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SCOPING REPORT:

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A PARATUS TELECOMMUNICATION (PTY) LTD BASE TRANSCEIVER STATION IN EXT. 11 (ERF 2747), HENTIES BAY, NAMIBIA

PROJECT NUMBER: ECC-45-452-REP-02-D

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Project Name: Proposed construction of a Paratus Telecommunication (Pty) Ltd base
transceiver station in Ext. 11 (ERF 2747), Henties Bay, Namibia

Client Company Name: Paratus Telecommunications (Pty) Ltd.

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Ministry Reference: APP-001503

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ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
%	percentage
°C	degree celcius
BTS	base transceiver station
DEA	Directorate of Environmental Affairs
EAP	environmental assessment practitioner
ECC	Environmental Compliance Consultancy
EIA	environmental impact assessment
EMP	environmental management plan
EMR	electromagnetic radiation
ENE	east - northeast
ESIA	environmental and social impact assessment
GHz	gigahertz
I&APs	interested and affected parties
ICNIRP	Commission of Non-Ionising Radiation Protection
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFC	International Finance Corporation
kHz	Kilohertz
km	kilometres
km/h	kilometres per hour
Ltd.	Limited
m	metre
M ³	cubic metres
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MHz	megahertz
MICT	Ministry of Information and Communication Technology
mm	millimetre
NE	northeast
NIR	non-ionising radiation
Paratus	Paratus Telecommunications (Pty) Ltd.
PPE	personnel protective equipment
Pty	proprietary
SDWAN	Software-defined Wide Area Network
SOP	standard operating procedure
SSW	south-southwest

SW	southwest
W/m ²	watt per metre squared

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 COMPANY BACKGROUND

Paratus Telecommunication (Pty) Ltd, (herein referred to as the proponent) is a multinational organisation and Africa's largest infrastructure network offering comprehensive satellite services for almost 20 years. To meet the mobiles services (voice and data) users' demand throughout Namibia, the proponent proposes to construct a base transceiver station (BTS) on a portion of land (ERF 2747) in extension 11, Henties Bay, Erongo Region (Figure 1). The height of the BTS is predicted to be no longer than 30 m.

Paratus provides fiber, wireless, satellite and Software-defined Wide Area Network (SDWAN) solutions are advanced enough to support customers, ranging from personal use to large enterprises. One of the main goals' of Paratus is to expand their footprint through building and acquiring infrastructure. The construction of the BTS and associated infrastructure will allow Paratus to continue to provide quality connection services to its customers in Namibian regions. Henties Bay is a small town along the coast with a population of approximately 10000 and expanding rapidly, showing great potential for socio-economic growth and development within the next 5 years. Currently there is Mobile-LTE, SKY-FI services available to Henties Bay, provided by Paratus. The proposed project will overall enhance and promote effective information and communication services through expanding network coverage and telecommunication services to Henties Bay.

The proposed project requires an EIA to be conducted as stipulated in the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and its regulations, to obtain an environmental clearance certificate. As such, an environmental scoping report and EMP will describe the detailed potential environmental impact assessments and conditions or commitments, which will be adhered to by the proponent. The scoping report and EMP will be submitted to the competent authority as part of the decision-making process.



Figure 1- Location of the proposed project

1.2 PURPOSE OF THE SCOPING REPORT

Environmental Compliance Consultancy (ECC) has been appointed by Paratus Telecommunications (Pty) Ltd to undertake the EIA for the proposed construction of the BTS and associated infrastructure.

This report will present the findings of the EIA for the proposed construction of the BTS and associated infrastructure. It has been undertaken in terms of the requirements of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and the EIA Regulations (No. 30 of 2012). This scoping report, plus assessment and appendices will be submitted to the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology (MICT) and the Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA) at the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) for review as part of the application for an environmental clearance certificate.

This scoping report and EMP will address possible impacts, explore alternatives, develop technical recommendations and mitigation measures for the proposed construction of the BTS and its associated infrastructure.

1.3 THE PROPONENT OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Table 1 provides an overview of the contact details of the Proponent.

Table 1 - Proponent's details

Company Representative:	Contact Details:
Mr Robert Archer	Paratus Namibia Head Office: PO Box 90140, Klein Windhoek 102-106 Nickel Street, Prosperita Windhoek Namibia robert.archer@paratus.africa +264 (81) 127 6608

1.4

1.5 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER

The report has been prepared by Environmental Compliance Consultancy (Pty) Ltd (ECC) (Reg. No. 2022/0593) on behalf of the proponent. Authored by ECC employees with no material interest in the report's outcome, ECC maintains independence from the proponent and has no financial interest in the project apart from fair remuneration for professional fees. Payment of fees is not contingent on the report's results or any government decision. ECC members or employees are not, and do not intend to be, employed by the proponent, nor do

they hold any shareholding in the project. Personal views expressed by the writer may not reflect ECC or its client's views.

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1.6 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

The Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 stipulates that an environmental clearance certificate is required to undertake listed activities in terms of the Act and its regulations. Listed activities triggered by the proposed project are as follows:

LISTED ACTIVITY	EIA SCREENING FINDING
10.1. INFRASTRUCTURE (g) Communication networks including towers, telecommunication, and marine telecommunication line and cables.	- The proposed project will include: staging area development, minor ground preparation (trenches and levelling) of the site, storage and stockpiling of material for the construction of the tower, construction of the tower, installation of cables and wiring, concrete casting, construction of perimeter fencing and commissioning of transmitters, Maintenance.

2 APPROACH TO THE ASSESSMENT

2.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE ASSESSMENT

This assessment aims to determine which impacts are likely to be significant, to scope the available data and identify any gaps that need to be filled, to determine the spatial and temporal scope, and to identify the assessment methodology.

The scope of the assessment was determined by undertaking a preliminary assessment of the proposed project against the receiving environment, obtained through a desktop review and available site-specific literature.

2.2 THE ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The ESIA methodology applied to this assessment has been developed using the International Finance Corporation (IFC) standards and models, in particular, Performance Standard 1, 'Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts' (International Finance Corporation, 2017) (International Finance Corporation, 2012), which establishes the importance of:

- Integrated assessment to identify the environmental and social impacts, risks, and opportunities of Projects;
- Effective community engagement through disclosure of Project-related information and consultation with local communities on matters that directly affect them; and
- The proponent's management of environmental and social performance throughout the life of the Project.

Furthermore, the Namibian Draft Procedures and Guidance for ESIA and EMP (Republic of Namibia, 2008), as well as international and national best practice, and over 25 years of combined EIA experience, were also drawn upon in the assessment process. This impact assessment is a formal process in which the potential effects of the Project on the biophysical, social, and economic environments are identified, assessed, and reported so that the significance of potential impacts can be taken into account when considering whether to grant approval, consent, or support for the proposed Project.

2.3 SCREENING OF THE PROJECT

The first stages in the ESIA process are to register the Project with the DEA/MEFT (completed) and undertake a screening exercise to determine whether it is considered a listed activity under the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and associated regulations, and if significant impacts may arise from the Project. The location, scale, and duration of Project activities will be considered against the receiving environment. The full ESIA process is shown in Figure 2.

The proposed Project is a listed activity and potential impacts could occur. Thus, it was concluded that a scoping report with impact assessment would suffice for the proposed Project and that a preliminary EMP would be submitted with the scoping report as part of the application process for the environmental clearance certificate.

1. Project screening

Complete

The first stages in the ESIA process are to undertake a screening exercise to determine whether the Project triggers listed activities under the Environmental Management Act, 2007, and its regulations. The screening phase of the Project is a preliminary analysis, in order to determine ways in which the Project might interact with the biophysical, social, and economic environments.

Stakeholder engagement:

- Registration of the project
- Preparation of the BID

2. Establishing the assessment scope

Complete

Where an ESIA is required, the second stage is to scope the assessment. The main aim of this stage is to determine which impacts are likely to be significant; to scope the available data and any gaps that need to be filled; to determine the spatial and temporal scope; and to identify the assessment methodology.

The scope of this assessment was determined through undertaking a preliminary assessment of the proposed Project against the receiving environment. Feedback from consultation with the public and the Proponent informs this process. The following environmental and social topics were scoped into the assessment, as there was the potential for significant impacts to occur. Impacts that are identified as potentially significant during the screening and scoping phase are taken forward for further assessment in the ESIA process. These are:

BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

- Avifauna
- Visual
- Ambient noise

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

- Community health, safety and security on and off site
- Employment opportunities
- Air qualities, including dust emissions
- Impact on residential property value

The following topics were scoped out of the ESIA, and they are therefore not discussed further in this report.

- An assessment of safety impacts or risks associated with exploration are not included within the scope of this assessment and will be addressed by the Proponent in a site-specific safety management plan.

3. Baseline studies

Complete

A robust baseline is required, in order to provide a reference point against which any future changes associated with a Project can be assessed, and to allow suitable mitigation and monitoring to be identified.

The Project site-specific area has been studied as part of the ESIA process, and the following has been conducted as part of this assessment:

- Desktop studies
- Consultation with stakeholders

The environmental and social baselines are provided in the scoping study.

