed by the Communications Act 8 of 2009. Pursuant to section 135(1) of the Communications Act 8 of 2009, the Radio Regulations are deemed to have been made under that Act.

These regulations post-date the relevant transfer proclamation, the Executive Powers (Posts and Telecommunications) Transfer Proclamation, AG 12 of 1978, dated 2 March 1978. However, RSA GN R.2862/1979 states: "The Regulations are made with the consent of the Administrator General of the Territory of South West Africa and shall also apply in that Territory."

Note that regulation G18 repeals the Radio Regulations in SA GN R.611/1960, as amended.

as corrected by

RSA Government Notice R.148 of 1980 [\(RSA GG 6823\)](#)

came into force on date of publication: 25 January 1980

and as amended by

RSA Government Notice R.2661 of 1981 [\(RSA GG 7947\)](#)

came into force on 1 January 1982 (RSA GN R.2661/1981, item 2.0)

These amendments were made after the relevant date of transfer, but RSA GN R.2661/1981 states that they "were made with the consent of the Council of Ministers of the territory of South-West Africa and also apply in that territory".

Government Notice AG 51 of 1982 [\(OG 4615\)](#)

came into force on date of publication: 1 April 1982

Government Notice AG 153 of 1982 [\(OG 4703\)](#)

came into force on date of publication: 15 November 1982

Government Notice 122 of 1987 [\(OG 5407\)](#)

came into force on date of publication: 1 August 1987

Government Notice 71 of 1990 [\(GG 102\)](#)

came into force on date of publication: 9 November 1990

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Government Notice 76 of 1992 ([GG 427](#))

came into force on date of publication: 30 June 1992

General Notice 286 of 1993 ([GG 760](#))

came into force on date of publication: 16 December 1993

General Notice 203 of 1994 ([GG 941](#))

came into force on date of publication: 1 October 1994;
subsequently repealed by GN 250/1997 ([GG 1741](#)), which mistakenly
refers to it as a Government Notice instead of a General Notice

Government Notice 250 of 1997 ([GG 1741](#))

came into force on date of publication: 1 December 1997;
subsequently repealed by GN 52/1999 ([GG 2075](#))

Government Notice 52 of 1999 ([GG 2075](#))

came into force on date of publication: 1 April 1999;
subsequently repealed by GN 147/2001 ([GG 2579](#))

Government Notice 147 of 2001 ([GG 2579](#))

came into force on date of publication: 16 July 2001;
subsequently repealed by GN 250/2004 ([GG 3326](#))

Government Notice 245 of 2001 ([GG 2663](#))

came into force on date of publication: 15 December 2001;
subsequently repealed by GN 250/2004 ([GG 3326](#))

Government Notice 250 of 2004 ([GG 3326](#))

came into force on date of publication: 22 November 2004

Government Notice 6 of 2006 ([GG 3573](#))

came into force on date of publication: 3 January 2006
Note that GN 6/2006 amends both these regulations and the Regulations
under the Namibian Communications Commission
Act 4 of 1992 in GN 25/1994 ([GG 802](#)).

Government Notice 213 of 2007 ([GG 3942](#))

came into force on date of publication: 30 November 2007,
as amended by General Notice 311/2012 ([GG 5037](#)) insofar as
it is inconsistent with the regulations in General Notice 311/2012

General Notice 74 of 2013 ([GG 5148](#))

came into force on date of publication: 13 March 2013

read together with

General Notice 395 of 2011 ([GG 4839](#))

came into force on date of publication: 25 November 2011

The Regulations regarding Licence Exempt Spectrum in General Notice 395/2011
amend the Radio Regulations insofar as they are inconsistent with the regulations
in General Notice 395/2011. No specific changes are noted,
so this amendment has not been actioned here.

General Notice 311 of 2012 ([GG 5037](#))

came into force on date of publication: 13 September 2012

As noted above, the Regulations regarding Administrative and Licence Fees for Service Licences in General Notice
311/2012 amend GN 213/2007 (which amends these regulations) insofar as GN 213/2007 is inconsistent with the
regulations in General Notice 311/2012. No specific changes are noted,
so this amendment has not been actioned here.

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they do not correspond to the pages of the amended regulations in this format.]

The regulation headings are formatted here in bold rather than italics for consistency with other
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[In a departure from the format in the *Government Gazette*, the regulation headings are presented here in boldface type and flush with the left margin to make the regulation set easier to navigate.]

CHAPTER 1

DEFINITIONS

Any expression to which a meaning is assigned in the Radio Act, 1952 (Act 3 of 1952), or in the Broadcasting Act, 1976 (Act 73 of 1976), has the same meaning in these regulations and, unless the context otherwise indicates -

- (i) *aeronautical station* means a land station in the aeronautical mobile service, which may be on board a ship or vehicle in exceptional cases;
- (ii) *aircraft station* means a mobile station in the aeronautical mobile service on board an aircraft or a spacecraft;
- (iii) *alarm station* means a transmitting station in the land mobile service that is intended to transmit automatic alarm signals to a central position;

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- (iv) *amateur* means someone who is interested in the radio technique solely for a private reason and not for financial gain and to whom the Postmaster General has granted an amateur radio station licence;
- (v) *amateur radio station* means a station for a service of self-tuition, intercommunication and technical investigation that is operated by an amateur;
- (vi) *base station* means a land station in the land mobile service for a service with land mobile stations;
- (vii) *carrier wave power* means the average power that is supplied by the transmitter to the antenna transmission line and is measured during one radio-frequency cycle in conditions of no modulation;
- (viii) *citizen-band radio service* means a private, two-way, short-distance speech communication service in the land mobile service for personal and business operations, which may also be used as a paging system;
- (ix) *coast station* means a land station in the sea mobile service;
- (x) *experimental station* means a station that uses radio waves in experiments for the purpose of developing the science or technique but that is not an amateur radio station;
- (xi) *ignition system* means apparatus that has been assembled in order to supply and conduct electric energy for the ignition of gas or vapour in an internal-combustion engine;
- (xii) *input* means the direct current input (dc input) to the anode of the radio-frequency stage that immediately precedes the antenna;
- (xiii) *inspecting officer* means someone who has been appointed under regulation F8;
- (xiv) *land mobile service* means a mobile radiocommunication service between fixed stations and land mobile stations, or between land mobile stations;

[The definition of “land mobile service” is substituted by RSA GN R.2661/1981.]

- (xv) *licensee* means someone to whom a licence has been issued in terms of section 7 of the Act;
- (xvi) *mobile station* means a station that is intended to be operated while it is in motion or while it is stationary at an unspecified place;
- (xvii) *paging station* means a receiving station in the land mobile service that is intended to receive selective signals from a central position;
- (xviii) *peak envelope power* means the average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during one radio-frequency cycle at the highest crest of the modulation envelope, taken under conditions of normal operation;

[The definition of “peak envelope power” is corrected by RSA GN R.148/1980 and substituted by RSA GN R.2661/1981.]

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- (xix) *plain language* means words and expressions that make out an intelligible communication whereby all words and expressions have the meaning usually attached to them in the language to which they belong;
- (xx) *radio-beacon station* means a station the radiation of which is intended to enable a mobile station to fix its position or obtain its bearing with regard to the radio beacon;
- (xxi) *radio-communication* means all telecommunication by means of radio waves;
- (xxii) *relay or repeater station* means a land station in the land mobile service;
- (xxiii) *ship station* means a mobile station in the maritime mobile service that has been erected on board a vessel other than a life-boat and that is not moored permanently;
- (xxiv) *special radio service* means a radio-communication service that is not otherwise defined in these regulations and is operated solely for specified purposes of general benefit but not for public correspondence;
- (xxv) *suppressor* means an object that is designed to reduce the radiation of electromagnetic energy by the apparatus to which it is fitted;
- (xxvi) *telecommunication* means every transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems;
- (xxvii) *the Act* means the Radio Act, 1952 (Act 3 of 1952).

CHAPTER 2

RADIO DEALERS

A1 Manner of completion and period of retention of registers and records that must be kept in terms of section 12(2) of the Act

(1) A radio dealer shall, in respect of all types of radio apparatus that he has sold, hired out, given or supplied in any other manner or has repaired for someone, keep a register in which the following shall be recorded -

- (i) The name and address of the person to whom such radio apparatus was sold, hired out, given or supplied or for whom the repairs were done.
- (ii) The date of the transaction by virtue of which such apparatus was sold, hired out, given or supplied or the date on which the repairs were carried out and the nature of such repairs.
- (iii) A complete description of the type and nature of the radio apparatus involved and, in the case of two-way apparatus, the serial number as well as the frequency on which it operates, for example XYZ two-way radio 1358706 on the frequency 83,500 MHz.

[Subparagraph (iii) is substituted by RSA GN R.2661/1981.]

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(iv) The number or, where applicable, the call sign and the expiry date of the licence issued to the person to whom such radio apparatus was sold, hired out, given or supplied or for whom the repairs were carried out or the call sign or number and expiry date of the licence, radio dealer's registration certificate or particulars of the permit by virtue of which the person to whom the radio apparatus was supplied or for whom the repairs were carried out was exempted from an obligation to be the holder of an appropriate licence for the possession of such apparatus.

(2) The register referred to in subregulation (1) shall be retained by the radio dealer for a period of at least 12 months after the date of the transaction by virtue of which the required records were made.

(3) Extracts from or copies of the register and records therein referred to in subregulation (1) and relating to the sale or hiring-out of sound radio sets and television sets shall be sent to the South African Broadcasting Corporation by the dealer not later than the last day of the month immediately following the month in which this transaction was recorded by virtue of this regulation.