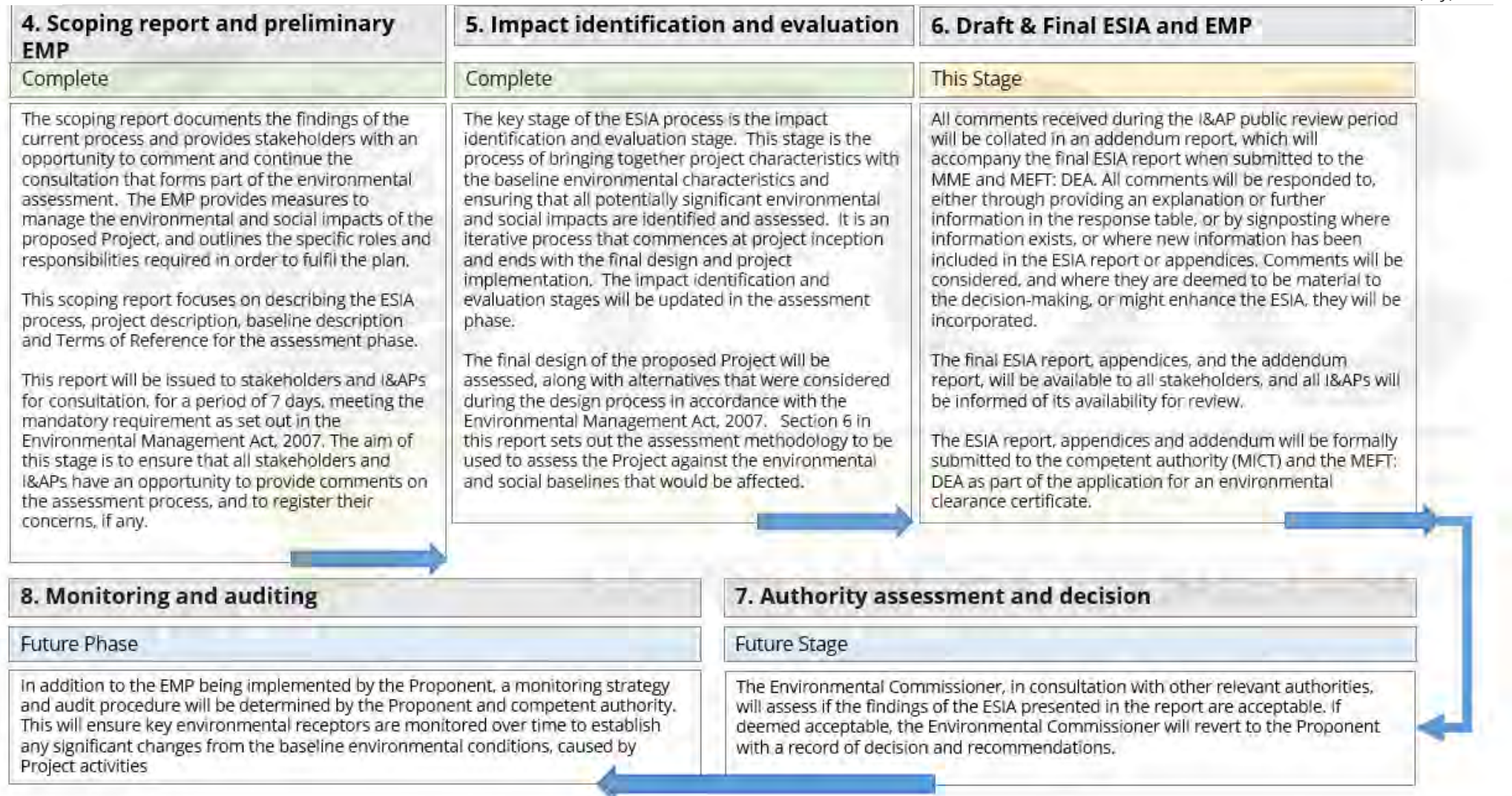


Figure 2 – ESIA process and stages complete

2.4 SCOPING AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Where a detailed assessment is required, the second stage is to scope the assessment. The main aims of this stage are to determine which impacts are likely to be significant; scope the available data and any gaps which need to be filled; determine the spatial and temporal scope and identify the assessment methodology.

The scoping phase of the Project is a preliminary analysis to determine ways in which the Project interacts with the biophysical, social, and economic environment. Potential impacts are identified, and the significance is assessed during the screening and scoping phase. The details and outcome of the impact assessment are discussed in sections 6 and 7 of this scoping report. Feedback from consultation with the Proponent and stakeholders also informs the analysis of the impacts. The following environmental and social aspects were considered in the impact assessment process:

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

- Community health, safety and security on and off site
- Employment opportunities
- Air quality, including dust emissions
- Impact on residential property value

BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

- Impact on Avifauna
- Visual
- Ambient noise

2.5 BASELINE STUDY

Baseline studies are undertaken as part of the scoping stage, which involves collecting all pertinent information from the status of the receiving environment. This provides a baseline against which changes that occur as a result of the proposed Project can be measured. For the proposed Project, baseline information was obtained through a desktop study, consultation, and engagement with stakeholders (Appendix B), focusing on environmental receptors that could be affected by the proposed Project, and verified through site-specific information. The baseline information is covered in Chapter 5.

2.6 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

A stakeholder mapping exercise was undertaken to identify individuals or groups of stakeholders and the method by which they will be engaged during the ESIA process. Stakeholders were approached through direct communication (door-to-door notice, letters and phone calls), the national press, or directly by email. A summarised list of stakeholders for this project is given below:

- Surrounding residential owners
- The general public with an interest in the Project
- Ministry of Information and Communication Technology
- Erongo Regional Council
- Henties Bay Municipality

The records of the public consultation process in the form of a summary report will provide a list of interested and affected parties (I&APs), evidence of consultation, including minutes of public meetings, advertisements in national newspapers, and a summary of the comments or questions raised by the public.

2.6.1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

The BID presents a high-level description of the proposed Project, sets out the ESIA process, and outlines when and how consultation will be undertaken. It also provides contact details for further Project-specific inquiries to all registered I&APs. The BID was distributed to registered I&APs, and it can be found in Appendix B.

2.6.2 NEWSPAPER AND ADVERTISEMENTS

Notices of the proposed project were circulated on 6 June 2023 and 13 June 2023 in the 'Republikein' and "Allgemeine Zeitung" newspapers (Appendix C). The purpose of this was to commence the consultation process by informing the public and potential I&APs, allowing them to register an interest with the project.

2.6.3 SITE NOTICES

Neighbouring properties and stakeholders were informed about the proposed project by providing a site notice at the proposed site (Appendix D).

2.6.4 PUBLIC MEETING

In terms of Section 22 of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and its regulations, to register I&APs. A public meeting is not a requirement during the public consultation process for all projects. The EAP decided not to arrange public meetings for the project but engage directly with stakeholders and invite all registered I&APs to raise their concerns and make comments in writing.

2.6.5 SUMMARY OF ISSUES RAISED

The I&APs were encouraged to provide constructive input during the consultation period. All comments, questions or concerns received during the consultation process are in

Table 2. The public was provided with an opportunity to send any comments on the draft scoping report and the EMP which was included and addressed in the addendum report (Appendix G)

Table 2 - Concerns and comments raised by stakeholders and I&APs during the public consultation process

Stakeholder name and method through which feedback was received	Comments/Questions Received	Response/Clarification
CF Janse van Rensburg Resident next to proposed site – Received via phone call	Expressed concern about the local seagulls and other bird species that roost and/or land on the telecommunication tower, which creates a significant amount of waste and pollution in neighbouring yards.	Waste produced by local birds has been taken into consideration during the impact assessment and mitigation measures are highlighted in this report under section 7, P. 38 and the EMP (Appendix A).
Elmarie van Rensburg Resident next to proposed site – Received via email	The resident explained that she does not want the communication tower to be constructed near her home, as there are better areas to place it. She is concerned about bird dropping, poor internet signal and the value of her property.	Waste produced by local birds has been taken into consideration during the impact assessment and mitigation measures are highlighted in this report under section 7, P. 38 and the EMP (Appendix A). There are no consistent market evidence that suggests any negative impacts on residential properties as a result of a communications tower in the area.
Dawie Grobler Resident near the proposed site - Received via ECC website	This will affect the value of my property negatively. Create health and security risks. With all the birds visiting this tower it would be difficult to keep the houses in the surrounding clean. It can also have a negative effect on my reception of my Wi-Fi. I am sure enough space on another exist to erect this tower.	Waste produced by local birds has been taken into consideration during the impact assessment and mitigation measures are highlighted in this report under section 7, P.38 and the EMP (Appendix A). There is no consistent market evidence that suggests any negative impacts on residential

Stakeholder name and method through which feedback was received	Comments/Questions Received	Response/Clarification
		properties as a result of a communications tower in the area.

3 REVIEW OF LEGAL ENVIRONMENT

As stated in Section 1, an environmental clearance certificate is required for any activity listed in the Government Notice No. 29 of 2012 of the EMA 2007. A thorough review of relevant legislation has been conducted for the proposed Project. Table 3 below identifies relevant legal requirements specific to the Project. Table 4 provides the national policies and plans.

Table **5** specifies permits relevant to the Project. This chapter outlines the regulatory framework applicable to the proposed Project.

3.1 NATIONAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Table 3 - Details of the regulatory framework as it applies to the proposed project

National regulatory regime	Summary	Applicability to the Project
Communication Act, No. 8 of 2009 and relevant regulations, subject to the regulations regarding Licences as published in Government Gazette 5037, Notice No 308, 13 September 2012	The Act provides for the regulation of telecommunication services and networks; broadcasting postal services and the use and allocation of radio spectrum; the establishment of an independent Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia (CRAN); to make provision for its powers and function; the granting of special rights to telecommunications licensees; the creation of an association to manage the internet domain namespace; and for matters connected therewith	The proposed project is compliant with this act and relevant regulations including license conditions for telecommunication service licenses.
The Aviation Act No. 74 of 1962 and Namibian Civil Aviation Regulations Part 139	Provides effect to certain International Aviation Conventions and makes provision for the control, regulation and encouragement of flying within the Republic of Namibia and for other matters incidental thereto	Provides the regulations for setting up cellular structures e.g., on obstacle limitation and marking such as no obstacle higher than 45 m above mean level of the landing area will be erected or be allowed to come into existence, within a distance of 15 km measured from the aerodrome reference point of any aerodrome, unless the plans for such erection or coming into existence have been approved by the executive director.

National regulatory regime	Summary	Applicability to the Project
The Regional Councils Act (No. 22 of 1992)	This Act sets out the conditions under which Regional Councils must be elected and administer each delineated region. From a land use and project planning point of view, their duties include, as described in section 28 “to undertake the planning of the development of the region for which it has been established with a view to physical, social, and economic characteristics, urbanisation patterns, natural resources, economic development potential, infrastructure, land utilisation pattern and sensitivity of the natural environment. The main objective of this Act is to initiate, supervise, manage, and evaluate development.	The construction site falls under the Erongo Regional Council, which will form a part of the I&APs and will be consulted during the ESIA Process.
Local Authorities Act, No. 23 of 1992	To provide for the determination, for purposes of local government, of local authority councils; the establishment of such local authority councils; and to define the powers, duties and functions of local authority councils; and to provide for incidental matters.	Henties Bay Municipality is the responsible Local Authority who should be consulted to ensure that the proposed project is compliant with the act, its regulations and their by-laws.
Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and its regulations, including the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, No. 30 of 2012	The act aims to promote sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources by establishing principles for decision-making on matters affecting the environment. It sets the principles of environmental management	This scoping report includes the findings of the scoping phase and ESIA for the proposed project’s activities. The assessment and report have been undertaken in line with the

National regulatory regime	Summary	Applicability to the Project
	as well as the functions and powers of the Minister. The act requires certain activities to obtain an environmental clearance certificate before project development. The act states an EIA may be undertaken and submitted as part of the environmental clearance certificate application. MEFT is responsible for the protection and management of Namibia's natural environment. The Department of Environmental Affairs, under MEFT is responsible for the administration of the EIA process.	requirements of this act and associated regulations.
Soil Conservation Act, No. 76 of 1969	Makes provision for the prevention and control of soil erosion and the protection, improvement and the conservation, improvement and manner of use of the soil and vegetation.	During trenching and leveling activities in the construction phase, there will be minimal soil disturbance.
The Atomic Energy and Radiation Protection Act, No. 5 of 2005	This act provides for adequate protection of the environment and of people in current and future generations against the harmful effects of radiation by controlling and regulating the production, processing, handling, use, holding, storage, transport and disposal of radiation sources and radioactive materials, and controlling and regulating prescribed non-ionising radiation sources.	The proposed BTS has the potential of emitting minimal non-ionising radiation.

National regulatory regime	Summary	Applicability to the Project
Labour Act (No. 6 of 1992)	The Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment is aimed at ensuring harmonious labour relations through promoting social justice, occupational health and safety and enhanced labour market services for the benefit of all Namibians. This ministry insures effective implementation of the Labour Act no. 6 of 1992.	The proponent should ensure the safety and welfare of employers throughout the construction and operational phase.

3.2 NATIONAL POLICIES AND PLANS

Table 4 - National policies and plans

Policy or plan	Description	Relevance to the Project
Convention on International Civil Aviation, Annex 14	Annex to the Convention on International Civil Aviation - Chapter 4: Obstacle restrictions and removal - Chapter 6: Visual aids and donating of obstacles	The proposed BTS may be an obstacle to aerodromes in Namibia. Should the BTS be close to existing aerodromes, an assessment should be made in accordance with the document. The use of visual aids on the BTS may provide visibility to aircraft.
"Guidelines for Limiting Exposure to Time-Varying Electric, Magnetic, and Electromagnetic Fields (up to 300GHz)" (April 1998 developed by the	ICNIRP provides international standards and guidelines for the limiting adverse effects of non-ionising radiation on human health and well-being, and, where appropriate, provides scientifically bases advice on non-ionising radiation protection including the provision of guidelines on limiting exposure. This ICNIRP publication	Proper assessments and research will be carried out to investigate the impacts of electromagnetic radiation on nearby residents and the general community.

Policy or plan	Description	Relevance to the Project
International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (ICNIRP))	resulted from a thorough review of the scientific literature and assessed all health risks to both the public and workers. ICNIRP exposure limits for non-ionising radiation is 4.5 W/m ² .	

Table 5 - Relevant permits and licences required by Paratus for the project

Permit/Licence	Relevant Authority	Validity
Class Comprehensive Telecommunications Service License (ECS & ECNS)	Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia	5 Years
Spectrum Use Licenses	Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia	1 Year
Broadcasting Service License for Signal Distribution	Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia	5 Years

4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

4.1 NEED FOR THE PROJECT

Telecommunication services in Namibia are in high demand and the telecommunication market experienced strong growth in recent years and is expected to have continued growth. This can be contributed to the fact that the Namibia's population is increasing and modernising, with Henties Bay's population almost doubling in the last 8 years. There is an extraordinary rise in the use of internet-enabled devices (mobile devices) which supports 3G, 4G and 5G services. Therefore, Paratus has identified the need to provide increased telecommunication services and hence improve customers' satisfaction in cellular networks, by constructing a BTS within the proposed site in Henties Bay. The BTS provides the physical connection of mobile devices to the network. Additionally, the proposed site has the ideal topography and landscape with no significant land-use issues which are unlikely to limit the network coverage.

4.2 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

In terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and its regulations, alternatives considered should be analysed and presented in the EIA reports. This requirement ensures that during the design evolution and decision-making process, potential environmental impacts, costs, and technical feasibility have been considered, which leads to the best option(s) being identified.

Considering the need for telecommunication service, network coverage optimisation and availability, ERF 2747 in Extension 11, Henties Bay was selected. No other alternatives were considered.

4.2.1 NO-GO ALTERNATIVES

If the BTS is not constructed, Paratus will not be able to supply telecommunication services necessary for the increased demand for network coverage around the proposed site. As a result, poor reception and/or no network access for mobile phone users will occur. In that regard, the "no-go alternative" is not preferred, and as such, the project could positively contribute to economic growth and other development by providing market-related, fast and reliable telecommunication service with minimal negative impacts.

4.3 PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

4.3.1 PROPOSED BASE TRANSCEIVER STATION AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE

The first phase of the project will comprise of:

- The Henties Bay Municipality will provide a layout plan for the exact location on the identified erven to be used for the BTS.

- Paratus will install their electrical meter, and
- Following completion, Paratus will be responsible for the proper maintenance of the BTS and its associated infrastructure.

4.3.2 CONSTRUCTION PHASE

The proposed construction phase will include low-impact and non-intrusive activities. The following activities will occur during the proposed project:

- Staging area development
- Minor ground preparation (trenches and levelling) of the site
- Storage and stockpiling of material for the construction of the tower
- Construction of the tower
- Installation of cables and wiring
- Concrete casting
- Construction of perimeter fencing, and
- Commissioning of transmitters.

4.3.3 EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

Equipment and material necessary for construction will be stockpiled in staging areas, which are located near the proposed site. The BTS height will be between 25 m to 30 m to provide 100% transmission and reception of telecommunication service signals. The typical BTS equipment would include 3G access power solutions-APS6-400 series, high-performance point-to-point microwave antenna, FibeAir IP-20G radio, panel antenna and AirHarmony 4000/4200/4400. The tilt angle of the tower is -2. The delivery of construction equipment and material will be done with light-to-heavy transport vehicles using the existing roads. No abnormal or hazardous loads will be used. The public exposure from the equipment is less than 10 Mj kg²¹ for waorker and 2Mj kg²¹ for the general public. In Table 6 the maximum output power is shown for the two different exposure categories.

Table 6 - Whole body SAR exclusion power levels

Exposure category	Maximum output power (rms)
General public	Max. power [W] = general public whole body SAR limit [W/kg] * 12.5 kg; 4-year-old child body mass = 1 W
Occupational	Max. power [W] = occupational whole body SAR limit [W/kg] * 42 kg; 16-year-old worker body mass = 16.8 W

4.3.4 WORKERS AND ACCOMMODATION

The proposed project will create over 10 employment opportunities to the local community, mainly from Henties Bay during the construction period. All project employees will be accommodated in Henties Bay during the construction phase.

4.3.5 RESOURCE USE AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

All the waste generated during the construction phase on site will be disposed of in the nearest appropriate dump site e.g., Rent-A-Drum skip removal.