(4) Radio apparatus other than a sound radio set or television set shall not be handed over or returned by the radio dealer to a person or any other radio dealer unless the radio dealer is satisfied that such apparatus is tuned to only that frequency or those frequencies that the licensee may use in terms of the conditions of his licence or that the Postmaster General has otherwise prescribed.

(5) Someone who does business by travelling or going about as representative, agent or employee of someone else or who, as employee of such representative, agent or employee of someone else, sells, hires out, gives or supplies radio apparatus in any other way or who requests, solicits or accepts orders for the sale, hiring-out or supply of radio apparatus shall in his own capacity also be in possession of a radio dealer's registration certificate.

[Subregulation (5) is corrected by RSA GN R.148/1980.]

CHAPTER 3

AMATEUR RADIO STATIONS

B1 Conditions for the issuing of amateur radio station licences

(1) The Postmaster General may, subject to the provisions of section 7 of the Act, and these regulations, and on the conditions that are set out in this Chapter, issue a licence to use an amateur radio station to a person who -

- (i) is 16 years of age or older;
- (ii) speaks Afrikaans or English fluently;
- (iii) has proved that he is able to transmit and receive the morse code at at least 12 words a minute calculated at 5 characters per word unless he wishes to use only frequencies of 50 MHz or higher; and

[Subparagraph (iii) is amended by RSA GN R.2661/1981. The word "at" is repealed in the *Government Gazette*, as reproduced above.]

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- (iv) holds a certificate of proficiency (amateur radio operator's certificate) that was issued under section 7(2)(c) of the Act.

(2) For the purpose of the application of subregulation (1) "a person" shall mean only "a natural person" and shall not include societies, companies or other legal persons, provided that an amateur radio station licence may, in case of a bona fide amateur radio society, be issued to a licensed amateur on behalf of such society.

B2 Use of amateur radio stations

(1) An amateur radio station shall only be used by the holder of the amateur radio station licence issued by the Postmaster General, provided that someone who holds an amateur radio operator certificate issued in terms of section 7(2)(c) of the Act may be permitted by the holder of an amateur radio station licence to make transmissions over the amateur radio station under the supervision of the licensee on condition that such transmissions shall be in morse code and take place only for short periods for the sole purpose of training.

(2) The holder of an amateur radio station licence may use an amateur radio station other than his own with the permission of the licensee concerned.

B3 Communication between amateur radio stations

(1) An amateur radio station shall not be used to communicate with a station other than an amateur radio station, provided that communication with an amateur radio station outside the boundaries of the Republic is allowed only if such communication is not prohibited in the country where the station is situated. Any such communication shall be restricted to reports on radio experiments and to comments of a personal nature, which shall not include messages of business import for which the public telecommunications service would have been used had amateur radio communication not been available.

[Subregulation (1) is corrected by RSA GN R.148/1980.]

(2) Communication by means of an amateur radio station shall be carried on in plain language or in the Q code.

(3) Neither the licensee nor anyone else shall advertise on an amateur radio station any goods or services or anything else, or transmit any news, and likewise nobody shall transmit messages on behalf of a third person, provided that the Postmaster General may authorise a licensee to transmit information bulletins that are of direct importance to amateurs. The Postmaster General may further authorise transmissions in morse code for reception by persons who are learning morse operation or to increase their competence in morse.

[Subregulation (3) is corrected by RSA GN R.148/1980.]

(4) An amateur radio station shall not be used to transmit or to receive messages for reward nor for communication for monetary consideration.

B4 Log book with regard to amateur radio station activities

The licensee, using any amateur radio station other than a mobile amateur radio station in the VHF bands, shall keep accurate record in relation to the activities of the amateur radio station used by him in a log book and in such log book there shall be recorded -

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[The introductory phrase of regulation B4 is substituted by AG GN 153/1982.
The third word “using” is misspelt in the *Official Gazette*, as reproduced above, and
the singular word “record” should be plural.]

- (i) the date, time and nature of each transmission (The date with regard to each individual day’s operations need be recorded only once and for the purposes of this paragraph “time of each transmission” shall mean the time that a specific station is called and the time at which the communication with such station is terminated.);
- (ii) the full name and address of the person making the transmission, provided that the name of the licensee who regularly uses the amateur radio station need be recorded only once in the log book together with an explicit statement that all transmissions are made by him except where stated otherwise;
- (iii) the call sign of every station, provided that it need not be recorded repeatedly for calls made to the same station during the course of the communication;
- (iv) the power that is used;
- (v) the frequency band that is used, provided that it need be recorded in the log book only once until a change of frequency to another authorised band takes place; and
- (vi) the address from where the transmission takes place, provided that such address need be recorded only once should the place of transmission not change.

B5 Frequencies for transmissions over amateur radio stations

(1) Subject to the provisions under Remarks hereunder, no person shall transmit over amateur radio stations at frequencies other than the following and furthermore the modes explained in subregulation (2) shall be restricted to the various frequency bands as indicated hereunder -

Frequency band	Mode
(a) 1 810-1 850 kHz	A3E; A3A; A3J; F3; A1; F1 F3E; G3E; A1A; F1A; F1B
(b) 3 500-3 800 kHz	A3E; R3E; J3E; J3F; F3E; G3E; A1A; F1A; F1B
(c) 7 000-7 100 kHz	A3E; R3E; J3E; J3F; F3E; G3E; A1A; F1A; F1B
(d) 10 100-10 150 kHz	A3E; R3E; J3E; F3E; G3E; A1A; F1A; F1B
(e) 14 000-14 350 kHz	A1a; F1A; F1B
14 100-14 350 kHz	A3E; R3E; J3E; J3F; F3E; G3E;
(f) 18 068-18 168 kHz	A3E; R3E; J3E; J3F; F3E; G3E; A1A; F1A; F1B
(g) 21 000-21 450 kHz	A1A; F1A; F1B;
21 100-21 450 kHz	A3E; R3E; J3E; J3F; F3E; G3E;
(h) 24 890-24 990 kHz	A3E; R3E; J3E; J3F; F3E; G3E; A1A; F1A;

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	F1B
(i) 28 000-29 700 kHz.....	N0N; A1A; F1A; F1B
28 100-29 700 kHz.....	A3E; R3E; J3E; J3F; F3E; G3E;
(j) 50-54 MHz	A3E; R3E; BE; J3F; F3E; G3E; N0N; A1A; F1A; N0N; A1A; A3C; F3C;
(k) 144-146 MHz.....	A3E; R3E; J3E; J3F; F3E; G3E; N0N; A1A; F1A; F1B; F2A; F2B; A3C; F3C; W9E;
l) 430-440 MHz.....	A3E; R3E; J3E; J3F; F3E; G3E; N0N; A1A; F1A; F1B; F2A; F2B; A3C; F3C; W9E;
(m) 1 240-1 300 MHz	A3E; R3E; J3E; J3F; F3E; G3E; N0N; A1A; F1A; F1B; F2A; F2B; A3C; F3C; C3F; W9E;
(n) 2 300-2 450 MHz	A3E; R3E; J3E; J3F; F3E; G3E; A1A1; F1AF1B; F2S; F2B; A3C; C3F; W9E;
(o) 5 650-5 850 MHz	A3E; R3E; J3E; J3F; F3E; G3E; N0N; A1A; F1A; F1B; F2A; F2B; A3C; F3C; C3F; W9E;
(p) 10-10.5 GHz	A3E; R3E; J3E; J3F; F3E; G3E; N0N; A1A; F1A; F1B; F2A; F2B; A3C; F3C; C3F; W9E
(q) 24-24.05 GHz.....	A3E; R3E; J3E; J3F; F3E; G3E; N0N; A1A; F1A; F1B; F2A; F2B; A3C; F3C; C3F; W9E;
(r) 24.05-24.24 GHz.....	A3E; R3E; J3E; J3F; F3E; G3E; N0N; A1A; F1A; F1B; F2A; F2B; A3C; F3C; C3F; W9E
(s) 47-47.2 GHz.....	A3F; R3E; J3E; J3F; F3E; G3E; N0N; A1A; F1A; F1B; F2A; F2B; A3C; F3C; C3F; W9E;
(t) 75.5-76 GHz	A3E; R3E; J3E; J3F; F3E; G3E; N0N; A1A; F1A; F1B; F2A; F2B; A3C; F3C; C3F; W9E;
(u) 76-81 GHz	A3E; R3E; J3E; J3F; F3E; G3E; N0N; A1A; F1A; F1B; F2A; F2B; A3C; F3C; C3F; W9E;
(v) 142-144 GHz	A3E; R3E; J3E; J3F; F3E; G3E; N0N; A1A; F1A; F1B; F2A; F2B; A3C; F3C; C3F; W9E;
(w) 144-149 GHz.....	A3E; R3E; J3E; J3F; F3E; G3E; N0N; A1A;

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(x) 241-248 GHz	F1A; F1B; F2A; F2B; A3C; F3C; C3F; W9E A3E; R3E; J3E; J3F; F3E; G3E; N0N; A1A;
(y) 248-250 GHz	F1A; F1B; F2A; F2B; A3C; F3C; C3F; W9E; A3E; R3E; J3E; J3F; F3E; G3E; N0N; A1A; F1A; F1B; F2A; F2B; A3C; F3C; C3F; W9E;

Remarks:

- (i) The bandwidth of F3E and G3E emissions shall, in bands under 50 MHz be restricted to 10 KHz.
- (ii) The bandwidth for 625-line television transmissions (C3F) shall, at frequencies above 1 GHz, not exceed 6 MHz.
- (iii) Bands (b), (d), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p), (r), (u) and (w): These bands are shared with other services and amateur radio stations shall avoid interference to these services.
- (iv) Bands (a) to (j): In these bands the transmitter shall have crystal control or a stability similar to that of crystal control.
- (v) Band (n): The band 2 400-2 500 MHz is allocated for industrial, scientific and medical purposes. Radio-communication services within these limits shall unconditionally accept interference as a result of the operation of industrial, scientific and medical equipment.
- (vi) Band (o): The band 5 725-5 875 MHz is allocated for industrial, scientific and medical purposes. Radio-communication services within these limits shall unconditionally accept interference as a result of the operation of industrial, scientific and medical Equipment.
- (vii) The bandwidth shall in the bands 50-430 MHz be restricted to a maximum of 25 kHz.
- (viii) A maximum of 12 channels may be combined in the bands 430-440 MHz and when channels are so combined in the said bands, the bandwidth in the said bands shall be restricted to a maximum of 25 kHz per channel.
- (ix) When operating above 1 GHz the bandwidth shall not exceed 10% of the band concerned.