4.3.6 OPERATIONAL PHASE

During the operational phase, the telecommunication infrastructure will require little intervention. Regular inspections (Monthly and yearly) will be conducted by the site manager.

4.3.7 DECOMMISSIONING PHASE

If the proposed BTS and associated infrastructure is no longer required, the equipment may be removed, followed by a rehabilitation and/or reclamation of the area. Alternatively, and with the agreement of interested or identified stakeholders, the BTS and associated infrastructure could remain to be leased for future telecommunication service use.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE

An environmental and socio-economic baseline and a description of the existing biophysical environment is given in this section. This section has been compiled from a desktop study.

5.1 LAND USE

The location of the proposed project is in Extension 11 (ERF 2747) which is a new and developing urban residential area in the southern part of Henties Bay, Erongo Region. Henties Bay, is a small coastal town approximately 70 km north of Swakopmund. Henties Bay is major a tourist and holiday destination, retirement area and provides high potential for investment and business opportunity. Paratus has considered sharing existing infrastructure as required by the Communication Act of 2009; however, operating capacity is at its limits. As Henties Bay continues to expand it is becoming increasingly vital to add telecommunication service infrastructure to ensure efficient network coverage. Paratus will be willing to share the infrastructure with fellow telecommunication service providers in the near future.

5.2 CLIMATE

The climate along the Namibian coast is characterised by low rainfall, less radiation and sunshine, stronger winds and frequent fog (Mendelsohn, Jarvis, Roberts, et al., 2002). Henties Bay has a subtropical desert climate with virtually little to no rainfall (<10 mm) annually. The area's climate is characterised by mild to warm summer and cool winters with the average temperatures ranging between 10 °C and 34 °C (Figure 3). Fog and dew are the most common form of precipitation. Wind can occur any time of the day reaching up to 28km/h, with the predominant winds from SW-SSW and NE – ENE (Figure 4).

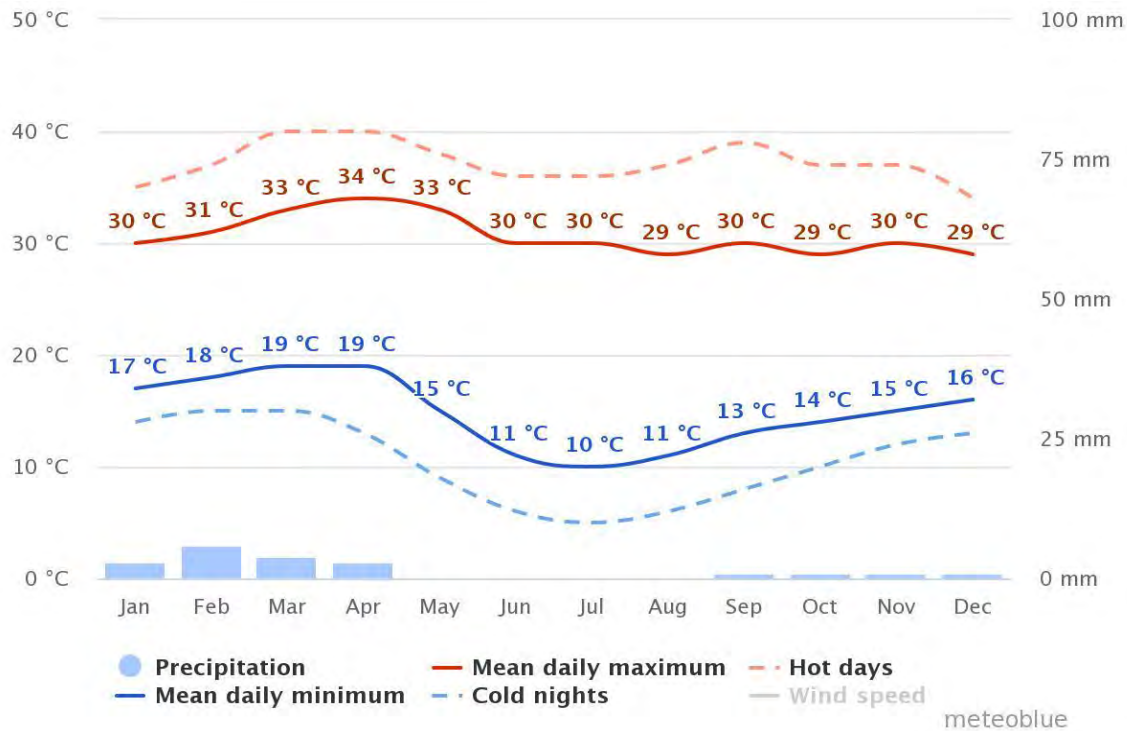


Figure 3 - Annual Temperatures and precipitation in Henties Bay (meteoblue, 2023)

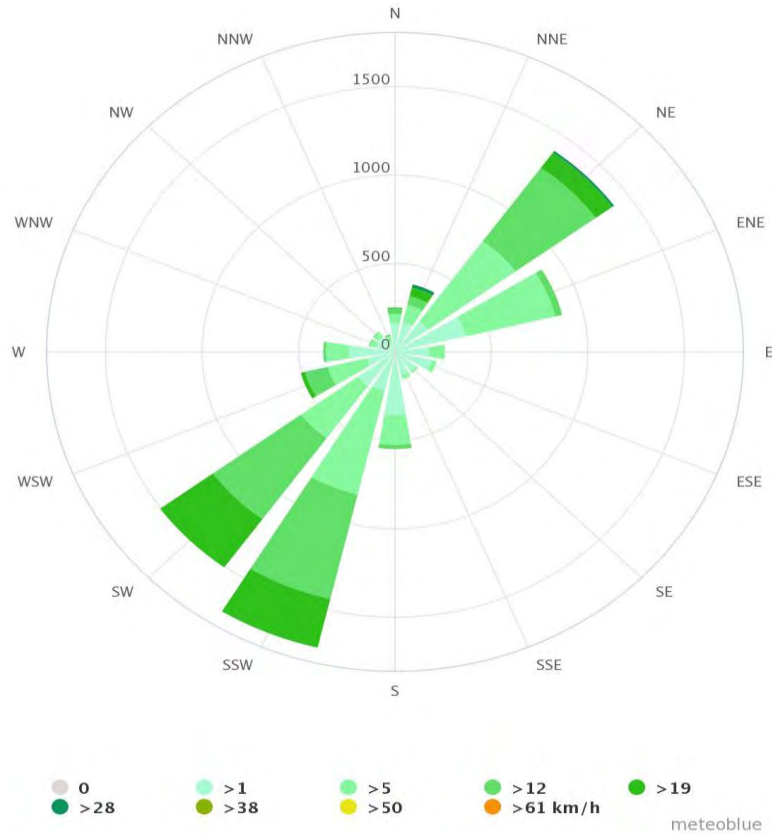


Figure 4 - Wind rose showing the hours blown per year from the indicated direction in Henties Bay (meteoblue, 2023)

5.3 SOILS, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Majority of Henties Bay consist of Petric Gypsisols soil (which only covers 1.9% of the country) with a sandy to loamy sand soil texture. Gypsisols are found where there is a source of sulphate and calcium to form gypsum and where evaporation is much higher than precipitation (Mendelsohn, et al, 2022). These soils have very low fertility levels and therefore only the toughest vegetation survive here (Mendelsohn et al, 2003). The proposed project is within the Kalahari and Namib sand geology that make up the Damaraland Igneous Province (Mendelsohn, et al, 2003). The Henties Bay area is supported by rocks of Damara Sequence, intruded by dolerites dykes of Karoo age. The main rock types in this area are calc-silicate rock, marble, dolomitic marble and gneissic-granite (Bulley, 1986). The topography and landscape are relatively flat.

5.4 HYDROGEOLOGY

According to Mendelsohn, et al (2003) and Mendelsohn, et al (2022) the proposed site falls over an area with little to no groundwater, as the rock body has low or very limited groundwater potential, yielding between 0.5 m³ and 3 m³ water per hour. The small amount of groundwater may be safe for farms and small communities.

5.5 FAUNA AND FLORA

No endemic, threatened, rare or sensitive fauna and flora species are present at the proposed site.

5.6 RADIATION BACKGROUND

The potential impact of radiation on human health is a concern, especially for the neighbouring residents of the proposed site. The increased usage of cell phones worldwide has raised major concern on their potential impact on human health and potential hazard towards birds and bees (Singh, et al, 2016). There have been continuous claims of wild bird populations as well as bumblebees in the vicinity of high radioactivity (Siddoo-Atwal, 2018).

Electromagnetic radiation (EMR) from telecommunication towers is mainly comprised of high-frequency radio waves or microwaves (Siddoo-Atwal, 2018). There are two types of radiation: ionising and non-ionising radiation. Ionising radiation can be characterised as radiation that carries enough energy to detach electrons from atoms, causing the atom to become charged/ionised while non-ionising radiation has less energy and are unable to ionise atoms. Natural sources of nonionising radiation are sunlight and thermal radiation, while man-made sources of nonionising radiation are microwave ovens, cell phones, network towers and power lines (Adelaja Osibote, 2020).