[Subregulation (1) is substituted by RSA GN R.2661/1981 and by AG GN 153/1982.]

- (2) *Explanation of modes indicated in subregulation (1):*

Mode Explanation

- A1A Telegraphy without the use of a modulating audio frequency (by on/off keying) for aural reception.

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- A3C Facsimile (with modulation of the main carrier either directly or by a frequency-modulated subcarrier).
- A3E Double sideband, telephony.
- C3F Television by analogue modulation and vestigial-sideband operation.
- F1A Telegraphy for aural reception including RTTY and DATA by means of frequency-shift keying without the use of a modulating audio frequency - one of two frequencies being emitted at any instant.
- F1B Telegraphy including RTTY and DATA by means of frequency-shift keying without the use of a modulating audio frequency - one ' of two frequencies being emitted at any instant.
- F2A Telegraphy for aural reception including RTTY and DATA by means of the on/off keying of a frequency-modulating audio frequency or by means of the on/off keying of a frequency-modulated emission.
- F2B Telegraphy including RTTY and DATA by means of the on/off keying of a frequency-modulating audio frequency or by means of the on/off keying of a frequency-modulated emission.
- F3C Facsimile by direct frequency modulation of the carrier.
- F3E Frequency-modulated telephony.
- G3E Phase-modulated telephony.
- J3E Single sideband, suppressed carrier, telephony.
- J3F Single sideband, suppressed carrier, modulated by slow scan television audio frequencies.
- N0N Emission of an unmodulated carrier.
- R3E Single sideband, reduced or variable-level carrier, telephony.
- W9E Digital speech up to 12 channels combined.

[Subregulation (2) is substituted by RSA GN R.2661/1981 and by AG GN 153/1982.]

(3) The transmit apparatus used at an amateur radio station shall under no circumstances or at any time be tuned to a frequency other than that referred to in subregulation (1). The required frequencies shall be selected and maintained such that no appreciable energy shall be radiated at frequencies other than those referred to in subregulation (1), provided that the bandwidth of emissions on bands that have been allocated to amateur radio stations in terms of these regulations shall be restricted to the minimum.

B6 Music transmissions

No form of entertainment shall be transmitted from an amateur radio station, provided that music transmissions for experimental purposes shall be permissible on condition that -

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[The word “permissible” is misspelt in the *Government Gazette*, as reproduced above.]

- (i) such transmissions shall last no longer than three minutes;
- (ii) at least five minutes shall elapse before any further music is transmitted from the same station;
- (iii) when gramophone records or other commercial recordings are used the make, name or title of such recordings shall not be mentioned; and
- (iv) such transmissions shall not take place in bands other than the following -

3 500 - 3 800 kHz
50 - 54 MHz
144 - 146 MHz
430 - 440 MHz
1 215 - 1 300 MHz.

[Subparagraph (iv) is corrected by RSA GN R.148/1980.]

B7 Television transmissions

(1) The Postmaster General may, subject to such conditions as he may in each case lay down, authorise the holder of an amateur radio station licence to transmit television, provided that such approval shall only be granted to the licensee after at least 12 months have elapsed since the date of issue of such licence.

(2) In the case of television transmissions the station call sign shall also be given in hand-speed morse code or radiotelephony at the beginning and end of each transmission and at least once every 15 minutes in the stipulated manner in the case of long transmissions.

B8 Teleprinter working

(1) Subject to the approval of the Postmaster General, teleprinter working with call-sign identification in teleprinter code between amateur radio stations is permissible, provided that the maximum working speed shall be restricted to 200 baud in the HF bands and to 1 200 baud in the VHF/UHF bands.

(2) The provisions of regulation B7(2) apply *mutatis mutandis* to teleprinter working by amateur radio stations.

B9 Restrictions with regard to transmissions by an amateur radio station

(1) Subject to the provisions in subregulations (2), (3) and (4) and any other condition of these regulations, the holder of an amateur radio station licence may use any of the modes referred to in regulation B5(1).

- (2) Class B emission (damped waves) by an amateur radio station is not permissible.

[Subregulation (2) is corrected by RSA GN R.148/1980.]

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(3) The holder of an unrestricted amateur radio station licence shall during a period of one year from the date on which such licence was issued to him use only continuous-wave telegraphy for the operation of his station at frequencies lower than 50 MHz: Provided that radiotelephony may also be used at the permissible frequencies of 50 MHz and higher: Provided further that the Postmaster General may -

- (a) at the issue of the said licence exempt the licensee from complying with the provisions of this subregulation upon production to the said Postmaster General of satisfactory proof that the licensee has, before the issue of the said licence, either within or outside the territory of South West Africa, used continuous-wave telegraphy as a licensed amateur for a period of at least one year;
- (b) at any time during the said period of one year exempt the licensee from complying with the provisions of this subregulation upon production to the said Postmaster General of satisfactory proof that the licensee -
 - (i) was, for a period of at least one year (part of which may be within and part outside the said period of one year) actively occupied as a telegraph operator; or
 - (ii) has, since the date of issue of his licence, by means of continuous-wave telegraphy established communication with at least 200 other amateur radio stations.

[Subregulation (3) is amended by RSA GN R.2661/1981 and substituted by AG GN 153/1982.]

(4) The holder of a restricted amateur radio station licence shall use his station only at frequencies of 50 MHz or higher and shall not communicate with other amateur radio stations operating at frequencies below 50 MHz.

[Subregulation (4) is amended by RSA GN R.2661/1981.]

(5)

[Subregulation (5) is deleted by AG GN 153/1982.]

(6) An amateur radio station shall not be erected for use from an aircraft or a public vehicle.

B10 Power of amateur radio stations

(1) The dc input of amateur radio stations at the input of the final stage immediately preceding the antenna, as measured by means of suitable dc meters in a condition of no modulation, shall not exceed 150 W.

[Subregulation (1) is corrected by RSA GN R.148/1980.]

(2) In the case of single-sideband transmitters the output radio-frequency peak envelope power shall be not more than 400 W and linearity shall be maintained.

(3) The holder of an amateur radio station licence shall not use or own equipment that may exceed the restrictions imposed by subregulations (1) and (2) above.

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(4) An adequately filtered direct-current power supply shall be used for the transmitting equipment.

(5) The coupling between the antenna and the transmitter shall be such that no direct potential at a power-supply frequency dangerous to life exists on the antenna. The antenna system shall furthermore comply with the requirements of the relative local authority.

B11 Frequency-measuring equipment

Every amateur or experimental radio station shall have frequency-measuring equipment with an accuracy of at least 0,1 per cent.

B12 Mobile amateur radio station

(1) An amateur may use a mobile amateur radio station within the boundaries of the Republic. When such a station is used in an amateur radio zone other than that in which the amateur resides the call sign allocated to the main station shall -

[The word “allocated” is misspelt in the RSA Government Gazette, as reproduced above.]

- (i) in the case of continuous-wave radiotelegraphy be followed by the group -.-., the letter M and the number of the zone from where the station is operated; and
- (ii) in the case of radiotelephony be followed by the word “mobile”, followed by the number of the zone from where the station is operated.

(2) For the application of the provisions of subregulation (1) in respect of zones the different zones of the Republic are indicated in Annexure F to these regulations.

B13 Amateur radio operator certificate

(1) In order to obtain an amateur radio operator certificate, which in terms of paragraph (iv) of regulation B1(1) is a requirement for the issuing of an amateur radio station licence, a person shall pass an examination conducted by the Postmaster General on the syllabus included in subregulation (6).

(2) Any person permitted by the Postmaster General and who is not prohibited by the provisions in paragraphs (i) to (iii) of regulation B1(1) from qualifying may sit for the examination on payment of the applicable amount in respect of the certificate referred to in regulation E2(i).

(3) The examination shall be conducted at least once a year at centres indicated by the Postmaster General.

(4) Amateur radio operator certificates shall be issued to candidates who pass the examination and such certificates are not recognised for any purpose other than the issuing of an amateur radio station licence. Subject to the provisions of the Act and these regulations, the possession of such certificate shall not endow the holder with any right or claim to an amateur radio station licence.

(5) An amateur radio operator certificate shall be null and void if it is issued to a person who -

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- (i) through his own default fails to take out a licence within two years of the date of issue of the certificate; and
- (ii) cancels his amateur radio station licence and does not apply for the reissue of an amateur radio station licence within a period of five years following the date of cancellation of such licence.

[Subparagraph (ii) is amended by RSA GN R.2661/1981,]

(6) The syllabus for the examination referred to in subregulation (1) is set out below. Three hours shall be allowed for the examination paper, which shall consist of two parts. To pass the examination, a candidate must obtain at least 40 per cent in each of the undermentioned two parts, with a total average of 50 per cent.

PART I
PROVISIONS OF THE ACT/RADIO REGULATIONS

- 1. Knowledge of chapters 3 and 8 of the Radio Regulations and the applicable definitions in chapter I and of sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 11, 14, 16 and 19 of the Radio Act, 1952 (Act 3 of 1952).
- 2. Knowledge of the applicable international Q code.

PART II

Theoretical knowledge of the following:

- 1. *Elementary electricity and magnetism.*
 - (a) Basic electricity:
Theory of electricity; units; conductors and insulators.
Application of Ohm's law.
Resistors in series and parallel.
Types and use of resistors as well as the use of the international colour code and schematic symbols.
The calculation of power in a circuit as well as the difference between EMF and terminal voltage.
 - (b) Magnetism:
The permanent magnet and its magnetic field.
The electromagnet and the development of its magnetic field.
[The word "magnetic" is misspelt in the Government Gazette, as reproduced above.]
The use and operation of moving-coil meters, loudspeakers, relays and microphones.
 - (c) Inductors:
Types of inductors and schematic symbols.
The transformer, use and construction of power, high-frequency and low-frequency transformers.
Low and mutual induction with inductors.
Inductors in series and parallel.
 - (d) Capacitance:
Types of capacitors and schematic symbols. Use of the capacitor and construction for high and low frequencies.

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Capacitors in series and parallel.

2. *Elementary radio principles.*

Relationship between frequency and wavelength.

Phase relationship between current and voltage in circuits containing combinations of resistors, capacitors and inductors.

Calculation of maximum, average and effective rms values of current, voltage and power in alternating-current circuits.

Capacitive and inductive reactance.

Impedance calculations (RLC).

Series and parallel resonance.

Resonance: Relationship between Q and bandwidth.

Two-element, band-pass, stop and low-pass filters.

3. *Basic valve and semi-conductor circuits.*

Construction of diode, triode and multi-electrode valves; characteristic curves.

Construction of semi-conductor diode and transistor; characteristic curves.

Biasing methods with valves and semi-conductors.

Use of valves and semi-conductors as crystal and variable-frequency oscillators, amplifiers, detectors, frequency converters, power rectifiers, power supplies, and for stabilisation and smoothing.

4. *Radio receiving apparatus.*

[The heading is corrected by RSA GN R.148/1980.]

Principles and operation of tuned radio-frequency (TRF) and superheterodyne receivers, continuous-wave receivers, beat-frequency oscillators; FM and SSB receivers.

Problems causing interference to reception of signals - Cross-modulation, second or adjacent-channel interference, image interference and break-through on radio and TV receiving apparatus.

RF insulation of antenna and power supply.

5. *Transmitters,*

Oscillatory circuits; the use of quartz crystals to control oscillators.

Frequency multipliers, power amplifiers; methods of keying transmitters.

Principles and operation of double sideband, single sideband, continuous-wave and FM transmitters.

Methods of modulation.

6. *Propagation.*

Calculation of wavelength, frequency and velocity.

Nature and propagation of radio waves.

Ionospheric and tropospheric conditions and their effect on propagation.

Critical frequency, maximum usable frequency.

[The word "useable" is misspelt in the Government Gazette, as reproduced above.]

Radiation angles.

7. *Antennas.*

Basic receiving and transmitting antennas

Directional and omnidirectional antennas

Transmission lines.

Coupling of feeder lines and matching between transmitting/receiving apparatus and antenna.

} MF, HF and VHF.

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8. *Measurements.*

The measurement of standing-wave ratios.
The measurement of frequency and the use of absorption and crystal-controlled frequency-measuring instruments.
The use of vernier scales and interpolation methods to set up transmitter frequency.
The use and output of artificial antennas.
The measurement of anode current and input to the transmitter final stage.
Expansion of meter scales; voltmeter, ammeter and ohmmeter.
Use of oscilloscope.

9. *Interference.*

Frequency stability; causes and correction of instability.
The effect and avoidance of harmonic radiation.
Interference caused by shock-excitation.
Parasitic emission caused by short key clicks.
Long-distance key clicks and chirp, and the use of various filters to prevent this interference.
The effect and problem of overmodulation, bandwidth and deviation.

10. *General safety in the amateur radio station.*

Earthing of sets.
Loading of power plugs.
Protection against RF and electric shocks.
Treatment for electric shock and action.
Lightning and fire protection.

CHAPTER 4

VERY HIGH FREQUENCY (VHF), HIGH FREQUENCY (HF), AND VERY SHORT
RANGE RAND (VSRB) STATIONS IN THE LAND MOBILE SERVICE

C1 VHF and HF stations

The licensee is obliged to ensure that parasitic emissions, including harmonic radiations and intermodulation products, satisfy the following requirements -

(a) Below 30 MHz -

40 dB below the average power of the fundamental frequency without exceeding 50 mW.

[Paragraph (a) is corrected by RSA GN R.148/1980.]

- Notes.* - (i) In the case of portable send/receive radio apparatus with an output of less than 5 W the attenuation must be at least 30 dB.
- (ii) In the case of mobile transmitters the parasitic emissions must be at least 40 dB below the fundamental frequency without exceeding a value of 200 mW.

(b) 30 MHz to 235 MHz -

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- (i) Transmitters with an average output of more than 25 W - 60 dB below the average power of the fundamental frequency without exceeding 1 mW.
- (ii) Transmitters with an average output of 25 W or less - 40dB below the average power of the fundamental frequency without exceeding 25 µW and without the necessity for reducing this value below 10 µW.

[Subparagraph (ii) is corrected by RSA GN R.148/1980.]

- (iii) Frequency-modulated maritime mobile radiotelephone apparatus - The mean power of any spurious emission falling in any other international maritime mobile channel owing to products of modulation shall not exceed 10 µW and the mean power of any other spurious emission on any discrete frequency within the international maritime mobile band shall not exceed 2,5 µW, but if transmitters with a mean power above 20 W are used, these limits may be increased in proportion to the mean power of the transmitter.

[Subparagraph (iii) is corrected by RSA GN R.148/1980.]

C2 VSRB stations

Licensees who operate stations on the very short range band (26,965 MHz - 27,175 MHz) must ensure that they comply with the following requirements -

- (i) Frequency tolerance - 200 parts in 10°.
- (ii) Bandwidth - 6 kHz.
- (iii) Final stage dc input - 100 mW.
- (iv) Maximum length of antenna of transmitter - 1,5 m.
- (v) Spurious emissions, including harmonic radiations and intermodulation products - 50 µW maximum.

[Subparagraph (v) is corrected by RSA GN R.148/1980.]

Frequencies in the frequency band 26,96 to 27,28 MHz are; intended mainly for industrial, scientific and medical purposes. Users of radio-communication services who operate within the limits of these frequencies shall unconditionally accept harmful interferences and the Postmaster General will not investigate such interferences.

CHAPTER 5

CITIZEN-BAND RADIO SERVICE

[Chapter 5, comprising regulations D1-D6, is corrected by RSA GN R.148/1980 and repealed by General Notice 74/2013.]

CHAPTER 6

LICENCE AND EXAMINATION FEES

E1 Certificate, licence and examination fees

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The Namibian Communications Commission may issue the certificates and licences set out in Column A of the Table, upon payment of the fees set out in Column B of the Table.

TABLE
CERTIFICATE, LICENCE AND EXAMINATION FEES

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
TYPE OF CERTIFICATE OR LICENCE		FEES
1. AMATURE [AMATEUR] RADIO		
1.1	All classes of licences	N\$60-00
1.2	Beacon	N\$60-00
1.3	Examination	N\$60-00
1.4	Guest or special event licence	N\$60-00
1.5	Repeater station including radio link	N\$60-00
2. AERONAUTICAL		
2.1	Aircraft station	N\$120-00
2.2	Glider / Microlight	N\$60-00
2.3	Ground station	N\$72-00
2.4	Navigation aids / beacons	N\$60-00
2.5	Operator certificate Radiotelephony (Including duplicate)	N\$60-00
3. MARITIME		
3.1	Beacon	N\$60-00
3.2	Operator certificate Radiotelephony (Including duplicate)	N\$60-00
3.3 Coast / Ship station		
3.3.1	ITU assigned frequencies	N\$180-00
3.3.2	Any additional VHF or HF frequencies	N\$600-00
3.4 Coast Station		
3.4.1	ITU assigned frequencies	N\$180-00
3.4.2	Any additional VHF or HF frequencies	N\$60-00
3.4.3	Yacht and ski-boat station	N\$60-00
4. LAND MOBILE SERVICE		
4.1	Private alarm station (see item 6.1 for alarm systems)	N\$200-00
4.2 Base Mobile Station		
4.2.1	27/29 MHz band (Including CB Band)	N\$48-00
4.2.2	VHF / UHF per simplex frequency urban areas	N\$120-00
4.2.3	VHF / UHF per simplex frequency rural areas	N\$72-00
4.3 Repeater (private and exclusive)		
4.3.1	Duplex frequency urban areas	N\$1320-00
4.3.2	Duplex frequency rural areas	N\$480-00
4.3.3	Simplex Frequency (Parrot Repeater)	N\$216-00
4.3.4	Additional per simplex frequency	N\$120-00
4.4 Experimental Station		
4.4.1	Experimental station valid for 6 months	N\$120-00
4.5 Radio Link Station		
4.5.1	Radio link up to 1000 MHz	N\$840-00
4.5.2	Radio link above 1000MHz, per MHz calculated on the assigned	N\$2000-00