The International Commission for Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) is an independent scientific commission providing guidelines with regards to non-ionising

radiation (NIR) for the health and safety of human lives and the environment. ICNIRP specifically provides guidelines for humans exposed to radiofrequency electromagnetic fields in the range 100 kHz to 300 GHz. The ICNIRP exposure limits for non-ionising radiation of antennas operating at 900 MHz is 4.5 W/m² (ICNIRP, 1998). The specific frequency range for the BTS is 1800 MHz and the output power, 40 Watts (W). The strength and intensity of the radiofrequency diminishes rapidly with distance and even more due to the signal having to pass through different objects and obstacles such as buildings and trees. Below is Table 7 with the compliance boundaries for the general public and occupational levels.

Table 7 – Compliance boundaries for general public and occupational levels

Power	General public levels		Occupational levels	
	Frequency range			
	698-960 MHz	1710-2690 MHz	698-960 MHz	1710-2690 MHz
	Distance			
2 W	150 cm (59.1 in.)	100 cm (39.4 in.)	70 cm (27.6 in.)	50 cm (19.7 in.)
5 W	230 cm (90.1 in.)	150 cm (59.1 in.)	110 cm (43.3 in.)	70 cm (27.6 in.)
10 W	320 cm (126 in.)	210 cm (82.7 in.)	150 cm (59.1 in.)	100 cm (39.4 in.)
20 W	450 cm (177.2 in.)	290 cm (114.2 in.)	210 cm (82.7 in.)	140 cm (55.1 in.)
30 W	550 cm (216.5 in.)	350 cm (137.8 in.)	260 cm (102.4 in.)	160 cm (63 in.)
40 W	640 cm (252 in.)	410 cm (161.4 in.)	290 cm (114.2 in.)	190 cm (74.8 in.)
50 W	710 cm (279.5 in.)	460 cm (181.1 in.)	330 cm (130 in.)	210 cm (82.7 in.)
60 W	780 cm (307.1 in.)	500 cm (196.9 in.)	360 cm (141.7 in.)	230 cm (90.1 in.)
70 W	840 cm (330.7 in.)	540 cm (212.6 in.)	390 cm (153.5 in.)	250 cm (98.4 in.)
80 W	900 cm (354.3 in.)	580 cm (228.3 in.)	410 cm (161.4 in.)	270 cm (106.3 in.)
90 W	950 cm (374 in.)	610 cm (240.2 in.)	440 cm (173.2 in.)	280 cm (110.2 in.)

The component specifications for 900 MHz and 1800 MHz also apply to 850 MHz and 1900 MHz products respectively, and can be used to demonstrate compliance with FCC guidelines for human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields contained in the FCC

5.7 SOCIAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC

Easier, faster and more efficient advances in telecommunication services in Namibia resulted in a positive socio-economic impact in recent years. Growth in telecommunication services has led to significant economic growth, employment opportunities and development. During the Covid-19 pandemic, telecommunication services became essential as it played a key role in businesses due to more people working from home. Since the Covid-19 pandemic there has been a rapid increase in remote job positions which contribute to the need for telecommunication services (Gifford, 2022).

5.7.1 EMPLOYMENT

According to Namibia Statistic Agency (NSA) results from a labour force survey carried out in 2016 showed that Erongo region has the lowest unemployment rate (21.9%) in the country. Furthermore, Erongo region's youth also has the lowest unemployment rate (25%), not including those studying at a tertiary level. The unemployment rate for Erongo region has dropped from 30% in 2011 which was lower than the national rate (Namibia Statistics Agency, 2011). Hoadley (2009), states that compared to other regions in Namibia, Erongo region has the second highest level of development and the second lowest rate of human poverty.

5.7.2 ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Namibia has experienced an economic growth of 3.5% in 2022, mostly driven by diamond mining activities, there is however a lingering pandemic impact and Namibia is still recovering from the COVID-19 restrictions. Employment is projected to remain below pre-pandemic levels as the workforce slowly recovers. Fuel prices and inflation increased to a five-year high of 6.1% in 2022 a negative impact on consumers. Namibia has recognised the crucial role of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in driving the economic growth and development. It has been identified that increasing the availability of the appropriate digital infrastructure is vital in developing the country's digital economy.

5.8 CULTURAL HERITAGE

Henties Bay is not known for its rich historical and cultural sites but rather for its traditional fish festival and angling competition in the hopes of attracting more tourists to visit the small town. Nevertheless, the proponent will ensure that the proposed BTS and associated infrastructure blend with the environment as practically as possible to minimise the visual impacts.

5.9 NOISE AND VIBRATIONS

The proposed site is in an urban residential area therefore, the noise would be minimal, and no vibrations are expected from the proposed project. There would be minimal temporary localised noise generated during the construction activities of the BTS however, the impact will be over a short period of time and will occur during normal working hours (7:00 am – 5:00 pm).

6 IMPACT IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

6.1 INTRODUCTION

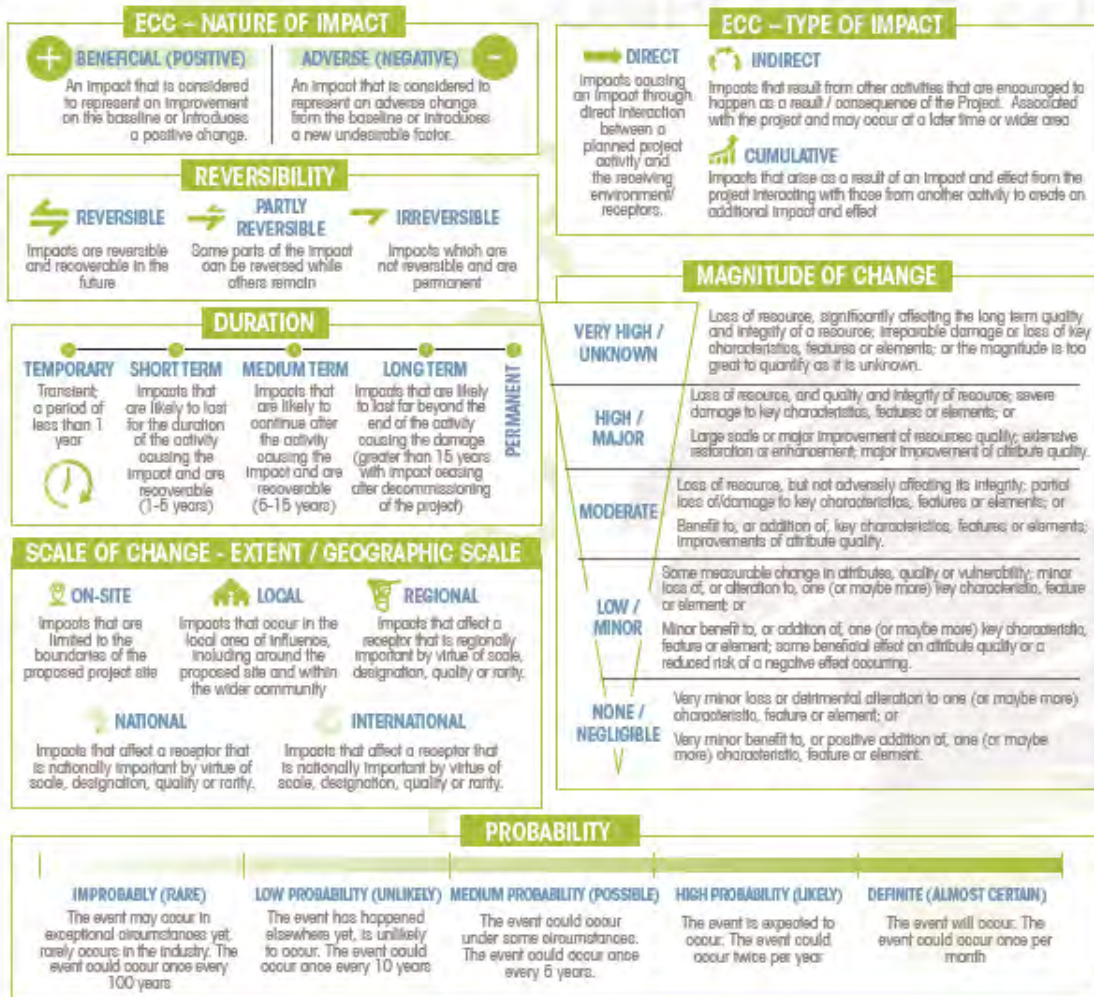
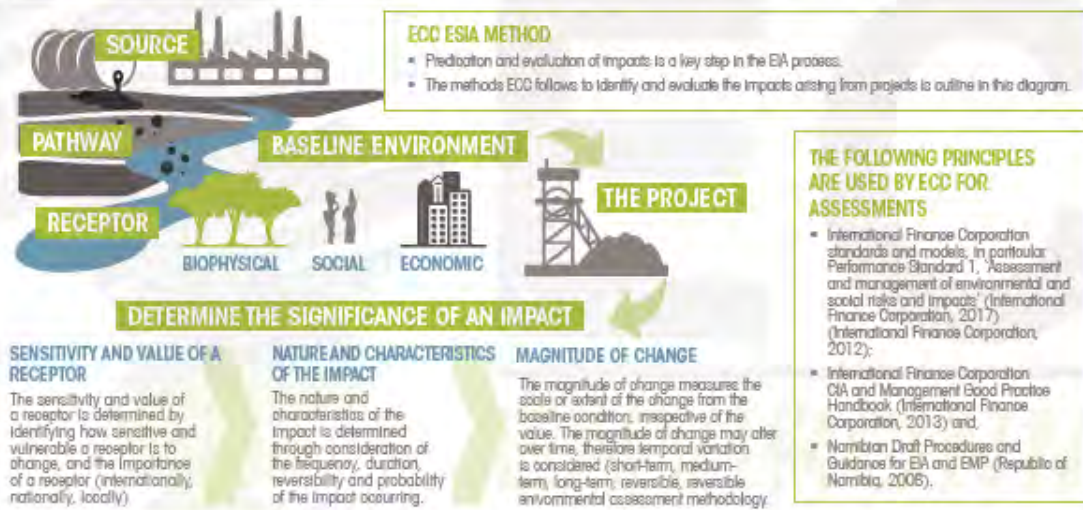
The impact assessment method described in this chapter by ECC is designed to systematically identify and evaluate potential environmental and social impacts that may arise from a proposed project. The method takes into consideration the baseline characteristics of the project area and assesses the significance of impacts based on various factors, including the sensitivity and value of environmental and social receptors, the nature and characteristics of the potential impact, and the magnitude of potential change.

The method shown in Figure 5 provides assessment guidance that is used to evaluate impacts, and it also acknowledges any limitations, uncertainties, and assumptions associated with the assessment methodology. It outlines how impacts are identified and evaluated, and how the level of significance is derived. The method also addresses the application of mitigation measures in the assessment, and how additional mitigations are identified.

This chapter provides a structured approach for evaluating the potential impacts of a proposed project on the environment and social aspects. It considers various factors to determine the significance of impacts and provides guidance on how to identify and evaluate potential impacts. It also recognises the limitations and uncertainties associated with impact assessment methodologies, which adds transparency and credibility to the assessment process.

Overall, this chapter provides a comprehensive and systematic approach for conducting impact assessments, which can help ensure that potential environmental and social impacts are thoroughly evaluated and addressed in the decision-making process for the proposed project. However, it is important to note that the effectiveness of this method would ultimately depend on its implementation and the accuracy of the baseline data and assumptions used in the assessment. Therefore, regular reviews and updates of the methodology based on new information and feedback from stakeholders would be recommended to improve its accuracy and relevance.

ECC IMPACT PREDICATION AND EVALUATION METHODOLOGY



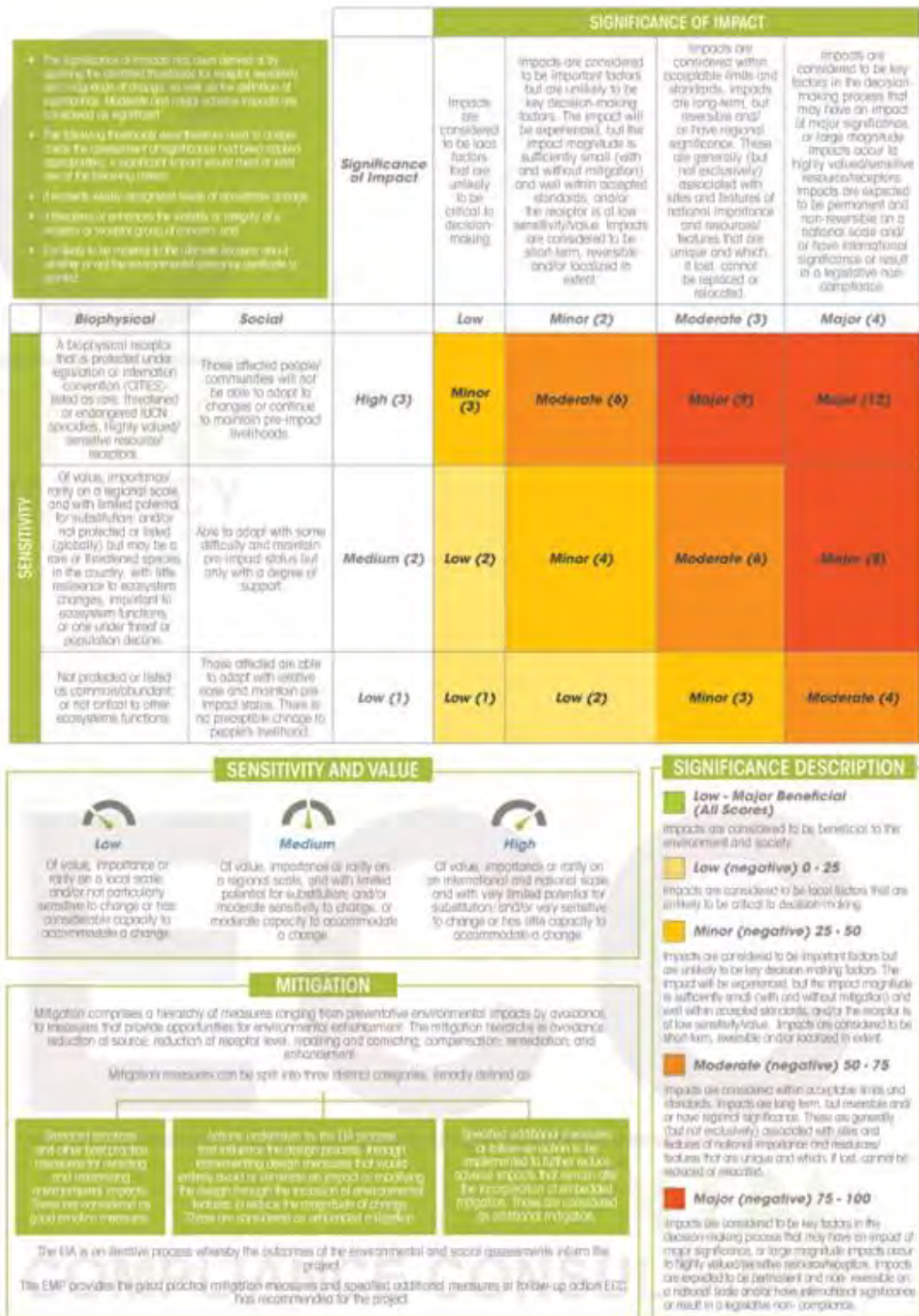


Figure 5 - ECC ESIA methodology based on IFC standards

6.2 ASSESSMENT GUIDANCE

The principal documents used to inform the assessment method are:

- International Finance Corporation standards and models, in particular Performance Standard 1, 'Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts' (International Finance Corporation, 2017) (International Finance Corporation, 2012),
- International Finance Corporation CIA and Management Good Practice Handbook (International Finance Corporation, 2013); and,
- Namibian Draft Procedures and Guidance for EIA and EMP (Republic of Namibia, 2008).

6.3 LIMITATIONS, UNCERTAINTIES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The limitations and uncertainties associated with the assessment methodology in Namibia were observed to include the absence of topic-specific assessment guidance, with a generic methodology being applied based on IFC (International Finance Corporation) guidance and professional judgement. This implies that there may be limitations in terms of tailoring the assessment to specific topics or issues relevant to Namibia, and that the methodology may not fully capture the unique characteristics and nuances of the local context.

The impact assessment process also acknowledged the presence of uncertainties, and assumptions were made based on realistic worst-case scenarios to ensure that potential environmental impacts were identified and assessed comprehensively. These assumptions and uncertainties were identified and documented during the assessment process shown in Table 8 in line with best practice.

A cautious approach was applied where uncertainties existed, allowing for the identification and assessment of potential impacts based on worst-case scenarios. The limitations and uncertainties were acknowledged and described in the baseline section of the assessment, indicating transparency and awareness of potential limitations in the methodology.

It is important to note that the limitations and uncertainties identified in the assessment methodology may introduce potential biases or inaccuracies in the assessment results. Therefore, it is recommended to regularly review and update the methodology to address these limitations and uncertainties, and to ensure that it remains robust and relevant for the specific context of Namibia. Additionally, incorporating stakeholder feedback and local knowledge can also contribute to improving the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the assessment process.

Table 8 - Limitation, uncertainties and assumptions

LIMITATION/UNCERTAINTY	ASSUMPTION
The project construction phase method statement is not available.	It is assumed that a trench about 5 m deep will be dug and then filled with concrete for laying a foundation. The BTS structure will be assembled on-site i.e., bolt the structure, and fasten the antennae before installation. A concrete plinth will be used to anchor it for stability.

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

This chapter presents the findings of the impact assessment for the proposed project, with a focus on significant potential impacts. The design of the proposed project and best practice measures were considered during the assessment to identify likely significant impacts and recommend mitigation measures. A summary list of potential impacts was provided, including water (surface and groundwater), soil, landscape (visual impacts, sense of place), socioeconomics (employment, demographics, and land use), noise, ecology (fauna and flora), air quality (emissions, pollutants, and dust), and heritage (including culture, history, archaeology, and palaeontology).

Table 9 outlines the impact assessment findings, identifying the activities that could be the source of impacts, the receptors that could be affected, and the pathways between them. Where activities or receptors have not been identified and analysed, potential impacts are deemed unlikely, and no assessment or justification is provided. Justification for further assessment may or may not be required where the activity, receptor, and pathway have been identified and analysed.