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	bandwidth per frequency	
5. NATIONAL OCCUPANCY		
5.1	Not shared	N\$960-00
5.2	Shared	N\$120-00
6. HIGH FREQUENCY (HF) RADIO LICENCE		
6.1	Fixed / mobile station	N\$180-00
6.2	Fixed radio station above 400W	N\$1200-00
7. RADIO COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS		
7.1 Alarm		
7.1.1	Urban complexes (per control room and per frequency)	N\$4000-00
7.1.2	All other areas (per control room and per frequency)	N\$1000-00
7.2	Load management (including Telemetry)	N\$4000-00
7.3 Paging (one-way)		
7.3.1 Commercial		
7.3.1.1	Application	N\$1250-00
7.3.1.2	Per control room	N\$6000-00
7.3.2 Private		
7.3.2.1	Per control room and per frequency	N\$120-00
7.4 Radio Trunking		
7.4.1	For a maximum of one control channel per base station	N\$600-00
7.4.2	For each additional double frequency or if only one channel is used at a base station	N\$3000-00
7.5 Repeater (Community/Shared)		
7.5.1	Urban area per duplex frequency commercial use	N\$2760-00
7.5.2	All other areas per duplex commercial use	N\$1440-00
7.5.3	All other areas per duplex (Farmers Association only)	N\$600-00
7.6 Cellular Radio Service		
7.6.1	Fee as per 200kHz frequency pair consecutively ((800MHz only)	N\$12000-00
7.6.2	Fee as per 200kHz frequency pair consecutively (1800MHz)	N\$9600-00
7.6.3	Fee as per 1 MHz frequency for 3G (UMTS)	N\$24000-00
8. SATELLITE (LAND) MOBILE AND MARITIME		
8.1 INMARSAT		
8.1.1	A terminal	N\$1800-00
8.1.2	B, C and M terminal (64kbit/s)	N\$720-00
8.1.3	D terminal (data only) RB GAN	N\$300-00
8.2 V-Sat Digital Uplink per 64 kbit/s		
8.2.1	Private operator	N\$4000-00
8.2.2	Commercial	As per licence
8.3 Up Link Broadcasting Signal Distribution Fixed Satellite Earth Station		
8.3.1	Up link broadcasting signal distribution fixed satellite earth station	N\$30000-00
8.4 Mobile or Fixed Satellite News Gathering Station (per month or part thereof)		
8.4.1	Mobile or fixed satellite news gathering station (per month or part thereof)	N\$3000-00
9. RADIO DEALER CERTIFICATE		
9.1	Radio equipment (two-way radios)	N\$240-00
9.2	Communication / Broadcasting equipment	N\$300-00
10. BROADCASTING STATION LICENCE		
10.1 VHF Radio Transmitter Station Licence		

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10.1.1	0-100 Watt (ERP)	N\$600-00
10.1.2	101-999 Watt (ERP)	N\$1200-00
10.1.3	Above 1000 Watt (ERP)	N\$1800-00
10.2 Television Transmitter Station Licence		
10.2.1	0-100 Watt (ERP)	N\$6540-00
10.2.2	101-1000 Watt (ERP)	N\$8040-00
10.2.3	Above 1000 Watt (ERP)	N\$10020-00
10.3 AM/HF Radio Station Licence		
10.3.1	0-1000 Watt	N\$600-00
10.3.2	Above 1000 Watt	N\$1500-00
10.4 Other Services		
10.4.1	Special event broadcast licence max 10 Watt	N\$600-00
10.4.2	TV links within the broadcasting band (470-862 MHz)	N\$9600-00
10.4.3	Second TV broadcasting frequency in same area (Gap Filler)	N\$27600-00
10.4.4	Second radio broadcasting frequency in same area (Gap Filler)	N\$7500-00
10.4.5	O / B Vehicle Links	N\$4000-00
11. BROADCASTING STATION LICENCE		
11.1	National Security Forces	N\$66000-00
11.2	Telecom Namibia (wireless spectrum excluded)	N\$1500000-00
11.3	Competency certificate (radios above 400W)	N\$60-00
11.4	Amendments to any licence	N\$50-00
11.5	Re-activation of licence	N\$500-00
11.6	Photocopies per A4 sheet	N\$1-00
11.7	Late payments of licence fees	2 per cent per month overdue
11.8	Deposit levy	1 year licence fee
11.9	Duplicate Licences	N\$60-00

Note:

Licence fees will be calculated on a monthly basis with a minimum fee of N\$48-00

Urban complexes: Districts of Windhoek, Okahandja, Walvis Bay, Swakopmund, Oshakati, Ondangwa

High Sites: Rossing Mountain, Signal Berg, Erongo Mountain

[Regulation E1 is substituted by AG GN 51/1982, GN 122/1987, GN 71/1990 and GN 76/1992, amended by GN 286/1993, substituted by GN 203/1994, GN 250/1997, GN 52/1999 and GN 147/2001, amended by GN 245/2001, and substituted by GN 250/2004, GN 6/2006 and GN 213/2007.

Capitalisation, boldface type and spacing of lines are reproduced as in the *Government Gazette*. General Notice 311/2012 states that it amends GN 213/2007 – which contains only the substitution to regulation E1 – insofar as it is inconsistent with the regulations in General Notice 311/2012.”]

E2 Examination fees

The examination fee mentioned in Column C below is payable in respect of the sitting for an examination for obtaining the certificate mentioned in Column A, for the purpose mentioned in Column B:

COLUMN A	COLUMN B	COLUMN C
Certificate	Purpose for which required	Examination fee
		R
(i) Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate	As prerequisite for an amateur radio station licence	15
Duplicate	Replacement of lost document	1,30

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(ii)	Certificate of Competence (Radio)	Supervision of the installation and the maintenance and repair of radio apparatus at a station where the total power of all radio apparatus exceeds 500 W (<u>vide</u> regulation G15(2))	None
	Duplicate	Replacement of lost document	
(iii)	Maritime Radiocommunication General Certificate	Performing duties on a ship on which a radiotelegraph installation is compulsory	R20 (R10 per repeated subject)
	Duplicate	Replacement of lost document	1,30
(iv)	Restricted Radiotelephone Operators Certificate (Marine)	Operation of a radiotelephone installation on a ship, provided that - (a) the carrier-wave power of the transmitter does not exceed 50 W; or (b) the operation of the transmitter requires only the use of simple external switching devices, any manual tuning of the elements determining the frequency is excluded, and the stability of the frequencies is maintained within the prescribed tolerance limits by the transmitter itself, the peak envelope power of which does not exceed 1,5kW	12 (R10 per repeated subject)
	Duplicate e	Replacement of lost document	1,30
(v)	General Certificate of Competency in Radiotelephony (Aeronautical)	Operation of a radiotelephone installation on board any aircraft	12 (R10 per repeated subject)
	Duplicate	Replacement of lost document	1,30
(vi)	Restricted Radiotelephone Operator's Certificate (Aeronautical)	Operation of a radiotelephone installation on board aircraft not exceeding 2 720 kg by the holder of, at the most, a private pilot licence	12 (R10 per repeated subject)
	Duplicate	Replacement of lost document	1,30

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(vii) Authority to operate Radio Apparatus	Authorizing the holder of any certificate of competence to operate radio apparatus in accordance with the provisions of such certificate	None
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[Regulation E2 is corrected by RSA GN R.148/1980, amended by RSA GN R.2661/1981, substituted by AG GN 51/1982 and amended by GN 122/1987.]

CHAPTER 7

INTERFERENCE

F1 Prohibition against manufacture, import, sale, hiring out, installation or use of certain apparatus

No person shall manufacture, import, sell, hire out, install or use an apparatus that generates and radiates electromagnetic energy that exceeds the limits prescribed in respect of the said apparatus in Annexure A to these regulations.

F2 Prohibition against import for sale or manufacture for sale of certain apparatus

No person shall import for sale or manufacture for sale apparatus other than the apparatus described in paragraphs 3(a)(v) and (c) of Annexure A to these regulations unless such apparatus corresponds, with regard to electromagnetic-radiation properties, with a model of such apparatus in respect of which a certificate was issued by the Postmaster General in the form set out in Annexure B to these regulations.

F3 Application for certificate

(1) A person who wishes to apply for a certificate referred to in regulation F2 shall submit an application to the Postmaster General in the form referred to in Annexure C to these regulations.

[Subregulation (1) is corrected by RSA GN R.148/1980.]

(2) A model of the apparatus that is the subject of an application referred to in subregulation (1) shall be furnished to the Postmaster General together with the said application or, if it is not practicable thus to furnish the said apparatus, the application shall state the place where the said model may be examined.

F4 Prohibition against import, sale or hiring out of certain internal-combustion engines

No person shall sell or hire out or import for sale or manufacture for sale an internal-combustion engine with an ignition system (regardless of whether such internal-combustion engine forms part of a vehicle, vessel or any device) unless such ignition system is fitted with the suppressors referred to in Annexure D to these regulations.

F5 Prohibition against use of certain ignition systems

(1) No person shall use an ignition system that forms part of an internal-combustion engine unless such ignition system is fitted with the suppressors referred to in Annexure D to these regulations.

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(2) In the implementation of a provision of an ordinance of a province regarding the roadworthiness of vehicles or a provision of any regulation promulgated in terms of such ordinance, a motor vehicle shall be regarded as unroadworthy if an apparatus not complying with the requirements of these regulations is installed, mounted or connected in, on or to it.

F6 Prohibition against import, manufacture, sale, hiring out and installation of certain receivers

No person shall import, manufacture, sell, hire out, install or use any domestic superheterodyne frequency modulation receiver which operates within the 87,5 to 108 MHz band and of which the local-oscillator frequency is higher than the input-signal frequency.

F7 Prohibition against the modification of certain apparatus

No person shall modify an apparatus complying with the provisions of these regulations in such a way that the said apparatus no longer complies with such provisions.

F8 Appointment of investigating officers

(1) The Postmaster General may appoint a person who in his opinion possesses the necessary knowledge and competence to examine apparatus and determine whether such apparatus complies with the provisions of these regulations.