Table 9 - Impact assessment findings and proposed mitigation measures

Description	Details	
Aspect	Avifauna	
Description of activity	The construction of the 30 m BTS and associated infrastructure and commissioning of the BTS	
Description of impact	Birds can collide into the erected BTS	
Assessment of impact	Receptor	Avifauna
	Effect/description of the magnitude	Adverse Direct Partly Reversible Moderate Long term On-site Likely
	Value of sensitivity	Medium
	Magnitude of change	Minor
	Significance of impact prior to mitigation	Minor (4)
Impact management/control measures	– Eliminating non-flashing lights and use flash lights – The BTS will be no more than 30 m, therefore would not obstruct flying birds	

Description	Details
Residual impact after mitigation	Minor (3)

Description	Details	
Aspect	Avifauna	
Description of activity	The commissioning of transmitters of the BTS	
Description of impact	Birds may be impacted by EMR emissions from the BTS	
Assessment of impact	Receptor	Avifauna
	Effect/description of the magnitude	Adverse Cumulative Irreversible Minor Long term On-site Possible
	Value of sensitivity	Medium
	Magnitude of change	Minor
	Significance of impact prior to mitigation	Minor (4)
Impact management/control measures	- Abiding by ICNIRP limits to prevent harmful EMR emissions from communication towers - The BTS will be no more than 30 m, therefore would not impact flying birds	
Residual impact after mitigation	Minor (3)	

Description	Details	
Aspect	Community	
Description of activity	The commissioning of the BTS	
Description of impact	Nesting bird waste and droppings onto neighbour's yard	
Assessment of impact	Receptor	Community
	Effect/description of the magnitude	Adverse Direct Partly reversible Negligible Long term On-site Likely
	Value of sensitivity	Low
	Magnitude of change	Minor

Description	Details	
	Significance of impact prior to mitigation	Low (2)
Impact management/control measures	- Monthly clean up agreement between the proponent and surrounding residents - Bird deterrents to prevent nesting - Fencing around the facility	
Residual impact after mitigation	Low (1)	

Description	Details	
Aspect	Air quality	
Description of activity	The minor ground preparation, transportation, storage and stockpiling of material and construction of the 30 m BTS and associated infrastructure	
Description of impact	Dust emissions from construction vehicles and equipment	
Assessment of impact	Receptor	Community
	Effect/description of magnitude	Adverse Direct Partly reversible Moderate Temporary Local Likely
	Value of sensitivity	Medium
	Magnitude of change	Minor
	Significance of impact prior to mitigation	Minor (4)
Impact management/control measures	- Apply dust suppression where possible - Restrict speed of vehicles (<30 km/h) - Specific activities that may generate dust and impact nearby residents. - Dust generating activities should be avoided during strong wind events - All vehicles and machinery / equipment to be shut down or throttled back between periods of use	
Residual impact after mitigation	Low (1)	

Description	Details
Aspect	Ambient noise and visual impacts

Description	Details	
Description of activity	The minor ground preparation, transportation, storage and stockpiling of material and construction of the 30 m BTS and associated infrastructure	
Description of impact	Visual and Noise disturbance from the construction phase and visual disturbance after the construction of the communication tower	
Assessment of impact	Receptor	Community
	Effect/description of magnitude	Adverse Direct Reversible Minor Short term Local Likely
	Value of sensitivity	Low
	Magnitude of change	Minor
	Significance of impact prior to mitigation	Low (2)
Impact management/control measures	- Engage with the surrounding neighbours about the construction activities - Minimise the noise from the transportation and stockpiling of material - Minimise the noise from equipment used - Only operating during work hours (7 am to 5 pm) on weekdays and only half days on Saturdays - Maintain good housekeeping	
Residual impact after mitigation	Low (1)	

Description	Details	
Aspect	Community, health, safety and security	
Description of activity	The commissioning of transmitters of the BTS	
Description of impact	Non-ionising radiation from the communication tower may impact the health of the community on and off site, although it has been confirmed that the current exposure levels at critical areas have no effect on the public in the area.	
Assessment of impact	Receptor	Community
	Effect/description of magnitude	Adverse Cumulative Irreversible Moderate

Description	Details	
		Long Term Local Unlikely
	Value of sensitivity	High
	Magnitude of change	Minor
	Significance of impact prior to mitigation	Moderate (6)
Impact management/control measures	- Abiding by the Non-ionising Radiation Regulations to prevent harmful radiation - Ensuring radiation is within the international standards of the Atomic Energy and Radiation Protection Act, 2005 (Act No. 5 of 2005) - Involving the National Radiation Protection Agency and their expertise of EMR emissions - Fulfilled NRPA requirements	
Residual impact after mitigation	Minor (3)	

Description	Details	
Aspect	Community, health, safety and security (on site)	
Description of activity	Minor ground preparation (trenches and levelling of the site), storage and stockpiling of material for the construction of the tower, construction of the tower, installation of cables and wiring, concrete casting and construction of perimeter fencing	
Description of impact	Occupational health and safety of workers	
Assessment of impact	Receptor	Employees
	Effect/description of the magnitude	Adverse Direct Irreversible Moderate Long term On-site Unlikely
	Value of sensitivity	Medium
	Magnitude of change	Low
	Significance of impact prior to mitigation	Low (2)

Description	Details
Impact management/control measures	- Use correct PPE in the workplace - Complying with the SOP - Complying with all applicable national regulations and laws to minimise risks at the workplace - Ensuring the appropriate supervision of activities - If necessary, providing site inductions to workers about health and safety - Proper use and storage of material and equipment
Residual impact after mitigation	Low (1)

Description	Details										
Aspect	Residential property value										
Description of activity	Construction of the tower										
Description of impact	The presence of the infrastructure may reduce the property value of the surrounding residential property.										
Assessment of impact	<table> <tr> <th>Receptor</th><th>Surrounding residents</th></tr> <tr> <td>Effect/description of the magnitude</td><td> Adverse Direct Reversible Minor Long term Local Unlikely </td></tr> <tr> <td>Value of sensitivity</td><td>Low</td></tr> <tr> <td>Magnitude of change</td><td>Low</td></tr> <tr> <td>Significance of impact prior to mitigation</td><td>Low (1)</td></tr> </table>	Receptor	Surrounding residents	Effect/description of the magnitude	Adverse Direct Reversible Minor Long term Local Unlikely	Value of sensitivity	Low	Magnitude of change	Low	Significance of impact prior to mitigation	Low (1)
Receptor	Surrounding residents										
Effect/description of the magnitude	Adverse Direct Reversible Minor Long term Local Unlikely										
Value of sensitivity	Low										
Magnitude of change	Low										
Significance of impact prior to mitigation	Low (1)										
Impact management/control measures	- There are no consistent market evidence that suggests any negative impact on residential properties as a result of a communications tower in the area.										
Residual impact after mitigation	Low (1)										

Description	Details
Aspect	Employment and Livelihood
Description of activity	Minor ground preparation (trenches and levelling of the site),

Description	Details	
	storage and stockpiling of material for the construction of the tower, construction of the tower, installation of cables and wiring, concrete casting and construction of perimeter fencing	
Description of impact	Employment opportunities	
Assessment of impact	Receptor	Community
	Effect/description of magnitude	Beneficial Direct Reversible Moderate Temporary On-site Definite
	Value of sensitivity	Medium
	Magnitude of change	Low
	Significance of impact prior to mitigation	Low (2)
Impact management/control measures	- Providing job opportunities for the local community - Promoting local procurement as far as possible - Enhancing the development of local skills	
Residual impact after mitigation	Low Beneficial	

Description	Details	
Aspect	Socio-economic environment	
Description of activity	Construction of the BTS and associated infrastructure	
Description of impact	Faster and more efficient telecommunication services	
Assessment of impact	Receptor	Community
	Effect/description of the magnitude	Beneficial Direct Reversible Major Long Term Local Definite
	Value of sensitivity	Low
	Magnitude of change	Minor
	Significance of impact prior to mitigation	Moderate (6)

Impact management/control measures	- Improving the network coverage and internet access of the local area - Ensuring prices are affordable for network usage - Providing a positive impact on local development
Residual impact after mitigation	Moderate Beneficial

8 CONCLUSION

ECC's impact assessment methodology was used to conduct the scoping report for the proposed project to identify if there is a potential for significant impacts to occur as an outcome of the proposed project. This scoping report identified that there was no major potential risk that requires further specialist studies and assessment. The identified impacts were found to be minor such as the impact of the erected BTS on bird collisions, the impact of EMR emissions on birds and local residents. Various mitigation measures have been identified and listed for implementation in the EMP to avoid and reduce effects as far as reasonably practical. This will ensure that the environment is protected, and unforeseen effects and environmental disturbances are avoided.