(2) The Postmaster General shall issue to a person appointed in terms of subregulation (1) an authority stating the fact that such person was thus appointed.

F9 Payment of certain amounts for examination of apparatus

For the examination of apparatus referred to in regulation F2 the examination and other fees prescribed in Annexure E to these regulations shall be paid to the investigating officer appointed for that purpose in terms of regulation F8.

F10 Investigating officers may enter certain premises and examine and remove certain apparatus

(1) An investigating officer may -

- (i) at any reasonable time enter premises in or on which an apparatus not complying with the provisions of these regulations is on reasonable grounds suspected to be; and
- (ii) examine an apparatus that on reasonable grounds is suspected to be an apparatus referred to in paragraph (i).

(2) The person in charge of premises or apparatus referred to in subregulation (1) shall, at the request of an investigating officer, allow such investigating officer access to such premises or apparatus.

(3) An investigating officer wishing to enter premises referred to in subregulation (1) or to examine an apparatus referred to in that subregulation shall, if requested to do so by the person in charge of such premises or apparatus (as the case may be), produce the authority issued to him in terms of regulation F8.

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(4) If an investigating officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that an apparatus does not comply with the provisions of these regulations and if, in the opinion of such investigating officer, it is not feasible to examine such apparatus in or on the premises where he found it, he may remove the said apparatus to a place equipped with the facilities required for the examination of such apparatus.

(5) An apparatus removed in terms of subregulation (4) shall, on completion of the examination be returned to the person in whose charge the apparatus was at the time of its removal.

CHAPTER 8

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

G1 Allocation and display of call sign

The Postmaster General allocates a call sign to a radio station. Such call sign shall be conspicuously displayed on the relative radio set by the licensee and the call sign must be transmitted at least once during each separate transmission.

G2 Radio apparatus must satisfy the Postmaster General's requirements

Radio apparatus shall satisfy the Postmaster General's requirements at all times and may not be capable of being tuned to frequencies other than those laid down for use by licensees by the Postmaster General in these regulations or separately. The Postmaster General may allocate frequencies on a shared basis and co-users of them must make mutual arrangements for the satisfactory utilisation of the facility.

G3 Postmaster General may require certain modifications to a station

A licensee shall be obliged to effect at his own cost any modification to his radio-communication system that the Postmaster General has indicated and the Postmaster General shall by no means be liable to the licensee or any other person for any damage or loss arising from such modifications.

G4 Interference, condition of station and compliance with the Postmaster General's requirements

The licensee shall be obliged to maintain all radio apparatus at a station technically in a good condition and to ensure at all times that it satisfies the requirements of the Postmaster General and does not cause interference to the reception and transmissions of other radio users or telecommunication lines.

G5 Indecent language and fraudulent transmissions over stations prohibited

No person shall transmit insulting, improper, obscene, blasphemous or threatening language over the radio apparatus. Communications shall be concise and limited to essentials and no music or entertainment of any nature shall be transmitted. Similarly no sounds or effects for entertainment or for the purpose of drawing attention shall be transmitted.

G6 Use of station for any purpose other than that of licence prohibited

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(1) No person shall use radio apparatus for a purpose other than that for which the licence was issued and neither shall radio apparatus be used in circumstances where ordinary telephone facilities can serve the purpose.

(2) No licensee shall make transmissions from a place outside the area for which he is licensed

G7 Use of station restricted to licensee or someone in his employ or under his control

Except where provided to the contrary in these regulations only the licensee or someone in his employ or under his control may operate the station in respect of which the relative licence was issued.

G8 Distress signal

No person shall transmit without sound reason the distress signal (i.e. “. . . ---. . .” in radio telegraphy and the word “MAYDAY” in radio telephony).

G9 Licence not transferable and must be returned on expiry/suspension

(1) Except with the approval of the Postmaster General no person to whom a licence was issued in terms of the Act or these regulations shall transfer such licence, powers or authority granted to him to any other person or surrender it in any other way in favour of someone else.

(2) A licence issued in terms of the Act and these regulations shall, on expiry or suspension, be returned to the Postmaster General within 14 days of such expiry date or date of suspension.

G10 Period of validity of licence

(1) Unless a licence issued in terms of the Act and these regulations was previously suspended by the Postmaster General in terms of section 14 of the Act, it shall remain valid until 31 December of the year in which it was issued and thereafter on payment of the prescribed annual licence fee until 31 December of each succeeding year.

(2) Fees in respect of existing licences shall be paid before or on 31 January.

[Subregulation (2) is amended by RSA GN R.2661/1981.]

G11 Radio-communication between two or more fixed points and connection with public telephone system prohibited

Except with the approval of the Postmaster General and subject to these regulations, no person shall -

- (i) operate radio-communication between two or more fixed points;
- (ii) connect radio apparatus in any way whatsoever to the public telephone system; and
- (iii) transfer to another place radio apparatus in respect of which authority was granted for installation at a particular place.

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G12 Tests

The licensee of a station may carry out the routine tests that are necessary for the proper maintenance of his station.

G13 Change of address

Every licensee who changes his address shall advise the Postmaster General of the new address of his station within 14 days of the change.

G14 Radio receiving apparatus with continuous tuning

No person shall use or have in his possession any radio receiving apparatus with continuous tuning that can be tuned to bands above 30 MHz other than the international broadcasting and amateur bands except with the prior approval of the Postmaster General.

[Regulation G14 is substituted by AG GN 153/1982.]

G15 Control over maintenance of radio apparatus

(1) The installation and maintenance of any radio apparatus at a station where the total input of all radio apparatus exceeds 500 W shall be controlled only by a person who possesses a Certificate of Competency (Radio).

(2) A Certificate of Competency (Radio) is issued to a person only if he -

- (i) is in possession of a National Diploma for Technicians in Electrical Engineering (Telecommunication), including Radio-communication T4 or Radio-communication (Telecommunication) T3 and five years' practical experience in radio-communication; or
- (ii) a National Certificate for Technicians (Telecommunication - Radio) and 5 years' practical experience in radio-communication; or
- (iii) qualifications that, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, are the equivalent of the qualifications mentioned in (i) or (ii) and 5 years' practical experience in radio-communication.

G16 Operation of station on board a ship while it is in harbour

The master of a ship shall ensure that the radio installation on board is not used for radio-communication while the ship is berthed or anchored in a harbour in the Republic, except for the purposes of type F3 transmissions in the VHF maritime mobile band to communicate with -

- (i) the nearest coast station in the Republic that is open for public correspondence;
- (ii) the port operations service; and
- (iii) a vessel on its way to the harbour or berth provided the communication is limited to navigational safety.

G17 Recognition of licences/certificates issued by other countries

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Notwithstanding provisions to the contrary in these regulations the Postmaster General may issue a licence or certificate as required by section 7 of the Act to a person who, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, possesses a similar licence or certificate issued by another country despite the fact that such person does not satisfy specific other requirements stipulated by these regulations for the acquisition of the licence or certificate.

G18 Repeal of previous radio regulations

The Radio Regulations promulgated by Government Notice R. 611, dated 29 April 1960, as amended, are hereby repealed.

G19 Date of commencement

These regulations shall commence on 1 January 1980.

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ANNEXURE A

LIMITS OF INTERFERENCE

A1 For the purpose of these limits-

- (a) “power-distribution system” shall mean any system for conveying electrical energy from one place to another;
- (b) “interference voltage at the terminals” shall mean the interference voltage measured at the point where the apparatus is connected to the power-distribution system. Limits for the interference voltage at the terminals only apply where the declared mains voltage is not greater than 750 V between conductors or not greater than 375 V between one conductor and earth.

A2 Limits of interference.

The table shows the limits of interference that shall not be exceeded for the classes of apparatus and systems listed in the following paragraph:

A3 Classification of equipment.

- (a)
 - (i) Equipment not covered by classes below.
 - (ii) Portable tools incorporating electric motors:
 - 1. Rated mains power up to and including 700 W.
 - 2. Rated mains power above 700 W up to and including 1 000 W.
 - 3. Rated mains power above 1 000 W up to and including 2 000 W.
 - (iii) Household and similar appliances.
 - (iv) Regulating controls incorporating semi-conductor devices.
 - (v) Electrical traction systems:
 - 1. Trolley buses, tramways.
 - 2. Other traction systems.
 - (vi) Equipment not connected to a power-distribution system (e.g. battery-operated equipment).
- (b) Gas-discharge lamps, neon signs and filament lamps.
- (c)
 - (i) Power-distribution systems having a declared voltage between conductors not greater than 750 V or a declared voltage between any one conductor and earth not greater than 375 V.
 - (ii) Power-distribution systems having a declared voltage between conductors greater than 750 V but not exceeding 15 000 V or a declared voltage between any one conductor and earth greater than 375 V but not exceeding 15 000 V.
 - (iii) Power-distribution systems having a declared voltage between conductors or between any one conductor and earth exceeding 15 000 V.
- (d) Ignition systems.
- (e) Industrial, scientific and medical apparatus:
 - (i) Frequency bands that are not subject to control.

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- (ii) Measured on a test site.
- (iii) Not measured on a test site.
- (iv) Radio-frequency glueing and heating equipment.
- (f) Television and radio receivers:
- (i) Local-oscillator radiation from very high frequency (VHF) frequency-modulation receivers for broadcast reception in the band 87,5 to 108 MHz.
- (ii) Local-oscillator radiation and voltage on antenna terminals of receivers for television reception in the band 174 to 1 000 MHz.
- (iii) Time-base voltage on mains terminals of receivers for television reception in the band 174 to 1000 MHz.
- (iv) Local-oscillator radiation from all receivers not covered by (i) or (ii).

Classes (a), (b), (c), (e) and (f), with the exception of (a)(v) and (a)(vi), apply to equipment designed for connection at its terminals to a distribution system having a declared voltage between conductors not greater than 750 V or a declared voltage between any one conductor and earth not greater than 375 V.

**[The text of Annexure A is corrected by RSA GN R.148/1980
and substituted by RSA GN R.2661/1981.]**

TABLE 1

Class of apparatus	Frequency range	Interference-voltage at mains terminals	Interference-voltage at load terminals	Interference-signal voltage at mains terminals (2)	Interference - signal voltage at antenna terminals	Radiated power dB, relative to 1 pW (2)	Radiated interference-field at d meter	Measuring distance - d meter from apparatus	Measuring distance - d meter from boundary of property
(a)	(i) 150-200 kHz	—	—	See Table 2	—	—	—	—	—
	200-500 kHz	—	—	$2\,000 \times C \mu V$	—	—	—	—	—
	500-5 000 kHz	—	—	$1\,000 \times C \mu V$	—	—	—	—	—
	5-30 MHz	—	—	$2\,000 \times C \mu V$	—	—	—	—	—
	30-300 MHz	—	—	—	—	(1) 45-55+ $20 \log_{10} C$	—	—	—
	(ii) 1. 150-500 kHz	—	—	$2\,000 \times C \mu V$	—	—	—	—	—
	500-5 000 kHz	—	—	$1\,000 \times C \mu V$	—	—	—	—	—
	5-30 MHz	—	—	$2\,000 \times C \mu V$	—	—	—	—	—
	30-300 MHz	—	—	—	—	(1) 45-55+ $20 \log_{10} C$	—	—	—
	2. 150-500 kHz	—	—	$3\,160 \times C \mu V$	—	—	—	—	—
	500-5 000 kHz	—	—	$1\,580 \times C \mu V$	—	—	—	—	—
	5-30 MHz	—	—	$3\,160 \times C \mu V$	—	—	—	—	—
	30-300 MHz	—	—	—	—	(1) 45-59+ $20 \log_{10} C$	—	—	—
	3. 150-500 kHz	—	—	$6\,300 \times C \mu V$	—	—	—	—	—
	500-5 000 kHz	—	—	$3\,160 \times C \mu V$	—	—	—	—	—
	5-30 MHz	—	—	$6\,300 \times C \mu V$	—	—	—	—	—
	30-300 MHz	—	—	—	—	(1) 55-65+ $20 \log_{10} C$	—	—	—
	(iii) 150-200 kHz	—	—	See Table 2	—	—	—	—	—
	200-500 kHz	—	—	$2\,000 \times C \mu V$	—	—	—	—	—
	500-5 000 kHz	—	—	$1\,000 \times C \mu V$	—	—	—	—	—
	5-30 MHz	—	—	$2\,000 \times C \mu V$	—	—	—	—	—
	30-300 MHz	—	—	—	—	(1) 45-55+ $20 \log_{10} C$	—	—	—
(iv)	150-500 kHz	$2\,000 \mu V$	$10\,000 \mu V$	—	—	—	—	—	—
	500-30 000 kHz	$1\,000 \mu V$	$5\,000 \mu V$	—	—	—	—	—	—
	30-300 MHz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	300-1 000 MHz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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(v)	(i) 150-1 605 kHz	—	—	—	—	—	100 $\mu\text{V/m}$	10	—
	1 605-30 000 kHz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(vi)	30-1 000 MHz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(ii) Not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	150-30 000 kHz	—	—	—	—	—	100 $\mu\text{V/m}$	10	—
	30-300 MHz	—	—	—	—	—	50 $\mu\text{V/m}$	10	—
(c)	300-1 000 MHz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d)	150-30 000 kHz	—	—	—	—	—	200 $\mu\text{V/m}$	Under route	—
	30-300 MHz	—	—	—	—	—	100 $\mu\text{V/m}$	Under route	—
(e)	300-1 000 MHz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(ii) Not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f)	150-30 000 kHz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	30-75 MHz	—	—	—	—	—	100 $\mu\text{V/m}$	10	—
(g)	75-400 MHz	—	—	—	—	—	50 $\mu\text{V/m}$	10	—
	400-1 000 MHz	—	—	—	—	—	50-180 $\mu\text{V/m}$	10	—
(h)	(11)	—	—	—	—	—	180 $\mu\text{V/m}$	10	—
	180 $\mu\text{V/m}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(i)	13,56 \pm 0,05%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	27,12 \pm 0,6%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(j)	40,68 \pm 0,05%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(13)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(k)	150-285 kHz	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—
	285-490 kHz	—	—	—	—	—	250 $\mu\text{V/m}$	100	—
(l)	490-1 605 kHz	—	—	—	—	—	50 $\mu\text{V/m}$	100	—
	1 605-3 950 kHz	—	—	—	—	—	250 $\mu\text{V/m}$	100	—
(m)	3 950-30 000 kHz	—	—	—	—	—	50 $\mu\text{V/m}$	100	—
	30-470 MHz	—	—	—	—	—	30 $\mu\text{V/m}$ (7)	30	—
(n)	470-1 000 MHz	—	—	—	—	—	500 $\mu\text{V/m}$ (8)	30	—
	(12)	—	—	—	—	—	100 $\mu\text{V/m}$ (7)	30	—
(o)	150-200 kHz	—	—	3 000 μV	—	—	50 $\mu\text{V/m}$	—	100
	200-285 kHz	—	—	2 000 μV	—	—	50 $\mu\text{V/m}$	—	100
(p)	285-490 kHz	—	—	2 000 μV	—	—	250 $\mu\text{V/m}$	—	100
	490-500 kHz	—	—	2 000 μV	—	—	50 $\mu\text{V/m}$	—	100
(q)	500-1 605 kHz	—	—	1 000 μV	—	—	50 $\mu\text{V/m}$	—	100
	1 605-3 950 kHz	—	—	1 000 μV	—	—	250 $\mu\text{V/m}$	—	100
(r)	3 950-30 000 kHz	—	—	1 000 μV	—	—	50 $\mu\text{V/m}$	—	100
	30-470 MHz	—	—	—	—	—	30 $\mu\text{V/m}$ (9)	—	30
(s)	470-1000 MHz	—	—	—	—	—	50 $\mu\text{V/m}$ (10)	—	100
	(10)	—	—	—	—	—	100 $\mu\text{V/m}$ (9)	—	30
(t)	30-1 000 MHz	—	—	—	—	—	500 $\mu\text{V/m}$ (10)	—	30
	3 000-6 000 kHz	—	—	—	—	—	200 $\mu\text{V/m}$	300	—
(u)	75-108 MHz	—	—	—	2 000 μV	—	3 $\mu\text{V/m}$	300	—
	108-132 MHz	—	—	—	400 μV	—	3 000 $\mu\text{V/m}$	3	—
(v)	Harmonics below 300 MHz	—	—	—	315 μV	—	600 $\mu\text{V/m}$	3	—
	Harmonics above 300 MHz	—	—	—	400 μV	—	600 $\mu\text{V/m}$	3	—
(w)	174-200 MHz	—	—	—	1 000 μV	—	700 $\mu\text{V/m}$	3	—
	200-300 MHz	—	—	—	1 000 μV	—	2 000 $\mu\text{V/m}$	3	—
(x)	Harmonics below 300 MHz	—	—	—	315 μV	—	400 $\mu\text{V/m}$	3	—
	Harmonics above 300 MHz	—	—	—	400 μV	—	600 $\mu\text{V/m}$	3	—
(y)	300-1 000 MHz	—	—	—	2 000 μV	—	3 000 $\mu\text{V/m}$	3	—
	Harmonics up to 1 000 MHz	—	—	—	—	—	600 $\mu\text{V/m}$	3	—
(z)	150-500 kHz	900-200 μV (3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	500-1 605 kHz	600-400 μV (4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(aa)	150-1 605 kHz	200 μV (5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1 605-30 000 kHz	400 μV (6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ab)	30-108 MHz	—	—	1 500 μV	30 μV	—	—	—	—
	108-132 MHz	—	—	1 500 μV	300 μV	—	—	—	—
(ac)	132-300 MHz	—	—	—	—	—	300 $\mu\text{V/m}$	3	—
	300-1 000 MHz	—	—	—	—	—	100 $\mu\text{V/m}$	3	—
(ad)	300-1 000 MHz	—	—	—	—	—	300 $\mu\text{V/m}$	3	—
	300-1 000 MHz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[Table 1 is corrected by RSA GN R.148/1980.]

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Key to Abbreviations:

(1) The limit increases linearly with frequency from the lower specified value at the lower frequency, to the upper specified value at the upper frequency.

(2) $C = 30 \sqrt{fN}$

where factor f is given in table 3, and N is the click rate (for $N > 30$ or for continuous interference, take $N = 30$, and for $N < 0,2$ take $C = 25\ 000$).

(3) Symmetrical 900 μV at 150 kHz, reducing linearly with frequency to 200 μV at 500 kHz.

(4) Asymmetrical 600 μV at 150 kHz, reducing linearly with frequency to 400 μV at 500 kHz.

[Paragraph (4) is corrected by RSA GN R.148/1980.]

(5) Symmetrical.

(6) Asymmetrical.

[Paragraph (6) is corrected by RSA GN R.148/1980.]

(7) In television broadcasting bands.

(8) Outside television broadcasting bands.

(9) Required only for those television channels in use in the area where the equipment is located.

(10) For television channels not in use in areas where equipment is located.

(11) 50 $\mu V/m$ at 75 MHz, increasing linearly with frequency to 180 $\mu V/m$ at 400 MHz.

(12) Measurements to be taken at mains terminals of premises.

(13) Radiation from Industrial, Scientific and Medical apparatus in these bands is not subject to control. For all frequencies outside these bands the undermentioned limits apply.