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APPENDIX A – ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX B – BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

APPENDIX C – NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT

4 **Republikein Sun** **Die Allgemeine Zeitung** **Market Watch** **TUESDAY 6 JUNE 2023**

Economic Indicators

Exchange Rates

Currency	Spot	Currency	Spot	Forward Cover	1M	3M	6M	12M
USD/NAD	19.4335	NAD/AUD	0.078051	USD/ZAR	19.4958	19.6209	19.8008	20.2248
BUR/NAD	20.77875	NAD/USD	0.085015	BUR/ZAR	40.52791	40.79509	41.19137	42.07964
GBP/NAD	24.08721	NAD/GBP	0.0707635	GBP/ZAR	46.98308	47.28675	47.73570	48.73863
NAD/CHF	0.3880265	NAD/JPY	7.22	ZAR/JPY	7.1645	7.0501	6.8842	6.5505

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COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

RICHEMONT CFO EARNED R280 MILLION LAST YEAR
Richemont awarded Chief Financial Officer Burkhard Grund R280 million (R280 million) in total compensation last year, making him the highest-paid employee at the luxury-goods conglomerate. Grund's total payout included special awards that the company's compensation committee said reflected exceptional performance, the company disclosed in its annual report Friday. The CFO's cash, stock and other awards compare to Chief Executive Officer Jerome Lambert's total compensation of almost 6 million francs (R172 million). The company said Grund, who joined Richemont in 2000 and became CFO and a board member in 2017, was awarded an additional payment of €2.3 million (R50 million) in the current year along with additional performance stock units as well as the right to more incentives next year. "This discretionary award recognises exceptional performance over a number of years which the Committee considered had not been properly reflected in previous remuneration awards," the head of Richemont's compensation committee said in the report. -Rfx24

NETFLIX TO CHALLENGE INDIA'S TOBACCO RULES
Streaming giant Netflix, Amazon and Disney privately discussed a possible legal challenge and other ways to stall India's new tobacco warning rules, amid fears they will need to edit millions of hours of existing web content, sources said. The pushback is the latest headache for streaming giants in India, a top growth market. Companies often face legal cases and police complaints that their content sometimes hurt religious sentiment, and many have self-censored content over the years. As part of India's anti-tobacco drive, the health ministry this week ordered streaming platforms should within three months insert static health warnings during smoking scenes. Also, India wants at least 50 seconds of anti-tobacco disclaimers, including an audio-visual, at the start and in the middle of each program. In first signs of industry distress, executives of the three global streaming companies, and India's Viacom18 which runs billionaire Mukesh Ambani's JioCinema app, held a closed-door meeting, where Netflix said the rules would hit customer experience and push production houses to block their content in India, according to two sources familiar with the discussions. -Rfx24

NEDBANK SA STARTS LOOKING FOR A NEW CEO
Nedbank said it had started a process to look for a successor to CEO Mike Brown, who has been in the position since 2010. Following the appointment of new board chair Daniel Mminele with effect from Friday, the banking group said it would now be looking for a replacement for Brown, who joined the group 30 years ago and has been an executive director since 2004. The 57-year-old Brown "continues to enjoy the total confidence of shareholders and the board", it said, and will continue in his role until a successor has been chosen and a suitable handover process has been completed. Nedbank made the announcement on Friday ahead of its annual general meeting, and also provided investors with a trading update for its four months to end-April. The group said trading conditions had deteriorated and its credit-loss ratio was higher than management's expectations, rising to above the upper end of its 2023 guidance of between 0.8% and 1%. This reflected the fallout from higher interest rates, loan shedding and inflation, the lender said. Nedbank also slashed its 2023 economic growth forecast for SA to 0.2%, from 0.7% previously. -Rfx24

DUTCH COURT REJECTS BID FROM STEINHOFF
Steinhoff International said a Dutch court has rejected a petition from a shareholder grouping seeking the appointment of a restructuring expert. The confirmation hearing for its restructuring plan is set to be heard on 15 June. The Schutzgemeinschaft der Kapitalanleger (SdK), a private body representing shareholders' rights and interests in Germany and other countries, has vocally opposed Steinhoff's restructuring plan, which could shareholders with nothing. The SdK filed a request for the Dutch court to appoint a restructuring expert to oversee the plan in the hope of better representing the interests of shareholders. It also maintains that the restructuring plan wrongly assumes a valuation for Steinhoff that is too low. Steinhoff's financial creditors voted earlier in May to back a three-year debt repayment holiday in exchange for taking over between 80% and 100% of the group's equity. -Rfx24

NOTICE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF PARATUS TELECOMMUNICATION (PTY) LTD BASE TRANSCIVER STATION AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE, ERFOED REGION, NAMIBIA

Environmental Compliance Consultancy (Pty) Ltd provides the notice to members of the public that an application for an environmental clearance certificate in accordance with the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2020 will be made for the proposed construction of a Paratus Telecommunication (Pty) Ltd base transceiver station and associated infrastructure, Erfoed Region, Namibia. Members of the public are invited to register as an interested and affected party (IAAP) and provide input into the environmental clearance certificate application process.

Applicant: Paratus Telecommunication (Pty) Ltd.
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environmental Compliance Consultancy
Location: ERF 2747, Ext. 11, Henties Bay, Erfoed Region.

Proposed Activity: Paratus Telecommunication (Pty) Ltd propose to construct a base transceiver station and associated infrastructure located on ERF 2747, Extension 11, Henties Bay. The proposed base transceiver station's height will be between 25 to 30 meters to provide adequate transmission and reception of telecommunication signals. The typical base transceiver station equipment would include 5G access power solutions-AP56-400 series, high-performance point-to-point microwave antenna, PABX 400-320 radio, panel antenna and Antenna array 400/4200/4400.

IAAPs Registration: The purpose of the registration period is to introduce the proposed project and to allow interested and affected parties (IAAPs) to register and comment on the project and to ensure that potential issues and concerns are brought forward, so that they can be considered and assessed during the impact assessment process.

The registration period is effective from 05 June 2023 to 30 June 2023. IAAPs and stakeholders are required to register for the Project at: <https://systems.environmental.com/projects/> or call ECC to register.

The team at ECC will maintain contact with registered IAAPs to engage and to keep them informed as the EIA process develops. ECC will also provide registered IAAPs input opportunities and review periods throughout the assessment process.

Contact: Environmental Compliance Consultancy
PO Box 91395, Stein Winthoven | Tel: +264 81 569 7808 | E-mail: info@environmental.com
Website: www.environmental.com/namibia

Kalahari Holdings (Pty) Limited was established in 1989 in terms of the Company Act, 1973 (as amended). The Company is wholly owned by the SWAPO Party and is a diverse and dynamic investment holding Company playing an active role in the development of Namibia. The company invites suitably qualified and committed Namibians to apply.

Snipping Tool

2023 MEI

APPENDIX D – SITE NOTICE



Coordinates:

22° 8' 27 "S, 14° 17' 44" E

APPENDIX E – EAP CV'S

APPENDIX F – STAKEHOLDER LETTER

Environmental Compliance Consultancy (Pty) Ltd
PO Box 91103 Klein Windhoek Namibia
info@eccenvironmental.com
www.eccenvironmental.com
+264 81 669 7608



ECC-45-452-LET-08-D

14 June 2023

RECEIVED BY OFFICIAL STAMP

Signature: _____

Date: / /

IDENTIFIED STAKEHOLDER AND POTENTIALLY INTERESTED PARTY FOR:

NOTIFICATION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A BASE TRANSCEIVER STATION AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE IN EXT.11 (ERF 2747), HENTIES BAY, ERONGO REGION, NAMIBIA.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Environmental Compliance Consultancy (ECC) has been appointed by Paratus Telecommunication (Pty) Ltd as the environmental assessment practitioner for the proposed construction of a base transceiver station and associated infrastructure in Ext.11 (Erf 2747), Henties Bay, Erongo Region, Namibia.

We are reaching out to potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to inform you about the ongoing Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process and provide a means of communication with ECC.

The project entails the construction of a base transceiver station and associated infrastructure on Erf 2747, Extension 11, Henties Bay. The proposed base transceiver station will have a height between 25 to 30 meters to ensure optimal transmission and reception of telecommunication signals. The equipment involved includes 3G access power solutions (APS6-400 series), high-performance point-to-point microwave antenna, FibeAir IP-20G radio, panel antenna, and AirHarmony 4000/4200/4400.

Public participation is an integral part of the EIA process, enabling I&APs to gather information about the project and provide their feedback. We engage with I&APs through various means, including newspaper advertisements, public notices, public meetings, and the distribution of a Background Information Document (BID). The BID can be accessed online at (<https://eccenvironmental.com/projects/>)

Registered I&APs will receive notifications about the availability of the draft scoping report for review. During this review period, I&APs have the opportunity to raise any concerns or issues they may have. If you wish to register as an I&AP, please complete the registration form on the ECC website using the following link:

+264 81669 7608
info@eccenvironmental.com
www.eccenvironmental.com
PO BOX 91193
Klein Windhoek
Namibia



<https://eccenvironmental.com/download/the-proposed-construction-of-a-base-transceiver-station-bts-and-the-associated-infrastructure-for-paratus-telecommunication-pty-ltd-on-a-portion-of-land-erf-2747-ext-11-in-henties-bay-erongo/>

If you encounter any difficulties with the online registration form, kindly reach out to us via email at info@eccenvironmental.com for assistance.

Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions or require further information.

Yours sincerely,



Stephan Bezuidenhout
stephan@eccenvironmental.com



Jessica Bezuidenhout Mooney
jessica@eccenvironmental.com

APPENDIX G – ADDENDUM REPORT