TABLE 2
LIMITS OF NOISE VOLTAGE AT MAINS TERMINALS IN THE RANGE
150 TO 200 kHz FOR DOMESTIC APPLIANCES

<i>Type of appliance</i>	<i>Limit</i>
All appliances not listed below.....	2 000 x C μV
Warming plates, cooking ovens, deep-fat fryers, space heaters, forced-air heaters, convectors, refrigerators, immersion heaters, boilers, instantaneous water heaters, waffle irons, kettles, coffee percolators, milk boilers, sterilizers, warming pads, blankets, bed warmers, separate thermostats for control of room temperatures (such as water heaters and oil burners), irons, frying pans, stewing pans, automatic toasters, cooking ranges with automatic plates	3 160 x C μV

TABLE 3
Factor f values for various appliances

<i>Type of appliance</i>	<i>Factor f</i>
All appliances not listed below	1
Stoves	0,5
Appliances with more than one cooking plate controlled by thermostats or energy regulators ...	0,5
Refrigerators.....	0,5
Irons	0,66

[Table 1 is corrected by RSA GN R.148/1980.]

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ANNEXURE B

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POST OFFICE

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE RADIO REGULATIONS
(Regulation F2)

This is to certify that the apparatus described below has, in terms of regulation F3 of the Radio Regulations that were promulgated under section 18(1)(e) of the Radio Act, 1952 (Act 3 of 1952), been produced for examination and that, after examination, the apparatus was found to meet the applicable provisions of the said regulations.

Certificate number.....

Date of issue.....

Description of apparatus.....

Issued to.....

Address.....

Country of manufacture or assembly.....

Manufacturer's name.....

Trade name of apparatus.....

Model identification of apparatus.....

.....
Postmaster General

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ANNEXURE C

APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE
(Regulation F3)

I, (a).....,

(b).....,

a company registered under the Companies Act, 1973 (Act 61 of 1973), intend to *manufacture for sale/import for sale the apparatus described below. I hereby apply in terms of regulation F3 of the regulations promulgated under the Radio Act, 1952 (Act 3 of 1952) for the issue to *me/the above-mentioned company of a certificate as mentioned in regulation F2 of the said regulations.

Description of apparatus.....

.....

*A sample of the above-mentioned apparatus is offered for examination with this application./A sample of the above-mentioned apparatus is not offered with this application but may be examined at[†]

.....

.....

.....

.....
*Signature of applicant / person authorised by company

.....

Date

(a) Insert the full names of natural person if application is made by natural person.

(b) Insert the name of the company if the application is made on behalf of a company.

* Delete whichever is not applicable;

† Give full particulars of the location where the apparatus may be examined.

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ANNEXURE D

[Annexure D is corrected by RSA GN R.148/1980.]

For the purposes of the Annexure the letters and figures in the left-hand column represent the class of suppressor mentioned in the column on the right against the relative letter or figure.

<i>Letter or figure</i>	<i>Class of suppressor</i>
1	Spark-plug suppressor.
2	Shielded spark-plug suppressor.
3	Suppressed spark plug or resistor spark plug.
4	Resistive cable.
5	Reactive cable.
A	Distributor cap with built-in centre resistor (resistor brush) or with plug-in resistor.
B	Rotor with resistor.
C	Distributor cap with built-in centre resistor (resistor brush) or with plug-in resistor and resistors in the distributor outlets or in the cables near the distributor cap.
D	Distributor cap with a resistor in the rotor and resistors in all the spark-plug outlets or spark-plug leads.
(i)	Internal-combustion engines with metal engine enclosures or special metal ignition-system enclosures -
(a)	with distributors shall be equipped with the following classes of suppressors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Class 1 together with class B or C or D. Class 2 together with class A or B or C or D. Class 3 together with class A or B or C or D, Class 4 (all spark-plug leads) together with class A or B. Class 4 (all leads). Class 5 (all spark-plug leads) together with class A or B.
(b)	without distributors shall be equipped with the following class of suppressors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Class 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5
(ii)	Internal-combustion engines without metal engine enclosures or special metal ignition-system enclosures -
(aa)	with distributors shall be equipped with the following classes of suppressors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Class 2 together with class C or D. Class 3 together with class C or D. Class 2 together with 4 or 5 (all leads). Class 3 together with 4 or S (all leads).
(bb)	without distributors shall be equipped with the following class of suppressor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Class 2 or 3.

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ANNEXURE E
MAXIMUM FEES FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CERTAIN APPARATUS

	R
1. Testing of mass-produced electrical apparatus.....	50, 00
2. Testing of mass-produced vehicles and apparatus equipped with internal-combustion engines	200, 00
3. Hourly rate.....	20, 00
4. Travelling costs, per kilometre	0, 10
5. Subsistence costs, per 24 hours	18,00

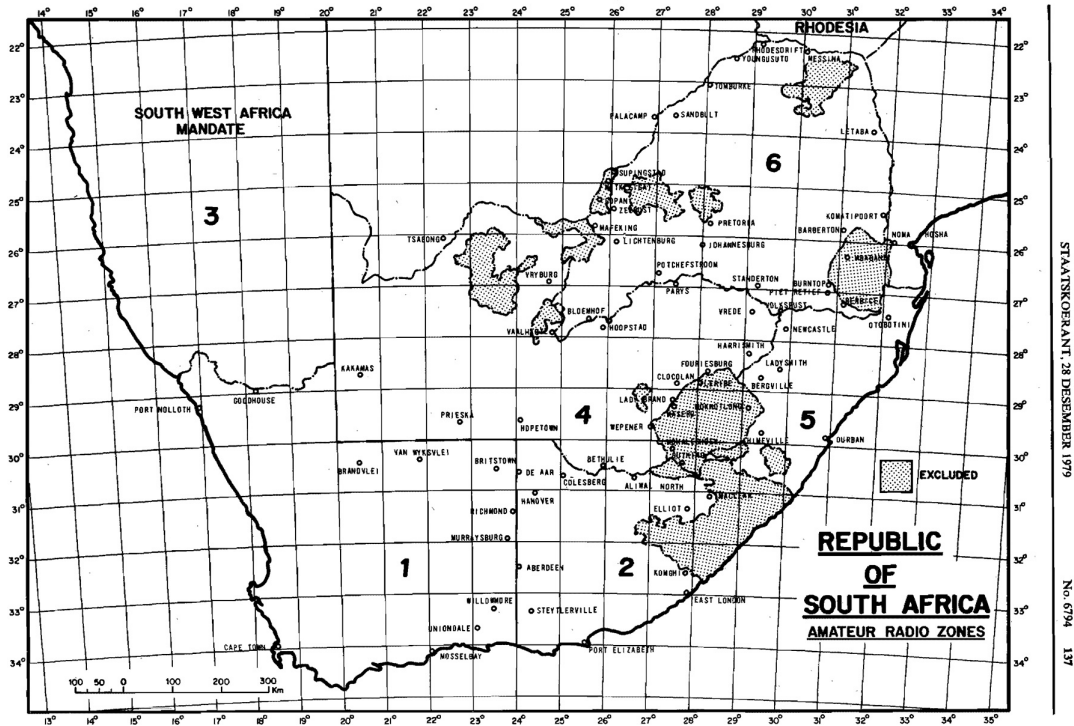
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ANNEXURE F

[Annexure F corrected by RSA GN R.148/1980 to insert the heading "ANNEXURE F"]

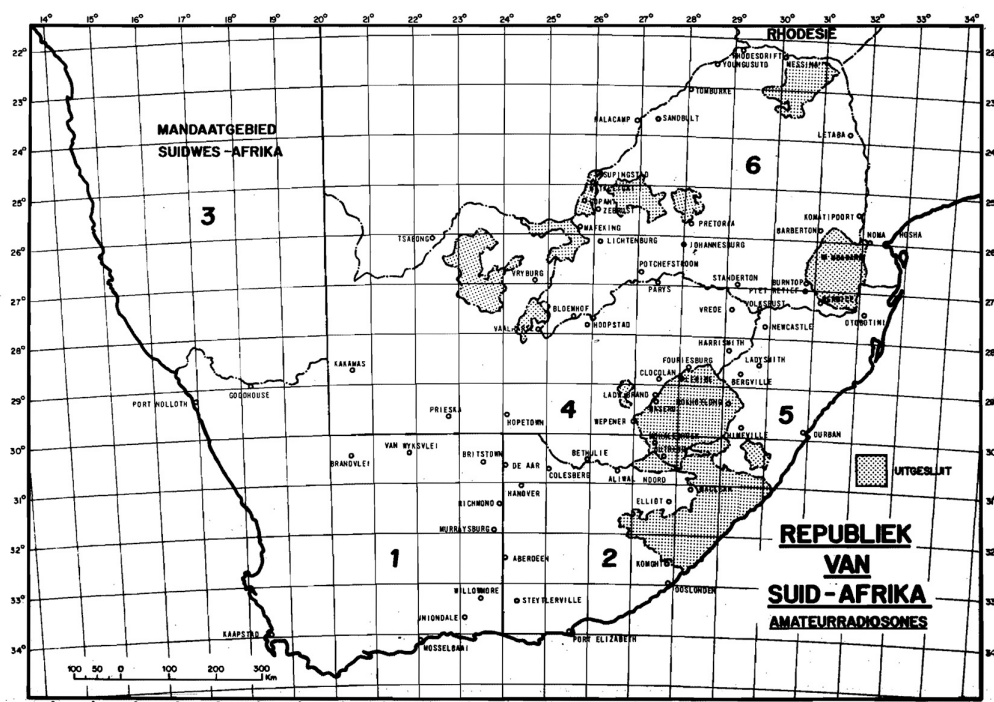
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